

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE
AS TO
PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31
1910

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OTTAWA
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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1910

[No. 31—1911.] *Price 25 cents.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. B. AYLESWORTH,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, November 15th, 1910.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Inspectors of Penitentiaries
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1909-10

To the Honourable

A. B. AYLESWORTH, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics, with reference to the six penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910. In Appendix "N" will be found separate reports regarding the operation of the penitentiaries in the Yukon territory. Appendix "O" has been added in order to give the public the benefit of the reports of wardens and prison chaplains with reference to the classification and segregation of convicts.

POPULATION.

The average daily population of the penitentiaries for the past five years has been as follows:—

1905-6.....	1, 407
1906-7.....	1, 433
1907-8.....	1, 418
1908-9.....	1, 625
1909-10.....	1, 824

The continually increasing population makes it again necessary to call attention to the fact that the work provided and available is not more than one half of the labour that is necessary in the interests of the convicts and that the value of the work that could and should be done, but is not provided, is a direct loss to the country. The fact that eighteen hundred labourers—wards of the government—who are able to work and who are under sentence of hard labour, are kept at public expense in semi-idleness involves a serious expense to the tax-payers and loss to the revenue. Apart from the financial view of the question, the lack of work is an injury to the convicts. Industry is largely a matter of habit and convicts like other individuals will by years of enforced idleness acquire indolent habits that follow them after their release. If the term of imprisonment and the expense that is incurred to provide technical instructors are intended to fit the delinquents for future usefulness, the hope is rendered nugatory by the failure to supply adequate labour.

The statement of a difficulty without the suggestion of a solution seems useless, and in this connection we can only endorse the remarks contained in the following extract from our report of last year:

“The rapid increase in population intensifies the labour difficulty and makes it necessary to decide upon some solution without delay. The question of prison labour is not one of policy. Labour is imposed as a part of the sentence and is as obligatory as detention. The only question of policy involved is that of determining the kind of labour to be adopted. The work required to maintain the institutions provides employment for about one half of the prison population. If the other half is to be employed, as the sentences require, what employment shall be adopted?

“So far as we can see, there are but three courses open for consideration.

“(1) To maintain the convicts in idleness or semi-idleness, in defiance of the sentence and at the expense of the tax-payers.

“(2) To establish industries and dispose of the products on the open market.

“(3) That the government shall utilize the labour of its wards in providing for its own requirements.

“The objections to the first and second proposals are obvious, but we can see no valid or reasonable objection to the suggestion that articles required for the various departments of the government should be provided by the labour of those who are maintained at public expense. In a previous report (1905) we called attention to the policy adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York and subsequently embodied in the constitution of that State.

“We understand that the statute was drafted after consultation with, and with the concurrence of representatives of the manufacturing and labour interests and that its operation is entirely satisfactory to both.

“The present condition of our penitentiaries makes the question an urgent one and we respectfully submit it for your consideration.”

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Total.
In custody April 1, 1909.	570	510	246	144	204	91	1,765
<i>Received—</i>							
From jails.	180	222	116	79	90	103	790
Paroles forfeited.	5	1	2	5			13
Paroles revoked.		1			2	2	5
Recaptured.			2		1		3
By transfer.	18					2	20
<i>Discharges—</i>							
Expiry of sentence.	114	101	42	28	29	8	322
Pardon.	3	5	6		2	1	17
Parole.	68	65	56	22	43	32	286
Death.	12	5	4	1	1	1	24
Deportation.	15	11	6	9	10	3	54
Transfer.		14	2	1	1	2	20
Escape.			2	1		2	5
Returned—insane when received	3				1		4
Order of Court.			1	1		1	3
Order of Minister of Justice.			1				1
Sent to Reformatory.					1		1
In custody March 31, 1910.	558	533	246	165	209	148	1,859

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The marked increase of population at Manitoba and Alberta penitentiaries may be considered as due to increase of population generally in that part of Canada and does not indicate any exceptional increase of criminality.

The large number (322) who have been released by expiry of sentence suggests the query as to how many of that number are really prepared to exercise the duties of citizenship and become industrious and law-abiding, and what proportion is merely given an opportunity to prey upon society and continue a criminal career. The paramount object of imprisonment is the protection of society and it is obvious that the existing system of fixed sentences is inconsistent with that principle. Society is not adequately protected by a system that is based on the theory that a delinquent can be cured of his criminality within a definite period—fixed in advance. Under existing circumstances the only thing that society can do for its own protection is to get a hold upon individual convicts as they are released and endeavour by assistance, employment and friendly advice to encourage the unfortunate in self-sustaining industry. It is gratifying to know that there are individual citizens and organizations engaged in this work and that their number and their usefulness are increasing year by year. Financial assistance to a released convict, unless combined with employment, reduces him to the position of a mendicant and lowers him still farther in the social scale. The organized and systematic work of the Salvation Army and kindred organizations has, however, done much for many of those who have regained their freedom by expiry of sentence. It is to be regretted that numbers, on their release, do not desire to avail themselves of assistance, but avowedly prefer their old associates and their former haunts. These are the men who, under an indefinite sentence system would still remain in safe custody.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAROLES AND PARDONS.

	Paroles.	Pardons.
1899-0.....	71	70
1900-1.....	122	36
1901-2.....	157	43
1902-3.....	113	35
1903-4.....	122	31
1904-5.....	126	50
1905-6.....	179	36
1906-7.....	157	29
1907-8.....	215	29
1908-9.....	244	14
1909-10.....	286	17

It will be observed by the report of the Dominion Parole Officer that the results of the parole system continue to be satisfactory, and fully justify the methods adopted and the discretion exercised in its administration. In this connection we have to repeat the opinion, expressed in our report of last year, that the time has arrived when the oversight by the Dominion Parole Officer should be restricted to those released from federal institutions. Some of the western provinces have already appointed parole officers to look after the interests of prisoners released from provincial jails and reformatories, but the eastern provinces have so far neglected to make the necessary provision. It would seem to be the right as well as the duty of each province to supervise its prisoners while serving sentence under license. The concession of this "provincial right" would be mutually advantageous, and enable the Dominion officer to give his entire time and energies to those duties which rightly belong to his position.

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH).

British:

Canada.....	1,071	
England.....	208	
Scotland.....	39	
Ireland.....	50	
Other British countries.....	24	
		1,392

Foreign:

United States.....	184	
Italy.....	98	
Austria.....	36	
Russia.....	36	
Germany.....	32	
France.....	23	
China.....	13	
Other foreign countries.....	45	
		467
		1,859

In view of the vast influx of foreign immigrants during the past decade, it is worthy of note that while the number of foreign born convicts, generally, has increased from fourteen per cent in 1900 to twenty-five per cent in 1910, those born in the United States have increased less than two per cent and still constitute less than 10 per cent of the penitentiary population.

CREEDS.

Roman Catholic.....	931	
Church of England.....	344	
Methodist.....	199	
Presbyterian.....	183	
Baptist.....	72	
Lutheran.....	51	
Other Christian denomination	21	
Buddhist.....	17	
Hebrew.....	17	
Unitarian.....	2	
No creed.....	22	
		1,859

FINANCIAL.

EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
Kingston.....	\$ 148,141.69	\$ 26,978.67	\$ 121,163.02
St. Vincent de Paul.....	123,857.09	4,450.70	119,406.39
Dorchester.....	79,548.79	4,395.90	75,152.89
Manitoba.....	58,473.31	5,551.91	52,921.40
British Columbia.....	73,972.11	3,374.07	70,598.04
Alberta.....	52,332.79	935.51	51,397.28
Totals.....	536,325.78	45,686.76	490,639.02

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
Kingston.....	\$ 143,503.55	\$ 131,712.87	\$ 121,163.02
St. Vincent de Paul.....	111,426.43	107,976.95	119,406.39
Dorchester.....	72,362.09	71,655.03	75,152.89
Manitoba.....	59,815.94	53,756.18	52,921.40
British Columbia.....	68,434.38	77,120.36	70,598.04
Alberta.....	44,963.48	46,767.82	51,397.28
	\$ 500,505.87	\$ 488,999.21	\$ 490,639.02
Average daily population.....	1,418	1,625	1,824

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.
Staff.....	\$ 137.39	\$ 120.39	\$ 187.78	\$200.88	\$ 153.37	\$ 226.07
Maintenance of convicts.....	52.83	50.61	53.06	57.87	52.85	83.29
Discharge expenses.....	6.19	4.66	8.49	5.09	6.09	10.06
Working expenses.....	25.94	36.58	39.02	47.78	66.13	36.25
Industries.....	57.95	3.89	11.96	31.89	19.89	16.79
Lands, buildings and equipment.....	6.79	15.82	49.30	42.56	59.94	110.23
Miscellaneous.....	1.76	1.53	5.10	5.99	2.61	21.50
	288.84	233.48	354.71	392.06	360.88	504.19
Deduct for revenue.....	47.24	8.30	18.79	35.26	15.84	8.35
Outlay per capita.....	241.60	225.18	335.92	356.80	345.04	495.74

COST PER CAPITA FOR PAST THREE YEARS.

	1908	1909	1910
Kingston.....	\$ 264.38	\$ 221.01	\$ 241.60
St. Vincent de Paul.....	281.01	248.69	225.18
Dorchester.....	352.67	310.66	335.92
Manitoba.....	409.40	425.56	356.80
British Columbia.....	493.73	433.38	345.04
Alberta.....	637.08	339.89	495.74

Actual cost—

Supplies on hand April 1st, 1909.....\$ 199,333.00
Gross expenditure 1909-10..... 536,325.00

\$ 735,658.00

Deduct—

Supplies on hand March 31, 1910...\$ 179,436.00
Estimated value of labour employed
in the production of revenue and
capital. 75,000.00

\$ 254,436.00

Net actual cost..... 481,222.00

Cost per caput. 263.83

Cost per caput, per diem..... .72

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
Gross expenditure.....	\$ 584,061.92	\$ 539,436.00	\$ 536,325.00
Net expenditure.....	500,505.87	488,999.00	490,639.00
Actual cost.....	477,499.00	450,687.00	481,222.00
Cost per capita.....	336.74	277.35	2 3.83
Cost per capita, per diem..	.92	.76	.72
Average daily population	1,418	1,625	1,824

CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION.

In pursuance of the resolution of parliament, adopted at the recent session, we issued a circular asking the views of the officers referred to.

In this circular we called attention to certain points that in our opinion are important, and also supplied the officers with a copy of Hansard containing the debate on the resolution, so that each officer would be in a position to deal with the question in an intelligent manner. The circular and the reports will be found in appendix "O."

A classification of the convicts in the penitentiaries was made, about twenty-five years ago, under the direction of our predecessor. The convicts were graded in three classes according to the record of prison conduct, and individually graded up or down thereafter in pursuance of a system of "rewards and punishments." The classes were distinguished by separate clothing, the first class wearing ordinary civilian clothing of dark grey, the second or intermediate class wearing checked, black and grey, and the third grade a distinctive "tourists' check" material of red and grey. The system was introduced for the encouragement of industry and good conduct and was carried on for about ten years without any appreciable results that would warrant its continuance. A very small percentage were in any way influenced beneficially, while those who wore checks were apparently hardened and embittered at what they persisted in believing to be partiality and unfair discrimination on the part of the wardens. Their objection was not to the clothing but to the discrimination that it represented. The period was also marked by an increased number of escapes and attempts to escape, especially by convicts of the highest grade whose civilian clothing seemed to suggest greater possibilities of success in evading recapture. The failure of the attempted reform was perhaps due to the fact that it was founded on two fallacious theories, namely, that prison conduct is a safe indication of real character and that the average convict cares anything about the pattern of his clothing—except in so far as it may facilitate or prevent escape. Manhood or self respect constructed on the basis of clothing is no more durable than the material on which it rests.

In our opinion classification, unless accompanied by absolute segregation, is more injurious than beneficial. Such segregation within each individual institution is not practicable. There remains the suggestion that the prisons should be classified, each penitentiary containing a distinct class of delinquents. In densely populated countries such as England, France and Belgium, where there are a number of prisons within a comparatively restricted radius, this system has been found practicable. In Canada, however, the distances are so great that the enormous cost of transportation and the increased risk of escape incurred en-route, make it extremely doubtful that the adoption of the system would result satisfactorily.

The principal difficulty connected with the proposal is that the classification must necessarily be arbitrary and usually based on an entirely inadequate knowledge of the antecedents and environments of the men to be classified. The casual

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knowledge of the convict which the judge acquires during the trial is more likely to be misleading than otherwise -- the opinions of the different judges would be more varied than the characters that they may be called upon to classify and the practical result would be that in a few years each institution would contain as many varieties of character as are to be found in any penitentiary to-day. The penal institutions of Canada are already classified into reformatories, county jails, metropolitan prisons and penitentiaries. If there are accidental criminals associated with habitual criminals in the penitentiaries, the same condition will be found to exist to a greater or lesser extent in the reformatories and jails.

In our opinion the solution of the difficulty rests with the judicial criminologist rather than with the administrative penologist -- with the judiciary and the penal code rather than with prison officials and prison administration.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,
G. W. DAWSON,

Inspectors.

OTTAWA, July 12th, 1910.

APPENDIX A.

DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dominion Parole Office,
Ottawa, July 1st, 1910.

The Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.,
Minister of Justice,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the report of the parole system for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

PENITENTIARIES.				
Number of prisoners released on parole from Kingston.....				68
“ “ “ St. Vincent de Paul.....				65
“ “ “ Dorchester.....				58
“ “ “ Manitoba.....				22
“ “ “ British Columbia.....				43
“ “ “ Alberta.....				33
Total from penitentiaries.....				289

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT PRISONS, JAILS AND REFORMATORIES.				
Number of prisoners released from reformatories.....				44
“ “ “ prisons.....				43
“ “ “ jails.....				190
Total, reformatories, prisons and jails.....				277
Total number of prisoners released on parole for year ended March 31st, 1910				564

The following tabulated statement, submitted by the Commissioner of Dominion Police, giving the figures of the parole system since its inception in Canada, is an accurate account of the great good accomplished, and shows a very small percentage of cancellations and forfeitures.

PENITENTIARIES.											
	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910
Convicts paroled,	71	122	157	113	122	127	181	163	215	245	287
Licenses cancelled for non-compliance with conditions. .	5	9	19	11	16	16	7	4	5	5	4
Licenses forfeited by subsequent convictions.....	7	8	6	2	0	1	8	1	2	19	8
Sentences completed on parole.	59	141	189	124	96	48	206	147	140	348	440
Sentences not yet terminated..	1	17	32	41	77	157	72	138	254	121	124

PRISONS, JAILS AND REFORMATORIES.											
Paroles granted.. . . .	1	53	89	65	67	95	97	122	186	224	277

Paroles granted from penitentiaries, as above.....	1803
“ “ “ prisons, jails and reformatories, as above....	1276
	————— 3079
Licenses cancelled, as above.....	103
“ forfeited, “	62
Sentences completed, “	1915
“ not “ “ and still reporting.....	999
	————— 3079

NOTE.—A difference of two in the count from the penitentiaries' reports, shows a difference from last year's parole register. This is due to the fact that the Dominion Police record the date at which the license is granted, and the date on which a license is actually cancelled. The penitentiary returns are based on the dates of actual release and return to the penitentiary, respectively.

Also, last year's figures of the Dominion Police revealed 19 forfeitures. Many of these prisoners served terms in jails and prisons, and were returned to the penitentiaries for the completion of sentence this year, consequently the returns of forfeitures from the penitentiaries show an increase for the year, in comparison with those published for the past fiscal year by the Dominion Police.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.—A REVIEW.

On research, for the beginning of a "conditional liberation" I find that adult criminals seem to have been under a "ticket of leave" system as far back as the year 1666, in the reign of Charles II, when a statute was passed giving judges power of sentencing offenders to "transportation to any of His Majesty's dominions in North America." This authority was re-affirmed by another statute passed in the year 1718, during the reign of George I. In England and France, at that time, adult criminals, also juvenile or minor offenders, were placed on a sort of parole, and given over to societies, or orders, for supervision, while the state still held custody of them to a certain extent, which custody was relaxed as the good effects of their being thus placed became more apparent. The ticket of leave system grew out of the transportation of criminals by England to her colonial possessions. Transportation ceased temporarily in 1775, because of the war with her American colonies, but it was revived in 1786, and a consignment of convicts was also sent in this year to New South Wales.

The control of this colony, established by this consignment, was not regulated, it appears, by statute, but it was left to the wisdom of the colonial governor. The necessity of raising crops for their sustenance, the construction of buildings, and the making of homes for the colonists, induced the governor to greatly modify the sentences of the well-disposed prisoners, in order that he might have a needed moral and possibly a physical support from them in his administration. It is recorded that he set many of them free, and gave them grants of land, and afterwards assigned to these men, thus free, other convict labourers who were being received from the mother country. Following this precedent it seems to have become the custom for the governors of different penal settlements to manage each according to his own ideas, and the custom developed into granting such liberties as have been included in the ticket of leave system.

Under these conditions, the holder of the ticket of leave, which was granted to the convict who had satisfactorily fulfilled a certain period of his sentence in the cellular prisons then adopted in the penal settlements, would be granted the freedom of the colony during the remainder of his sentence, but he was placed under certain restrictions, such as being confined to certain districts unless he received a pass to go elsewhere, and also being obliged to present himself for inspection to the authorities monthly, quarterly or yearly, as provided for in his license, and being prohibited from carrying fire-arms or weapons of any kind, except under special permission. The ticket of leave was first legalized during the reign of George IV, between 1820 and 1830, and in 1834 it was regulated by a statute, which defined the minimum periods of sentence by which a ticket of leave could be gained. For example, it required a service of four years for a seven year sentence, six years for a sentence of eight, and fourteen years for a life sentence, in what was termed "assigned service or government employed." These periods could be increased by the slightest misconduct on the part of the prisoner.

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Under this law a convict who had held a ticket of leave without having been guilty of misconduct, and who was recommended by responsible persons in the district where he resided, could have his application for a full pardon transferred by the governor of the colony for the consideration of the Crown, but Sir Robert Burke, in a report made by him in 1838, intimates that convicts were granted ticket of leave to some extent at the discretion of the home government upon application of influential persons in England. Under this system the convict on ticket of leave was entitled to his earnings. In case of misconduct, the employer could complain to the nearest magistrate, who could order the convict to be flogged, condemned to work on the roads, or in the chain gang. Any magistrate could order 150 lashes, until the year 1858, when they were limited to 50. A convict, if ill-treated, might lay a complaint against his master, but for that purpose he must go before a bench of magistrates, the majority of whom were owners of convict labour and masters of assigned convict servants. Such abuses grew up under this system as to make life a living hell for the convicts.

In the year 1838 a committee of parliament condemned the system of transportation, with its attached evils, as "being unequal, without terrors to the criminal classes, corrupting both the criminal and colonists, and very expensive." They recommended the establishment of penitentiaries instead. It was then ordered that no convicts should be assigned for domestic service, and in the year of 1840, transportation to Australia was stopped entirely.

Another advance was made in the year 1842, which was called the "probation system." It was founded on the idea of passing convicts through various stages of control and discipline, by which it was hoped to instill a more progressive form for their improvement. Probation gangs were established in Van Dieman's Land, through which all convicts for transportation were to pass. These gangs were scattered through the colony, and were employed on public works under the control of the government. A school master or a clergyman was to be attached to each gang. From the probation gang, the convict passed into a stage during which he might, with the consent of the governor, engage in private service for wages, but he was required to pay the government a part of the wages, which was retained as security, and forfeited if the convict was guilty of any misconduct. Next followed a ticket of leave with the same privileges, save that the freedom of the convict was greatly enlarged. The last stage was that of a conditional pardon. This probation system failed, as Sir Edmond Ducaine stated, for several reasons: 1st - that suitable means were not provided for insuring proper order or discipline in the probation gangs; 2nd - that the officers of the gangs were generally brutal men of inferior qualifications, and the gangs were characterized by insubordination and vices, unnatural crimes being proven to exist to a terrible extent; 3rd - that the demand for labour was found to be very insufficient to employ the ticket of leave portion of the men, so that idleness soon destroyed all the good that had been accomplished under the probation system. The difficulty may be summed up in one or two words - they did not get to the root of the matter as regards discipline and labour, and there was an entire absence of *mental and moral training*.

It has been the result, from the accumulative experiences taken from past centuries, that the ranks of the criminal classes are recruited from the unemployable and the idle, and as a result, our modern institutions are rapidly providing for instruction in almost every branch of labour, whereby habits of industry may be taught to the convicts, in order to draw away their minds from human vices. The corrigible criminal cannot be reformed without industry, and labour has often rendered the incorrigible criminal in our penitentiaries self-supporting, to a certain extent. The theory is gaining ground that all who can be should be reformed by the general treatment, administered in our institutions for prisoners of to-day. How is this to be accomplished if the industries, the greatest factors in the reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts, are to be impaired or reduced to the most menial

of labour, or (such as given in this brief review of systems, carefully gleaned from the history of the past) we are allowed to drift backward to vindictive punishment, rather than an administration of just principles, giving hope to the fallen in our penitentiaries, by fitting them to earn an honest living when the time comes for them to face life on the day of their discharge? You cannot open a door of hope to the prisoners by shutting them up in idleness. That was the most stupid experiment ever made by the authorities anywhere, and it was never made at the dictation of men who sought the best interests of their country. The idle method of treatment defeats every possibility of improving the moral state of the convict, and at the same time it most irrationally and cruelly aggravates his humiliation and wretchedness. With nothing to do and nothing to hope for, you have put a living soul into an unnecessary state of suffering, mentally and physically. Yet I know of institutions in Canada where boys and men herded together like cattle, and where they have no occupation whatever during their detention.

I am strongly of the opinion that whatever stands in the way of the criminal who seeks to re-establish himself through industry and frugality, and thus win back for himself his lost status among his fellows, is a danger and a menace to the state, and it is for those in authority to establish every possible industry in our penitentiaries, in order to give every prisoner a fair chance to redeem himself, and to become, eventually, a useful and law-abiding citizen.

In the year 1846, Mr. Gladstone decided that all transportation of convicts to the outside colonies must be suspended, and in 1847 the present system of imprisonment was adopted, under which convicts must pass through the prisons before a conditional release will be granted. Under the present system of penal servitude in England, there are three distinct stages of operation. During the first, which generally lasts nine months, the prisoner passes his whole time, except meetings and exercise, in his cell apart from all other prisoners, working at some employment, but always kept separate and alone. During the second stage he eats and sleeps in his cell, but works in association with other prisoners. During the third period he is conditionally released, but is kept under the surveillance of the police, reports at stated periods, and is returned to prison for any infraction of his license. The system is altogether automatic in its operation, and as far as I can ascertain about one-half of the entire number released on ticket of leave, lapse into crime again.

The "Prevention of Crimes Act" passed in 1871 provides that any person convicted a second time of an indictable offence may be sentenced to be subject to the supervision of the police for seven years after the expiration of his sentence.

The system of conditional liberation was adopted by the King of Saxony, in 1862. In the same year it was adopted by the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, by the Canton of Sargovie in Switzerland, in 1868, the Kingdom of Servia, in 1869, the German Empire, in 1871, Denmark, in 1879; the Swiss Canton of Vaud, in 1875, also in the same year, the Kingdom of Croatia in Hungary, the Canton of Unter Walden, in 1878, the Netherlands, in 1881, the Empire of Japan, in 1882, the French Republic in 1885, and since these dates it has been adopted in Austria, Italy and Portugal. The system of parole, or conditional liberation, is also now in vogue in several of the United States.

The Canadian parole system, first adopted for the penitentiaries in the year 1899, and since extended to the jails and reformatories, differs from any system now in operation in the entire world, and will compare favourably with any of them. There is nothing automatic in the operation of this system, and it does not conflict with the remission earned in the penitentiaries, which applies to all prisoners whose conduct and industry merit consideration.

What, then, is the parole system? I do not like the general term "ticket of leave," which has been the outcome of many failures, and resulted in the abuse of many systems, for the term ticket of leave is one which handicaps the prisoner, who

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carries this synonym of "jail bird" printed in large letters on his license, but the word parole, "my word of honour," is a much better term, and more within the true meaning of a conditional release.

It can be said, in view of the various methods adopted in many countries, that these systems all acknowledge the principle of conditional liberty to the citizen who has forfeited it by crime, and that a gradual restoration and rehabilitation is not only feasible, but is expedient to the higher and best interests of the state. It is a system which strengthens the weak, and fits them again for contact with society, and when they are sufficiently strong, restores them to full liberty and good citizenship. The parole system of Canada not only gives the released prisoner police supervision, which is an absolute necessity in keeping in touch with them, but it makes provision for a parole officer, as Sir Charles Fitzpatrick demonstrated to the House of Parliament, as a "go-between" the police and the prisoner, giving the prisoner protection, sympathy and care in a time when he most needs a helping hand.

The parole system came in vogue in Canada under the late Honourable David Mills, then Minister of Justice, in the year 1899. He was followed by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who not only took a deep interest in the system, but he placed it on a well-organized plan of operation, and the present Minister of Justice, the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, has been working out this organization with splendid success. The Minister of Justice occupies a unique position, having at his command the reports from the trial judges, the parole officer, the wardens and jailors of the institutions, and the Dominion Police, for the investigation of complex cases. His position is a much stronger one than that of a "Board of Pardons," or any local system operated in other countries, and it would be a step backward to even consider an alteration of our Canadian system. The Minister of Justice considers every application for a parole on its merits, and free from local prejudice or influence.

It has also been demonstrated that the Canadian parole system is working harmoniously with the principles of law and order in every community in which it is in operation, and that it has never been governed by that mawkish sentimentality which would convert a penitentiary into a summer resort, with perfumed baths, carpets, paintings, or orchestras for the prisoners. The administration realizes that the inmates are criminals, sentenced to confinement on account of crime, and to convert a penitentiary into a place of recreation and amusement would be to pervert the purposes for which it was instituted. In our Canadian institutions, men are punished for criminal offences, and on this fact or basis only the mercy of a parole can be safely administered. One fact I desire to lay stress upon is that our convicts receive a wholesome, humane treatment which leads to the beneficial results of our parole system.

OBSERVATIONS: THE CRIMINAL AND LABOUR. THE CRIMINAL AND THE MARRIAGE LAW.

The criminal lacks in moral storage capacity. His normal compartments are not built for heavy seas. He is an ethical puzzle which mathematical demonstration can never solve. His spiritual architecture needs not only remodelling, but it needs to be re-made, if any lasting reform is to be accomplished.

The ranks of criminals are generally recruited from the unemployable and the idle. Habits of industry draw the mind away from human vices. It is unsafe to take cognizance of agitators, who seem to take satisfaction in crushing out the hope and prospect of doing something better in the industrial world among our unfortunate and criminal members of society. Governments maintain a bureau, and employ scientific experts, often regardless of expense, to hunt out and destroy diseased horses and cattle. Their agents may invade anybody's premises for this purpose,

and they rightly make it a crime for the owner to resist. But when a viciously diseased man or woman applies for a legal permission to taint whole generations with their criminal spawn, it asks no questions, extends no protection for individuals thus infected, or to the general public which are made to suffer this great wrong. It simply grants a license on the most easy terms possible. Is the protection of horses and cattle of more consequence than that of human beings?

We have no records in Canada on criminological research to give us data on this subject, yet it is generally known that whole generations, in some communities, are affected with criminal instincts, and these instincts are handed down from one generation to another. Take the notable illustration of the much-talked-of family, the "Jukes", of New York. Six or seven generations ago there were five sisters born (between 1740 and 1770) of whose mother nothing is known except that she was a thoroughbred criminal. From this origin springs a line of 834 persons whose public record is well known, besides several hundred whose history is lost. Of these 834 persons 206 were paupers and received assistance amounting in the aggregate to 830 years. Seventy-six were convicted of 115 crimes, and served terms in prisons amounting to 116 years. In this family were no less than 128 prostitutes. These records do not date back over the year 1830, and they only include the records for one county. It is estimated that this family cost the state of New York over one million dollars.

Our marriage law is faulty in respect to the criminal. It is simply a civil contract, an arrangement for better animal enjoyments, which would be well enough if no living issue resulted; but it is one of these cases where the law cannot give compensation for the injury it authorizes, nor ameliorate the evil resulting. It recognizes business and ceremonial forms in making this contract, keeps a record and issues the permit to all applicants over a certain age, and makes it an offence to omit any of the forms. Under special circumstances it will annul this contract, but this is seldom, if ever, sought for by the criminal. No matter who comes for a license, the strong or the weak minded, the sound and the healthy, the deformed and constitutionally diseased, the scrofulous, the syphilitic, the moral, the orderly, the millionaire, the pauper, the vicious and confirmed criminal, the progenitor of the best of the race, the idiot, the sane, the hereditarily insane, if favoured with lucid intervals, are all treated alike and given a license without question. Even in the police courts we have an occasional marriage, sometimes at the instigation of the officers of the law, generally the contracting parties being delinquents or moral perverts.

If a man wants to run a locomotive engine, or practise medicine, or stand in the sacred desk and speak on theology, or teach a school, or run a pilot boat, or even secure a petty clerkship in our civil service, he has to undergo a rigid examination as to his fitness for the position before he is able to demonstrate his merit, but when one comes forward to get a permit that places him under solemn obligations, and demands of him duties of the most responsible character, the most sacred that can be assumed anywhere from the cradle to the grave, that vitally affects all organized society, social or politic, not a word is said. All are licensed.

Nature seems to produce in itself the principle of "the survival of the strongest," but this principle is based on the law of extermination. Man in the higher order appears with a plan of co-operation and not of a destructive competition, the order not of elimination, but of redemption. Human society, as it becomes more and more human, seeks also to make the weak survive. The higher order in man proposes the work of redemption as the chief occupation of life, and the main function of Christianity is to answer first this question: What is to become of the weak, the criminal and the outcast? Shall this wreck and waste abide forever to mar the harmony of society, the home and the universe? This is the problem which redemption seeks to systematically solve in efforts to rehabilitate the weak and the fallen members of society, and everywhere, with the advance of civilization,

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comes the effort, through various means, to protect the weak and care for the defective members of society. While the situation is hopeful in some aspects, yet we must not be blind to facts. Crime is increasing, especially violent crimes, and the epidemic of crime is very widespread. Concurrently, interest in efforts to re-make the criminal are also increasing, and it is noteworthy that a large percentage of the crimes of violence in Canada are committed by foreign born subjects, demonstrating that our home life is still held sacred by a large majority of the Canadian people. We should have a better care and a proper protection of our marriage laws, which now produce a vast amount of hereditary crime. With it our country would be filled with clean living people, the mental and physical life developed, producing a strong nation, for which we are all striving in advocating the moral and social reforms which uplift the people.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINALS.

The habitual and the professional criminal represents a degree rather than kind. The former is inferior to the latter mentally, in culture, and in knowledge of social forms, and he usually follows some trade or calling to mask his criminality. The latter takes up criminality as a business. To him it is a profession or a fine art, and he is susceptible to divisions and specialties. He is a student of the ways of the world and of men, frequently polished in manners, and I have often found him even aesthetic in tastes.

The instinctive criminal, or as Lombroso prefers to call him, the "born or congenital criminal," is truly a social parasite. It is not always possible to estimate the congenital element, but the conclusion is irresistible that he is organically morbid. His pathology may not be microscopic, and the degeneration which consigned him to a low plain of humanity, if revealed at all, will only be revealed under the searching eyes of the microscope. Generally the sensual impulse and those centering about it are hyper-developed. For the gratification of his exaggerated impulses he will proceed to any extreme, and life and property separating him from the accomplishment of his desires, are but barriers to be overcome. The peculiar mutilations of the bodies of the victims of the Whitechapel tragedies a few years ago, also in the cases of like character in Berlin last year, were committed by pathological sexuals who resort to crime to gratify their morbid and perverse desires. We have in the Dominion this class of criminals, but not so fully developed as those found in the older countries.

The occasional or accidental criminal is largely a negative creature who yields himself to temptation. The stimulus of opportunity generally exceeds his resistive force or power. Save for this great weakness, he would pass muster as no unusual personage. He is neither a victim of self-exaltation nor exaggerated instincts. Physical necessities may be operative in the production of this type of criminal, and the common jail, by the facilities it offers through direct contact and association with thieves and criminals of a recidivist type, is always ready to give this class of criminals instruction in the theory of criminality, and often succeeds in transforming the occasional into the habitual criminal.

The victim or subject of an uncontrolled temper is another dangerous type of criminality. Smarting under some real or fancied injury, he will seek to assume the office of the avenger, and visits with violence the doer of the wrong to himself or his friend. He cannot be said to possess from nature criminal instincts, but under the stimulus of anger his power of self-control is gone and resistance is overcome.

Not included in the above classification is the criminal-insane. Kingston penitentiary has a ward devoted exclusively to this dangerous class, and when prisoners in the other penitentiaries give evidence of this type of insanity they are transferred to this institution for treatment. The delusions and hallucinations,

that to him are realities stern and resistless, may impel him to the commission of crime, or he may be in a state of alienation and considered harmless until, as the result of a concealed and unsuspected delusion, his resistive forces yield before the fancies and impulses of his morbid mind, and he lays violent hands on those about him, often committing the most revolting of crimes. Criminals of this class should be cared for before they develop the dangerous symptoms which precede all such crimes of this character. For obvious reasons the insane criminal occupies a place peculiarly his own, and he should be described by the alienist rather than the criminologist.

The true criminal question demands the study of mental pathology, and the establishment of such laws as practice and experience may demonstrate in securing the best pathological results from the treatment of the criminal. It is not so much a question of punishment, but a punitive treatment which will correct and cure him of criminality.

We live in an age in which the same legislative wisdom which enacts laws for the protection and the support of the pauper and the imbecile criminal, enacts other laws to license paupers and imbeciles to marry and to propagate the criminal breed which replenishes the prisons and fills our country with a taint of vicious blood and diseased brains that centuries can never eradicate.

It is not uncommon in our larger Canadian cities to see an habitual law-breaker tried and sentenced thirty, forty and even fifty times during his life, at a great expense to the country, and apparently to no purpose. The time of sentence in each case is generally so short that it affords but little opportunity for the betterment of the prisoner, and it would almost seem that none was expected; yet a fixed sentence can hardly be considered rational except on the ground that the prisoner will become a better citizen on his discharge. Whether judges or magistrates are able to determine by observation, and the previous records of the prisoners, how long it will take to change their habits and make them better citizens, is a vital question; and if this cannot be determined by the Court, then we have an absolute need of other systems which will give light on this important subject.

Let me quote from the pen of Dr. Wines, an eminent authority on this subject:—

“Retribution.—All the old codes are founded on the principle of retributive justice. They have in mind not the future of the criminal, but his criminal act, a thing of the past. The past is irrevocable; the future is on the knees of the gods. These codes have been adjusted to the act, not to the actor. Their notice has been to make the punishment fit the crime; to measure the guilt of the offender, on the one hand, and, on the other, the degree of his merited suffering, and to establish an equilibrium or balance between the two. There is not a code in Christendom which has succeeded in this attempt; and there never will be one, because the problem of equalization of penalty and guilt is in fact insoluble by any but infinite intelligence. Who but the all-wise God can measure guilt? Who but He can measure suffering? How can an equation be formulated between two unknown quantities?”

“Moreover, the effect is essentially immoral, since vengeance belongs to God, and He has not delegated to mortal hands, not even to church or state, the right to usurp and exercise His divine prerogative.

“All thoughtful and right-minded men must see, upon reflection, that this is true. If so, all criminal codes have been founded upon an unsound basis, and the time has arrived at which we should build upon a new and more stable foundation.”

There can be no nobler work than that which is founded in efforts to purify and elevate all things in life, and whatsoever creates a healthy moral force in the

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operation of laws, which have for their foundation the protection of society, and the prevention of everything possible in our nation that can develop weakness, physical or mental deformity, is worthy of the approbation and thoughtful consideration of every citizen of our Dominion.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. ARCHIBALD,
Dominion Parole Officer.

APPENDIX B.

WARDENS' REPORTS.

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KINGSTON.

(Report not received.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL 1st April, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries.

Ottawa.

SIRS;—I have the honour to submit you my seventh annual report for the fiscal year ended 31st March 1910, and its usual statistical statements of the different departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Population remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1909.....	510
Received from common jail during the year.....	212
Parole forfeited.....	1
Parole revoked during the year.....	1
	——— 214
	————— 724
Discharged by expiry of sentence.....	101
“ pardon.....	5
“ parole.....	65
“ transfer.....	4
“ death.....	5
“ deportation.....	11
	· ——— 191
Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1910.....	533

Increase of population.—Notwithstanding the considerable increase of our population during the year, discipline has been very well observed and is at present most satisfactory.

We became so overcrowded that we were obliged to construct seventy-two temporary cells in the building adjoining the work shops, which had been erected for the storage of farm vehicles. Until the new permanent cells have been completed in the construction of the north wing, these seventy-two temporary cells will be occupied by convicts with sentences about to expire in a very short time and whose conduct has been most satisfactory. The cells are well ventilated and afford the same security as the permanent cells; they are heated by steam the same as all the other buildings.

The increase in our population consists largely of youths from 16 to 20 years of age, which is not a very encouraging indication for the future. As far as possible we are obliging these youths to learn a trade, that they may derive some benefit through their detention, which may later enable them to secure employment and make good use of what they have been taught, provided they have otherwise appreciated the lesson of their imprisonment.

Farm.—The returns from our farm have been very satisfactory the past year the ground having been well prepared and in good condition for seeding. A very large part of it has been well ploughed during the past autumn in preparation for this season. We have the necessary fertilizing material to put it into good condition and with the indications we now have of an early spring, we are in hopes of securing the largest crops ever obtained, providing the temperature is favourable during the season.

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Quarry.—The work at the quarry was very satisfactory, the quantity of stone taken out being double that of preceding years. The fine weather this season has permitted our beginning work a month earlier than usual, which with the advantages of the new horse-power derrick just installed, will make it possible with facility, to again double the quantity of stone taken out over that of the past year. This will give a sufficient supply to enable between 30 and 40 convicts to labour at stone cutting during all the winter months, which will mean a considerable advance in our construction work for the following spring.

Construction work this year.—The principal work to be carried out during the present spring and summer will be the erection of the new residence for the warden, which is to be built of cut and dressed stone; completion of the new hospital to be ready for occupation in the spring of 1911; the rebuilding in stone and cement of a guard pier, the old one having been carried away by the ice in the spring of 1909; this work involves some danger and considerable labour but it is necessary to ensure the protection of the main pipes of our aqueduct system; also the completion of the cement sidewalks, work upon which was commenced during the past autumn, and which when completed will be 1,800 feet in length by 4½ feet in width. All of this work is very urgent and should be completed before the cold weather sets in. As soon as the summer work is completed we will immediately continue the reconstruction of the north wing; as we shall probably have the necessary stone all prepared, this work will, if not completed, be at least well advanced towards final completion during the year of 1912.

During the past ten years we have always had from 50 to 75 convicts employed at work levelling the prison enclosure; this work will be finished this autumn, possibly by mid-summer; it has been the longest work ever undertaken, or which will ever again be undertaken. Earth and rock of an average depth of between four and five feet over a superficial area, at least 300,000 feet, had to be removed. Thousands and thousands of loads of stone have been carted out and used for road making, repairs, etc. The prison enclosure previously very hilly, full of excavation, and unsuitable in every way is now almost all levelled properly from end to end and covered with gravel. Ornamental flower plots have been laid out upon several parts of the enclosure, greatly adding to the artistic appearance offered the eye, also being of very good effect upon the morals of the convicts. Now that it is almost completed, I am asking myself, at what labour shall we employ the number of convicts who have been at this work for the ten years past; it is essential that some other occupation be provided, idleness is impossible, it would be too grave a menace to the maintenance of discipline. I would, therefore, ask that the inspector should suggest some form of labour suitable for the employment of those having no trade, who do not desire to learn one, or who are too advanced in years. I would ask that some attention be given to this subject at as early a date as possible.

Work done.—A large amount of structural work and general repairs have been executed during the year.

During the season 1907-1908, 357 tramway loads of stone were extracted from the quarry. Last season, 607 loads were taken out, and this was not yet sufficient. A new derrick with horse-power equipment has been erected at the quarry, and I hope that by this way the quantity of stone will be doubled.

The stone for the rest of the outside walls of the new hospital is all dressed, so is the largest part of the stone for the warden's house.

Fourteen hundred tons of limestone have been sold and taken out of the yard; 200 loads of mason stone have been hauled to the river bank in view of the reconstruction of the ice breaker.

Nine hundred and fifty loads of rubbish have been drawn out of the yard, and put on the road from the new bridge to the C.P.R. tracks, thus raising the road 18 inches; 350 loads of macadam stone were also taken out for the roads.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to yourselves for the uniform courtesy and assistance which you have so willingly extended to me in the direction of the affairs of this institution, and also thanks to the general staff for the respect and devotedness, which they all have accorded me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR BEAUCHAMP,

Warden.

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DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., May 14, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa,

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my report consisting of the usual statistical returns and reports of the officers of the different departments of the Dorchester penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1910.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

There were remaining at midnight March 31, 1910, 229 males and 17 female prisoners, a total of 246. There were received from common jails 104 males and 7 females; from military court 1 male; from forfeited licenses, 2 males, and from reformatory 4 males, a total of 118.

And there were discharged by expiration of sentence 35 males and 7 females, by parole, 53 males and 3 females, by pardon, 6 males, by deportation, 6 males, and by death, 4 males, by order of Court, 1 male, by order of Minister of Justice, 1 female, sent to other penitentiaries, 2 males, a total of 118, leaving a total of 246 convicts at midnight of 31st March 1910, the same as last year.

The daily average was 234 as against 240 last year. On the 17th September last, two convicts, who were engaged on the farm ploughing on the side hill near the prison enclosure in charge of a guard, made a dash for liberty and got clear away. The alarm was at once given, the prison closed and a search instituted. After nine days' search by practically our whole staff, the men were recaptured near Port Elgin (in the woods). These convicts were brought before the court at Dorchester and the Judge gave them six months additional to their sentence.

With the above exception the conduct and industry of the convicts have been all that could be desired.

As the duty of reporting upon the progress of building operations has been placed upon the architect, I need but refer to it here to say that the work has been progressing quite satisfactorily.

The foundation for the new wall was partly laid last fall, the building of which will be commenced early in spring, for which a large gang of convicts has been at work all winter preparing stone.

The farm produced a fair average crop last year. Owing, however, to the exceedingly wet weather during the harvesting season much of it was secured in a damaged condition.

The discipline of the prison has been fair and the officers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. KIRK,

Warden.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 22nd, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with crime statistics and other reports in connection with this penitentiary, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1909.....	144
Received since from common jails (1 female).....	79
Received since by forfeiture of license.....	5
	<hr/> 84
	<hr/> 228
Discharged—	
By expiration of sentence.....	28
By parole.....	22
By escape.....	1
By deportation.....	9
By death.....	1
By transfer to Alberta Penitentiary (female)....	1
Released by order of Court of Appeal.....	1
	<hr/> 63
Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1910.....	165

The daily average for the year was 158 against 129 for the previous year.

A large volume of building and extension work has been done during the fiscal year.

New shops.—Work was resumed on this building in the early spring, and it has now been brought to a point nearing completion. The carpenter's shop—a fine, large, bright room—was occupied before the winter set in. In other portions of the building, which include engineer's and blacksmith's departments; a hall for fire-fighting apparatus; deputy warden's, and chief trade and mason instructor's offices; all interior finishing has been completed, such as second flooring, mouldings, frames, casings, and metallic ceilings over all shops, offices, etc., on the second floor as well as over the large main vestibule and deputy warden's office.

New store room building.—Work on this building was well advanced before the winter. All excavating and foundation work is completed and considerable outside brickwork has been laid. During the winter all necessary windows, door frames, sash, partitions, doors, etc., have been completed preparatory to resuming work on the building as soon as the weather will permit.

New pump house.—The excavation and foundation have been completed and a large portion of the carpenter's and mason's work prepared.

Other buildings and extensions.—Excavations for soil pipes and water mains are completed and ready for the piping. All necessary repairs to the prison building have been carried out, the warden's deputy, warden's and other officers' quarters have been put in good repair, the boundary wooden fence and the fences on the

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road leading to the station have been repaired and painted. A large quantity of stone for the boundary wall and buildings has been quarried and dressed during the winter, and many minor repairs have been attended to.

Farm.—The yield from the farm crops was good and prices received something above the average. As stated in my last report, our farm work embraces much that is commendable in that it is conducive to general health and shows profitable results. A larger portion of our land should be brought under cultivation, as before recommended by me, but in order to accomplish this, immediate provision is necessary for more up-to-date and commodious farm buildings. These now in use are quite inadequate either to provide stable room for the additional horses, which would then be required, or for the storing of an increased yield in crops.

The importance of procuring efficient and reliable men as guards plays so large a part in directing the discipline of a penitentiary that I cannot too strongly recommend that the rate of pay for such service should be increased. Men who can be absolutely relied upon to do their duty, and in no case to betray their employer's trust, find many occupations open to them in the development of this country, offer better remuneration than is embraced in the present scale of pay in institutions of this kind. So much power for either good or evil is in the guard's hands that I cannot feel that the best results can be looked for without ample provision for the employment of the best men.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. IRVINE,

Warden.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., April 30, 1910.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical and other statements.

In contrast with the large increase in prison population noted in my reports for last year and the year before, the slight addition to the closing figures of last year, shown by this report—209 as against 204—is cause for congratulation. It is true that the number of discharges in the closing days of the year was unusually large, and also that during the year we discharged 27 more than in the previous year, but the number received during the year was 17 less than in 1908-9. This is the more noteworthy because there has undoubtedly been a considerable increase in the population of the province, and is I think, mainly due to the fact that the demand for unskilled labour has been large during the whole year, urgency in railway and municipal work inducing contractors to keep their men employed throughout the winter. A considerable percentage of the prisoners received during the period of about 15 months which ended with the close of the fiscal year 1908-9 were young men, who, being strangers in the country, destitute, and unable to obtain work, resorted to theft. The imprisonment of a number of these was shortened under the parole system, and I am glad to be able to say that many of them now give fair promise of becoming useful citizens. The readiness of the penitentiary chaplains and of the Salvation Army to help in obtaining work for all discharged prisoners who show a desire to help themselves, has contributed to this gratifying result.

One prisoner died during the year. He contracted pneumonia and died after a few days' illness. One lad was transferred to the industrial school, and a man who turned out to have been insane when admitted, was returned to the provincial authorities.

Ten prisoners were deported during the year, some when they had served their full term and the remainder (men whose good conduct entitled them to consideration), before their time had fully expired.

The disaster in the piggery has, of course, inflated the balance on the wrong side of our farm account, which is further prejudiced by the fact that two years' supply of chemical fertilizer (1909-10, 1910-11) was purchased during the fiscal year covered by the report.

Discipline has been fairly well maintained during the year, notwithstanding the numerous changes in the police staff, due to the fact that more remunerative employment is easily obtained. There were several attempts to escape, but these were stopped in the initial stages. One of the men who escaped from Wright Island in 1907 returned voluntarily, in February, to serve out his term.

Detailed reports having been sent to you from time to time during the year; I may here confine myself to the statement that the work of modernizing the prison and its surroundings has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible. During the latter half of the year the weather was unusually unfavourable to outdoor work, the rainfall being a good deal over the average and fog being of frequent occurrence.

Last summer we were compelled to slaughter the whole of our herd of swine, hog cholera having broken out among them. The loss was the more unfortunate as pork has gone up greatly in price. The piggery has recently been restocked, and it is hoped will supply the prison before the close of the current year.

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I wish to commend the vigilance of the deputy-warden and the loyal assistance given me as a rule by all members of the staff in the discharge of my duties. Special mention should be made of the good work done by the chief trade instructor, whose position, as the distance of this penitentiary from Ottawa makes frequent visits by the architect impracticable, is one of peculiar responsibility. The improvements in progress involve construction and fitting of buildings, road making (entailing cribbing work as well as cutting and filling), changes in sewerage and electric systems, and so forth; and for the proper execution of all work, the chief trade instructor is responsible.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. BROWN,

Warden.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 30th., 1910.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa,

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, embracing detailed reports from the various departments of the Alberta penitentiary, for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1910.

I beg to call your attention to the large increase in the prison population during the past fiscal year. This was due probably to the large influx of foreign immigrants and the desire to get rich quick in this land of wonderful opportunities. There has also been a very unsatisfactory increase in the number of immoral and indecent crimes committed.

I am pleased to be able to report a very satisfactory year in building operations. The exterior of the central hall is finished and the inside work is rapidly nearing completion. Owing to the splendid architectural features, this will be a very imposing centre around which the cell block wings and other buildings will be grouped. The east wing of the cell block is now well under way and we fully expect to have the roof on this fall and to finish the inside work in the coming winter. This will make 216 cells, which are badly needed.

Our brick yard is supplying all the brick necessary for our extensive building operations. This brick is of a very superior quality. The wood used for firing the kilns is cut from the farm, which is being cleared for agricultural purposes. As usual our farm has been a great success and has given a good supply of vegetables for the prison, and hay for the horses.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good and the trade instructors have been successful in getting the maximum amount of work out of the convicts in their charge.

I regret to say that two of our convicts made good their escape in full view of two temporary guards. It is needless to say that the guards were discharged forthwith and more vigilant men engaged.

It is with the deepest feelings of sorrow that I report the murder of the late Deputy Warden Stedman by a life convict. This convict whose previous life has probably blunted his sensibilities, had been reprieved from the gallows and had become morbid during his incarceration and by a foul and dastardly act deprived a very useful man of his life.

Deputy Warden Commings is deserving of great credit for his thorough grasp of the situation. He is a young man and has not had a very large experience in prison work, yet I am convinced he has made good and I am satisfied that as his experience widens he will continue to be a credit to the institution. The matron has thrown herself into her work, and the cleanly appearance of the female ward, the amount of work accomplished and the apparent goodwill existing while discipline is maintained, bear very satisfactory evidence that she is doing good work. The trade instructors have done splendidly and all officers have been on the alert and have been very successful in maintaining discipline.

I would strongly support the suggestion of Warden Irvine, quoted by Warden Brown in his report of last year, regarding the flogging of prisoners in the penitentiary when so sentenced by the court.

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Owing to the fact of higher wages being paid, and the greater opportunities for advancement, all around us, it is a matter of regret that so many of our best officers leave us for outside employment.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers one and all for their hearty support.

Respectfully submitted,

M. McCAULEY,
Warden.

APPENDIX C.

SURGEONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

To the Warden,

In accordance with the statutory requirements, I herewith submit my regular annual report of the operations of the medical department of the Kingston penitentiary, for the year ending March 31, 1910.

The heating in the various parts of the prison has been carefully looked after, thus affording comfort and also promoting health amongst the prison population, which has visibly increased during the past year.

The food, as regards quality and quantity, has been all that could be desired in the view-point of health, and the cooking has been well done. The dishes in which the food is served are kept as clean and sanitary as it is possible to keep them. I am of the opinion that agate ware would be much more sanitary, or some species of crockery; the cracking off in the one, and the perishable nature of the other, on account of being easily broken, might be more than counterbalanced by the sanitary problem.

The water used for drinking purposes retained its reputation for its superior quality, and several examinations of it made by me during the year failed to reveal the presence of any organic matter or other deleterious substance.

The hospital has been thoroughly renovated, and is always kept clean and sanitary and ready for the reception of patients. During the past year there has been more than the usual amount of sickness amongst the convicts, and I am pleased to say that all the directions prescribed for them were rigidly carried out by the hospital overseers, who are at all times ready with their orderlies to make those who are invalided feel that they are not neglected. The number of patients received in the hospital for the twelve months, was four hundred and thirty, and its average daily population was twelve. The number of days spent in the hospital was four thousand, four hundred and thirty-two. A large number of patients required day and night attention for some months. Pneumonia appeared to be the disease which had a particular selection for our charge, but I am glad to say that the care and attention bestowed on these cases, as well as on all the others, prevented many fatalities. The deaths which occurred were principally those suffering from chronic diseases and paralysis. A few cases of tuberculosis, a disease from which we are comparatively free, in consideration of the class of prisoners which reach us, developed; the germ of the disease no doubt being in the system before, and only required some favouring influence to develop it.

The operation of vaccination has been performed on every prisoner who did not show a satisfactory mark, either of a previous vaccination successfully performed, or of the true small-pox itself. As a rule the greater number present evidence of vaccination, many of them having it done in the jails where they have been detained for some time previous to trial or commitment to prison.

One prisoner attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself out of the window, but he was not successful in his attempt, and does not appear to be anything the worse after his general shaking up by falling on a pile of stones.

The sanitation in certain parts of the prison required a little prompting during the year. In these matters, which are of so much importance to the health and comfort of the prisoners, cleanliness, as in other spheres of life, is next to godliness. Where proper and timely precautions are taken in these matters, and the judicious employment of disinfectant material intelligently carried out, the danger of infectious diseases is reduced to a minimum.

The ventilation in the dormitories, workshops and other parts of the prison has been carefully looked after by those in charge of this important matter, and the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

sewerage works have been kept entirely free from objectionable odours which might affect the health of the prisoners.

There were one hundred and thirty-one cases of officers on the sick list, many of them being seriously ill. For these officers, the hospital overseers prepared six hundred and sixty-two prescriptions, and I made eleven hundred and two visits during their illness. On one officer I performed a serious operation, and he is now as well as ever, though he was a long time on the sick list. The officers are returned to duty as soon as possible, but never until they have entirely recovered and have regained strength. Many of them who thought themselves strong enough to take up duty, were unable to do so on attempting it. Complete recovery from disease to which all of us are liable, is very deceptive.

Insane Ward.—The inmates have been well looked after and have been made very comfortable. A few cases of sickness prevailed amongst the inmates, and when found necessary, the patient was taken to the general prison hospital for treatment for his intercurrent disease. Two hundred and thirty-one prescriptions were prepared for the inmates, by the hospital overseers for this ward. A large number were discharged and were returned home in good health, and many others were again admitted into the general prison community, to engage in their usual employment. This has been the best evidence of their restoration to health. Many of those sent to us from other penitentiaries appeared to be more incorrigible than mentally enfeebled.

Female Ward.—The Matrons have well looked after the cleanliness of this ward, and the inmates are kept clean and tidy. Considerable sickness prevailed, as the class appeared to be below the average in physical and mental health. The hospital overseers prepared for the sick, at various times, two hundred and sixty-two prescriptions.

There was no accident amongst the prisoners during the year. The usual returns of the hospital overseers are transmitted herewith.

DANIEL PHELAN,
Surgeon.

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RETURN OF SICK TREATED IN HOSPITAL FROM APRIL 1, 1909 TO MARCH 31, 1910.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged	Remaining
Abrasion.....		1	1		1	
Abscess.....		8	8	1	6	1
Abscess of liver.....	1	1	2	1	1	
Aphthæ.....		1	1		1	
Appendicitis.....		6	6		6	
Asthma.....		2	2		2	
Attempted suicide.....		1	1		1	
Biliousness.....		1	1		1	
Bronchitis.....	3	65	68		67	1
Bullet wound.....	1		1		1	
Cephalalgia.....		2	2		2	
Cholera Morbus.....		4	4		4	
Cirrhosis of liver.....		1	1		1	
Colic.....		9	9		9	
Confinement.....		1	1			1
Constipation.....		10	10		10	
Contusion.....		7	7		7	
Cramp.....		2	2		2	
Cripple.....		1	1		1	
Debility.....	3	34	37		33	4
Diabetes.....		1	1		1	
Diarrhœa.....	1	51	52		52	
Eczema.....		3	3		3	
Epilepsy.....	1	5	6		6	
Erysipelas.....		1	1		1	
Febricula.....		2	2		2	
Fever.....	2	4	6		5	1
Furunculus.....		2	2		2	
Glands enlarged.....		1	1		1	
Hæmoptysis.....		8	8		8	
Hæmorrhoids.....		5	5		5	
Heart disease.....		24	24		24	
Hernia strangulated.....		1	1		1	
Incontinence.....		1	1		1	
Indigestion.....		17	17		17	
Influenza.....	3	28	31		31	
Injury to eye.....		1	1		1	
Jaundice.....		2	2		1	1
Lumbago.....	1	14	15		15	
Malingering.....		6	6		6	
Mania.....		2	2		2	
Marasmus.....		1	1	1		
Melancholia.....		1	1			1
Meningitis.....		1	1	1		
Migraine.....		2	2		1	1
Myalgia.....		1	1		1	
Neuralgia.....		2	2		2	
Ophthalmia.....		6	6		6	
Paralysis.....		4	4	2	1	1
Paresis.....		1	1		1	
Peritonitis.....		1	1		1	
Phimosa operation.....		1	1		1	
Phthisis.....	2	4	6	3	3	
Pneumonia.....	1	5	6		6	
Retention.....	1		1		1	
Rheumatism.....		21	21		19	2
Scleritis.....		2	2		2	
Sprain.....		7	7		7	
Syphilis.....		1	1		1	
Tonsillitis.....		9	9		8	1
Trachoma.....		1	1		1	
Tuberculosis.....		1	1	1		
Ulcer.....		1	1		1	
Uræmia.....		1	1			1
Urticaria.....		3	3		3	
Vaccinia.....		13	13		13	
Valvular disease heart.....		1	1	1		
Variocele.....		1	1		1	
Wound.....		2	2		2	
	20	430	450	11	423	16

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1909.....	\$338.94
Drugs and medicines purchased.....	471.57
	<hr/> \$810.51
Drugs on hand, March 31, 1910.....	\$347.46
Received for medicines supplied officers.....	113.99
	<hr/> \$461.45
Net expenditure for drugs.....	\$349.06
Per Capita cost.....	.60

CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE INSANE WARD, KINGSTON.

NAMES.	Date of Admission.		From Whence Received.				How Disposed of.			Remaining under Treatment March 31, 1910.	Remarks
			Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Alberta.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to resume work.	Provincial Asylum.		
1 Windsor, Wm.....	April	19, 1909	1				1				
2 Williams, Frank.....	"	21, "			1					1	Improved.
3 Ivey, Fred.....	"	21, "			1					1	Incurable.
4 Goldsmith, Charles..	June	7, "	1					1			
"	Aug.	11, "	1					1			
5 Richardson, Robert..	June	12, "	1					1			
6 Brisbois, Adjutor....	"	17, "		1			1				
7 Lemonte, Matteo....	"	28, "	1							1	Incurable.
8 Sandycokk, John....	July	22, "	1							1	Improved.
9 St. Germain, Joseph	"	30, "	1					1			
"	Sept.	16, "	1							1	Improved.
10 Riley, John.....	Aug.	5, "	1							1	Improved.
11 Tativo, Guido.....	"	16, "	1					1			
12 Tetrault, Amedee....	"	19, "				1		1			
"	Sept.	28, "	1							1	Improved.
13 Prior, Samuel.....	Aug.	19, "				1				1	Improved.
14 Deslauriers, Thomas.	"	20, "	1				1				
15 Fiske, James.....	"	26, "	1							1	Incurable.
16 Lewis, Adolphus....	"	27, "	1						1		
17 Reid, George.....	Sept.	24, "	1						1		
18 Wright, John B....	Oct.	8, "	1						1		
19 Stags, Thomas.....	"	15, "		1						1	Improved.
20 Dechene, Joseph....	"	18, "	1					1			
21 Lavoie, Henry.....	Jan.	19, 1910	1					1			
22 Columbo Carmelo...	"	19, "	1					1			
23 Halter, John.....	Feb.	25, "	1							1	Incurable.
24 Lapierre, Honoré....	Mar.	21, "		1						1	Improved.
			20	3	2	2	3	9	3	12	

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ANNUAL RETURN OF CRIMINAL INSANE CONVICTS IN THE INSANE WARD.

Distribution.	Male.
Remained under treatment on March 31, 1909.	36
Since admitted—	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	17
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.	3
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	2
Alberta Penitentiary.....	2
Total number under treatment for above period.	60
Discharged—	
Cured.....	7
Improved to resume work.	11
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence.	7
Died.	3
Remaining under treatment March 31, 1910.	32

OBITUARY.

Age.	Reg. No.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
30.	E. 647	May 14, 1909	322 days.	Paralysis
41...	E. 132	May 28, "	3 years 278 days.	Abcess of liver.
37...	D. 619	July 31, "	6 years 323 "	Paralysis.

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 1st April, 1910.

To the Warden,—

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year 1909–1910.

Nothing extraordinary has occurred in the medical department during the course of the year, except the increasing number of consultations at the dispensary.

The officers have paid a quite heavy tribute to illness, some having been absent for over four months.

The health of the prisoners, in general, was quite satisfactory, for the patients admitted to the hospital during the year is not alarming, basing ourselves on the population.

There have been 62 patients who have made a more or less considerable sojourn at the hospital for the following illnesses.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abcess.....	2	Enteritis.....	2
Ataxia.....	1	Broken foot.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Furuncle.. . . .	1
Wounded foot.....	4	Gastritis.....	1
Cholera.....	7	Influenza.....	2
Colitis.....	1	Hepatitis.....	1
Heart.....	1	Hemorrhoids.....	2
Cystitis.....	1	Mégrim.....	1
Bruise.....	1	Neurasthenia.....	6
Nephralgia colic.....	1	Optical neuritis.....	1
Debility.....	2	Facial paralysis.....	1
Dysentery.....	8	Rheumatism.....	4
Diabetes.....	1	Syncope of the heart.....	1
Intestinal troubles.....	5	Typhoid.....	1
Gastric troubles.....	1		

DEATHS.

James Nevin, pneumonia and typhoid.

Percy Brown, tuberculosis.

William Larocque, syncope of the heart (one hour after his arrival.)

Benjamin Lamont, suicide by hanging.

Magloire Hogue, gastro-enteritis.

Consultations during the course of the year, either from officers or prisoners, 12,555.

During a certain time the sick were so numerous that places could hardly be found to lodge them. That is the time a comfortable hospital is found necessary. The quicker we will have it, the better it will be for the comfort of every one.

AD. ALLAIRE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

STATEMENT OF MEDICINES, ETC.

Amount of Drugs on hand, March 31st, 1909.....	\$206.75	
" " purchased during the year 1909-10..	351.33	
		\$558.08
Amount of drugs sold to officers during the year.....	\$60.61	
" " issued to convicts " " 	199.34	
	—————	259.95
Drugs on hand.....		\$298.13
Cost per capita.....		.37

D. O'SHEA,
Hospital Overseer.

DORCHESTER.

To the Warden,—

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess...		12	12	
Acidity...	4	45	40	9
Asthma...		6	6	
Boils...		15	15	
Bronchitis...		8	8	
Burns...		12	12	
Cardialgia...		14	14	
Catarrh (nasal)...	10	35	39	6
Cephalgia...		40	40	
Chills...		13	13	
Colds...		75	75	
Colic...		28	28	
Contusions...		26	26	
Costiveness...		82	82	
Coughs...		112	92	20
Cutaneous eruptions...		15	15	
Debility...	5	4	9	
Diarrhoea...		65	65	
Dysentery...		15	15	
Dyspepsia...		10	10	
Gonorrhoea...	4	6	7	3
Heart Disease...		5	3	2
Hernia...		5	5	
Hæmorrhoids...		16	16	
Incontinence...		12	12	
Indigestion...		41	40	1
Influenza...		35	35	
Insanity...	2	2	2	2
Insomnia...		15	15	
Jaundice...	1		1	
Lumbago...		28	28	
Neuralgia...		62	60	2
Ophthalmia...		24	24	
Otitis...		15	15	
Pyrosis...		2	2	
Retention...		8	8	
Rheumatism...	5	34	37	2
Scrofula...		2	1	1
Sore-throat...		56	56	
Sprains...		12	12	
Stomatitis...		38	38	
Stricture...		5	3	2
Syphilis...	3	2	2	2
Teeth Extracted...		137	137	
Tonsillitis...	2	44	45	1
Tuberculosis...		3		3
Varicocele...		2	1	1
Wounds...		36	36	

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CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remarks.
Bronchitis.....	1	1	1		
Carcinoma of Liver.....	1	1		1	
Debility.....	1	1	1		
Dislocation of Wrist.....	1	1	1		Wrist caught in clothes wringer.
Hæmoptysis.....	1	1	1		
Hernia.....	1	1	1		Paroled.
Otitis.....	1	1	1		
Piles (operation).....	1	1	1		Paroled.
Rheumatism.....	1	1	1		
Sprained ankle.....	1	1	1		
Stricture (operation).....	1	1	1		
Syphilitic fissure (operation)	1	1	1		
Tuberculosis.....	2	2		2	
Traumatic Septicæmia.....	1	1		1	Brought on by his own act.
	15	15	11	4	

EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, March 31st, 1909.....	\$396.42
Drugs and sundries purchased.....	291.92
	————— \$688.34
Less:	
Drugs, etc., on hand, March 31st, 1910	\$323.78
Received for medicines supplied officers	49.79
Drugs to chief keeper's department	2.25
	————— \$375.82
Net Expenditure for drugs	\$312.52
	—————
Per capita cost	\$1.34

E. T. GAUDET,
Surgeon.

MANITOBA.

To the Warden,

I beg to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

With the exception of the last month of the year, the health of the convicts has been fairly good. During that last month nearly all the prisoners, as well as officers, suffered from influenza.

There was one death from consumption. There were no accidents. All convicts were vaccinated, who had not been recently done.

The number of days lost on account of illness, by officers, was 168½.

The usual statements are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. NEILL,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess.....	1	Malaria.....	4
Acnæ.....	32	Neuralgia.....	15
Ague.....	1	Night sweats.....	1
Adenitis.....	3	Ophthalmia.....	48
Alopeia.....	1	Pain in chest.....	3
Anæmia.....	35	Pain in side.....	20
Anorexia.....	3	Palpitation of heart.....	14
Anæsthesia of hands.....	2	Pediculi pubis.....	1
Appendicitis.....	1	Pharangitis.....	5
Biliousness.....	6	Piles.....	21
Bleeding of nose.....	1	Pin worms.....	8
Boils.....	11	Pleurisy.....	1
Bright's disease.....	2	Poison ivy.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Prairie itch.....	4
Bruises.....	3	Psoriasis.....	5
Catarrh of ears.....	10	Rheumatism.....	32
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	Ring worms.....	1
Chaffed hands.....	3	Rupture.....	3
Cold.....	299	Sciatica.....	5
Constipation.....	175	Seminal emissions.....	6
Corns.....	10	Sore lips.....	3
Cystitis.....	6	Spermatorea.....	2
Dandruff.....	4	Sprains.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	92	Strains.....	6
Eczema.....	44	Stye.....	1
Endocarditis.....	4	Syphilis.....	55
Falling hair.....	2	Synovitis.....	11
Foreign body in eye.....	2	Tape worms.....	2
Frost bite.....	2	Tonsilitis.....	15
Goitre.....	2	Toothache.....	27
Gonorrhœa.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	10
Gravel.....	9	Tumors.....	2
Headache.....	33	Ulcer of lips.....	6
Heartburn.....	6	Ulcer of mouth.....	13
Hemorrhage of lungs.....	1	Ulcer of penis.....	3
Hives.....	3	Varicose veins.....	1
Indigestion.....	91	Vertigo.....	1
Influenza.....	77	Warts.....	8
Ingrowing toe nails.....	1	Wax in ears.....	6
Insomnia.....	4	Worms.....	1
Laryngitis.....	2	Wounds.....	21
Lumbago.....	23	Teeth extracted.....	39

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CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained
Abscess.....		4	4		
Anæmia.....	1	1	2		
Appendicitis.....		1	1		
Biliousness.....		1	1		
Boils.....		1	1		
Bronchitis.....		13	13		
Bruise.....	1	3	4		
Burns.....		1	1		
Cold.....		38	38		
Constipation.....		8	8		
Corns.....		1	1		
Diarrhœa.....		34	33		1
Eczema.....		3	3		
Endocarditis.....		2	2		
Epilepsy.....	2		2		
Erysipelas.....		2	2		
Frost bite.....		1	1		
Gonorrhœa.....		2	2		
Gonorrhœal Rhem.....		1	1		
Headache.....		13	13		
Hemorrhage lungs.....		2	2		
Indigestion.....	1	13	14		
Insanity.....		2			2
Insomnia.....		2	2		
Jaundice.....		1	1		
Lumbago.....		6	6		
Malaria.....		1	1		
Neuralgia.....		3	3		
Old wound.....		1	1		
Opthalmia.....	1	4	5		
Pain in side.....		1	1		
Piles.....		7	7		
Pleurisy.....		2	2		
Rheumatism.....		11	11		
Rupture.....		3	2		
Sciatica.....		2	1		
Sore eye.....		4	4		
Sprain.....		2	2		
Strain.....		9	9		
Stricture.....		1	1		
Stye.....		1	1		
Synovitis.....		2	1		1
Syphilis.....		5	5		
Tapeworms.....		2	2		
Tonsilitis.....		5	5		
Toothache.....		4	4		
Tuberculosis.....	2	6	6	1	1
Ulcers.....		1	1		
Whitlow.....		1	1		
Wound.....		8	8		

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, March 31st, 1909.....	\$202.13	
Drugs and sundries purchased.....	125.24	
		\$327.37
Drugs on hand, March 31st, 1910.....		178.61
		\$148.76
Drugs sold to officers.....	\$24.28	
Drugs sold to stables.....	.15	
		24.43
Net expenditure for year.....		\$124.33
Cost per capita.....		.78

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 30th April, 1910.

SIR, I have the honour to submit my annual report as surgeon of this penitentiary, for the year ended 31st March, 1910.

The health of the convicts during the year may be said to have been good. A large number of cases have been treated, but mostly of a trifling nature—many of them so trifling, in fact, that if the men were at liberty they would not think of consulting a physician.

Among the hospital cases there were only three that were serious. One was a case of appendicitis, the man being paroled; one was a case of pneumonia which terminated fatally, and the third was a case of rheumatism.

The usual tables are appended.

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abcess..	1		1	1		
Amaurosis.....		1	1	1		
Anorexia.....		1	1			1
Appendicitis.....		1	1	1		
Bronchitis.....	1		1	1		
Diarrhœa.....		1	1	1		
Dyspepsia.....		1	1	1		
Fistula in ano.		1	1	1		
Hæmorrhoids.		1	1	1		
Indigestion.		4	4	4		
Insane.	1		1	1		
La grippe.....	1	7	8	8		
Pharyngitis.....	1	1	2	2		
Pleurodynia.....		1	1	1		
Pneumonia.		1	1		1	
Rheumatism.....		4	4	3		1
Ulcer of leg.....		2	2	2		
Wound of eye.....		1	1	1		
" of head.....		2	2	2		
	5	31	36	32	1	2

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.

Name.	Age.	Cause of death.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Nativity.	Days in Hospital.
Parker, John.....	20	Pneumonia. . . .	1909 1st Nov.	1909 12th Nov...	Kanaka.....	12

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DISPENSARY CASES.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abrasion of skin.....	1	Liver disease	1
Abscess.....	7	Lumbago.....	13
Acne.....	6	Lye in eye.....	1
Adenitis.....	13	Melena	3
Anorexia.....	9	Morphinomania....	1
Asthma.....	2	Myopia.....	2
Astigmatism.....	1	Nervousness.....	1
Biliousness.....	13	Neuralgia.....	26
Blepharitis.....	1	Numbness of thigh..	1
Bruises.....	16	Ophthalmia.....	4
Bullet wound.....	1	Otorrhoea.....	8
Catarrh.....	5	Pain in abdomen..	12
Chafing.....	3	“ in chest.....	24
Chapped hands.....	3	“ in back.....	29
Chapped lips.....	5	“ in side.....	24
Colds.....	127	Paronychia.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	9	Pediculi.....	2
Constipation.....	1,261	Pharyngitis.....	39
Coryza.....	55	Phimosis.....	2
Cough.....	119	Phthisis.....	2
Cramps.....	17	Pruritus.....	2
Cut hand.....	12	Psoriasis.....	2
Cystitis.....	1	Rheumatism.....	90
Dandruff.....	1	Scald of face.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	49	Scalded.....	11
Dizziness.....	1	Sore back.....	2
Earache.....	5	“ eyes.....	2
Eczema.....	11	“ finger.....	3
Emesis.....	1	“ gums.....	1
Enlarged thyroid....	1	“ hand.....	7
Elongated uvula.....	1	“ leg.....	3
Epistaxis	1	“ tongue.....	2
Fatty tumour.....	1	Spermatorrhoea..	1
Foreign body in eye..	2	Sprains.....	3
Furuncle.....	28	Stomach.....	21
Ganglion.....	1	Swollen glands..	2
Gingivitis.....	2	“ testicle..	3
Gleet.....	6	Tenia capitis....	1
Gonorrhoea.....	4	“ tarsi.....	1
Gravel.....	1	Teeth extracted..	43
Gumboil.....	2	Teeth.....	16
Hæmorrhoids.....	20	Torticollis.....	5
Headache.....	50	Tumours.....	2
Heart disease.....	1	Ulcers.....	15
Hernia.....	5	Vaccination..	26
Herpes labialis.....	2	Varicocele.....	1
Herpes zoster.....	1	Varicose veins...	1
Hives.....	1	Warts.....	1
Hordeolum.....	1	Wax.....	3
Hydrocele.....	1	Wax.....	11
Indigestion.....	93	“ wrist.....	1
Insomnia.....	17	Wound of eye....	1
Irritable bladder....	1	“ of hand....	3
La grippe.....	26	“ of head....	3
Laryngitis.....	1	“ of leg....	1
Total number of days spent in hospital.....		1,028	
“ “ of dispensary cases		2,501	
“ “ of prescriptions filled.....		4,655	

STATEMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1909	\$247.20
“ “ purchased, 1909-1910.....	531.16
	\$778.36
Received for medicine supplied officers	\$23.71
Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1910	296.99
	320.70
Net Cost of drugs	\$457.66
Cost per capita....	\$2.14

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden,—

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31st, 1910.

I am pleased to report that the health of the prisoners during the year, has been, upon the whole, good. There were no very serious diseases. One convict died by order of the court, for murdering the late deputy warden.

The officers have not been absent on account of sickness to the same extent as any former year.

Two insane convicts were removed to the Kingston penitentiary.

There were no serious accidents during the year.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good.

ALEX. FORIN,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Anæmia..	2	Lumbago.....	14
Asthma.....	1	Neuralgia....	27
Blood poisoning.....	1	Otitis.....	6
Boils.	4	Pediculosis corporis.....	11
Bronchitis.....	30	Pharyngitis.....	15
Catarrh.....	15	Rheumatism, muscular.....	33
Colitis.....	9	Rheumatism, inflammatory.....	19
Conjunctivitis.....	8	Rupture.	3
Constipation.....	75	Removal of cyst.	1
Crushed toe.	1	Scabies.	8
Crushed finger.....	1	Sprain.....	12
Cystitis.....	2	Stomatitis.....	3
Debility.....	16	Syphilis.....	2
Diarrhœa.	35	Sciatica.....	1
Dysentery.....	2	Teeth extracted.....	38
Dressing wounds.	17	Tonsilitis.....	9
Eczema.. . . .	5	Torpid liver.....	18
Gastritis.	1	Tuberculosis.....	4
Gonorrhœa.....	2	Tubercular peritonitis.....	1
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.....	1	Tubercular abscess.....	5
Goitre.....	4	Tubercular glands.....	3
Hemorrhoids.	7	Ulcer.....	2
Hysteria.....	1	Operations:	
Indigestion.....	26	Removing growth under eye.....	1
Influenza.....	37	Tieing artery, and sewing up wound.....	1
Insomnia.....	2	Removing piles.....	1
Insane.....	2	Sewing scalp wounds.	1
Injured knee.....	1		
Ingrown toe-nail.....	2	Total.....	549

Drugs, instruments, etc., on hand, March 31st, 1909. . . .	397.12	
Purchased during the year.....	136.87	
		\$533.99
Drugs, etc., on hand, March 31st, 1910	\$388.00	
Sold to officers during the year	3.90	
Used by convicts “ “	142.09	
		\$533.99
Average population for the year, 112.		
Average cost per capita		\$1.27

APPENDIX D.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg herewith to present to you my report as Protestant chaplain of the Kingston penitentiary, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

The number of convicts accounted for in my register on that date is 375—367 men, and 8 women —classed as follows, with respect to their religious belief:—

Church of England.....	121
Methodist.....	115
Presbyterian.....	72
Baptist.....	25
Lutheran.....	19
Jewish.....	6
Greek Catholic.....	2
Salvation Army.....	4
Quaker.....	2
No Creed.....	2
Unknown (Insane).....	4
Menonite.....	1
Free Thinker.....	1
Church Worker.....	1
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>375</i>

This number is twelve less than that of last year.

We have been favoured during the last year by visits from the following gentlemen: Professors Knight and Dupuis, of Queen's College, who gave lectures; Mr. Archibald, who preached; Mr. D. Treneer, a blind organist, who played at the service, and also rendered some fine organ solos and delighted us with his music; Mr. D. Couper, Mayor of Kingston, paid us two visits, took part in the service, and charmed everybody by his rich solo singing; Mr. Birmingham, the General Secretary of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, gave a most helpful address on the work of that Society. While Dr. Crawford, a medical missionary from eastern equatorial Africa, deeply interested us in his work in that far-off land.

The prisoners again and again expressed their thanks to me for the pleasure and the profit these visits afford them.

The platform for the choir has been enlarged to seat thirty, about the number of our present choir.

I desire to state that a member of the choir, who is also organist, has composed an oratorio, "David," which has been sung by the choir several times, and which two competent musicians of Kingston, who examined it and played it through, pronounced to be a work of merit.

The week-day classes have been regularly held as heretofore, and the other and many sacred duties have, one trusts, been faithfully performed.

With sincere acknowledgment of the kindness and courtesy of the officers of the institution, I am,

Yours respectfully,

A. W. COOKE,
Protestant Chaplain.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

KINGSTON, April 1st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg leave to report for the year 1910. During the past twelve months I have been in faithful and regular attendance at the penitentiary, and had constant association with its inmates in the discharge of my duties as Roman Catholic chaplain of the institution.

To-day I find enrolled on the chapel register, 171 men, three less than last year; and sad to say, 12 women, eight in excess of last year, the majority of them coming from the province of Quebec, giving us 183 as a total.

The words of Holy Writ, as found in St. Luke: "Be ye also ready, for at what hour you think not, the Son of Man will come," are as applicable to the inmates within the walls of the Kingston penitentiary as they are to the men living along the busy and broad road of life. Nothing so nearly touches man as his mortality. Daily he meets with objects that remind him of the frailty of human life and death. Those living inside prison walls are no exception to the rule, and from time to time the Angel of Death makes his periodical visit to our midst, in order to remind its inmates that "it is appointed for men once to die, and after this, judgment;" for during the past twelve months no less than six men of the catholic congregation were called to give an account of their stewardship before the throne of the Eternal Judge of the living and the dead.

The entire staff of officers are to be commended for having laboured so efficiently for the interests of the institution, and have been a source of great aid to me, for which I am exceedingly grateful.

M. McDONALD,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

April 1st, 1910.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Warden:

I have the honour of submitting my report for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910.

A striking feature of the year is the large number of convicts received—larger than for any year during my connection with the institution, with the exception of the year 1903–1904; but in that year a large proportion of those received were sent here from the Stony Mountain penitentiary, and, therefore, could not be regarded as new convicts. The increase is, I fear, largely due to the "drug habit" which is alarmingly on the increase amongst the younger men and boys. A few years ago an occasional "drug fiend" would be met with amongst the new-comers; but he was usually of mature age, and had begun his downward course by using liquor; now, it is a common occurrence to be told by the youthful criminals that not liquor, but morphine, cocaine, etc., caused their downfall. When asked how they obtained the drug, the law being so strict, they reply that there is no difficulty in getting all they want of it. But while they are quite frank up to this point, I have never been able to get the names of those who sell it. The evils of the liquor habit are, indeed, deplorable, but those consequent upon the use of these drugs, are mentally, morally and physically more appalling.

The illicit vendor deserves to be treated as a criminal of the worst type. It is my melancholy duty to report the death of one of those under my care, which was directly caused by the "drug habit".

And now to turn to a more cheerful subject. It is a source of gratification to me to be able to report the continued good behaviour of the men in chapel, and to state that the number of those who kneel during the prayers has increased considerably.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

On the 19th of January we had the pleasure of a visit from the Lord Bishop of Montreal who came to hold a confirmation, when eight of the inmates were confirmed. His lordship's eloquent and eminently practical address, was listened to by the men with marked attention; and his lordship was much pleased with the reverent deportment and hearty singing of the congregation.

The library has been augmented by the addition of over 500 volumes, and is well patronized by the men.

I hail with great pleasure the prospect of system of classification and segregation of the prisoners, as that means the protection of first offenders and the young, against the evil influence of the more abandoned and hardened criminals.

In concluding my report, I wish to tender to the warden and officers generally my sincere thanks for their courtesy, and the kind assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

JOHN ROLLIT,
Protestant Chaplain.

April 1st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg to present my annual report about the Roman Catholic chapel and its concerns.

In spite of the notable increase in the number of Catholics, originally coming from all parts of the world, and some at a long wilful loss of practical godliness, the religious service is always orderly and even edifying to occasional outside witnesses.

Singing helps worship and does credit to our chanters, but mostly to our organist, worthy of every gratitude and encouragement from the Department of Justice.

In the present most special Eucharistic year for Montreal, I have, thanks to God, most happily observed a great zeal for communions more numerous than previously.

Four hundred and twenty-two men attended our religious services on the 1st April, 1909. Since, 172 have come from courts of justice. One has been transferred from the Protestant chapel. One hundred and fifty-nine have left us, *viz.*: 55 licensed, 6 pardoned, 3 died, 2 transferred to Kingston, 8 deported, 85 released; bringing an increase of 14, and a total of 436.

Oblige me in expressing my thanks to the inspectors of the penitentiaries for their benevolence towards our Catholic congregation, and accept my gratitude for the kindness and help I have received from you and your staff.

L. O. HAREL, *Priest,*
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

March 31st, 1910.

DORCHESTER. .

To the Warden:

As required by the Department of Justice, and in conformity with the precedent of previous years, I have the honour to herewith submit to you my fourth annual report as Protestant chaplain of the Dorchester penitentiary, for the year ending March 31st, 1910.

By consulting the registration table included in this report, it will be observed that we have a total of 125 Protestant prisoners, this year, as against a total of 133 on the corresponding date of the previous year.

The following table, itemized as to creed, will give the total admissions for the year:—

Church of England.....	25
Baptist.....	16
Presbyterian.....	14
Methodist.....	6
Lutheran.....	2
Disciple.....	1
Unitarian.....	1
	<hr/>
	63

The following list gives the record of the movement of prisoners for the year, included in this report:—

Discharged, by time expiration.....	25
Discharged, by parole.....	39
Deported.....	6
Died.....	3
Transferred to Kingston penitentiary.....	2
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	76

SUMMARY.

In custody, March 31st, 1909.....	133
In custody, March 31st, 1910.....	125

—

Church of England.	46
Baptist.....	33
Presbyterian	23
Methodist.....	19
Lutheran.....	2
Disciple.....	1
Unitarian.....	1
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	125

In the above list, sixteen are females, the largest number of this class, during the incumbency of the present Protestant chaplain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

We regret to state that death, the grim officer of God, has thrice invaded our Protestant ranks during the year.

On May 9th, 1909, John Francis, from St. John city, died, the body was forwarded in charge of an officer, to the relatives at St. John, for interment.

On May 20th, 1909, George Morton, of Yarmouth, N.S., passed into the beyond, and was buried in the government burial plot; brief religious exercises were held by the chaplain, the prison choir assisting.

On November 14th, 1909, Joseph Lewis, after a protracted illness, died, and was buried in the burial ground of the institution. This prisoner steadfastly refused to disclose any facts connected with his life history; it was, therefore, quite impossible to locate friends or relatives. He belonged to England.

The religious exercises of the institution have been carried forward throughout the year, with the utmost regularity, and in some instances we have been impressed and encouraged with the evidences of good being accomplished.

It is noteworthy that a very high standard of deportment is maintained. The discipline of the institution certainly reflects much credit upon the officers having this important matter in charge.

We note with unfeigned gratitude, the co-operation of all the officers; making the discharge of our duties a pleasure and in no sense irksome,

We find ourselves at the opening of the new fiscal year, still possessed with an intense desire to do good among the classes placed under our religious care.

We look for help from eternal sources.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON H. THOMAS,
Protestant Chaplain.

DORCHESTER, N.B., March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I herewith submit my twenty-first annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910, on which date I had 108 males, and four female convicts, a grand total of 112, as against 113 last fiscal year.

I have to report one death during the year just elapsed.

I have nothing further to report.

A. D. CORMIER, *Priest,*
Roman Catholic Chaplain

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, March 31, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg leave to submit my third annual report as Protestant chaplain.

In the work for the reformation of the men who have been assigned to my care, I have been greatly encouraged by the response they have made to lead a better life. They have been very attentive listeners at all the services, and many of them have become interested in bible study and prayer.

At the services each sabbath morning, a scripture subject is announced for the men to study in their cells during the week, and also a subject of prayer in connection therewith.

Many of the men have expressed their appreciation of these helps and have grown quite interested in bible study. This taste for bible study is creating a taste for pure literature, which is a very hopeful sign. This, with a training to honest toil, and a firm but kind enforcement of discipline, is sure to make for future good character.

In this latter respect, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there will be a moral, as well as a physical and intellectual, standard for all positions on the staff.

The movement of prisoners during the past year has been as follows:

Number on register, March 31, 1909.....	99
Received during the year.....	54
Discharged:—	153
By expiration of sentence.....	17
“ parole.....	14
“ transfer to Alberta penitentiary.....	1
“ deportation.....	7
“ escape.....	1
“ order of court.....	1
“ death.....	1
	42
Remaining on register March 31, 1910.....	111

S. W. L. STEWART,
Protestant Chaplain.

SAINT BONIFACE, April 13, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to report that I have fifty-four convicts in my care at the penitentiary.

It is unnecessary for me to state the opinion, which is that of the public generally, that a large proportion of these convicts have arrived in this country within the past few years.

A more efficient control of the class of immigrants is evidently necessary and I am glad to see that efforts in that direction are being made this year.

ARTHUR BELIVEAU,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 5, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to present my report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Convicts remaining March 31, 1909.....	131
Convicts received during fiscal year.....	58
<hr/>	
Total ministered to during the year.....	189
Discharged by expiry of sentence.....	24
Paroled.....	29
Pardoned.....	1
Deported.....	8
Transferred to provincial authorities.....	1
Transferred to industrial school.....	1
Transferred to Roman Catholic church.....	1
Total.....	65
Total under my charge March 31, 1910.....	<hr/> 124

Creeds:

Church of England.....	40
Methodist.....	23
Presbyterian.....	23
Buddhist.....	17
Baptist.....	5
Jewish.....	2
Methodist Episcopalian.....	1
Reformed Episcopalian.....	1
Congregationalist.....	1
Lutheran.....	7
No creed.....	4
Total.....	<hr/> 124

It is gratifying to note that out of sixty-five men received only four of these were below the age of twenty-one, and one of these was transferred to the industrial school.

A decrease in the number of men received, and an increase in the number of men paroled and deported accounts for a smaller number of men being under my charge at the close of this year than last.

As the good times continue and work is plentiful this happy condition of affairs will, I believe, be maintained.

Services have been held regularly. The sick have been constantly visited. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was dispensed once during the year.

I have to thank you and all the officers for courtesy extended to me in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,
Protestant Chaplain.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 2, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to present my report as Roman Catholic chaplain, for the year ending March 31, 1910.

There were at that date 85 convicts inscribed as Catholics, an increase of more than fifteen per cent on last year's number.

A deplorable fact, to which attention has been called again and again is the number of young men under twenty years of age; one of those under my care is hardly fourteen years old.

Another notable fact is the high percentage of Italians, (nearly eighteen per cent of the whole Catholic population.) The percentage of Indians has decreased.

Out of the 33 convicts received during the year, I found that only three, or at the most four, had made their Easter duties last year, while about the half had not entered a church for some ten years. As to education, five had not had any schooling at all; only three had been a year or more in a Catholic school.

The services have been held regularly and the behaviour of the men has been good. Quite a number receive the sacraments regularly. Many derive a real benefit from their stay in the penitentiary, but there is a certain class of men to whom the penitentiary does not do any good, and who are sent out worse than they were when they entered. I have met with a few of those cases during this last year.

I take this opportunity to thank you and all the officers for constant kindness and courtesy.

Yours respectfully,

E. LAMBOT, O.M.I.,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 12, 1910.

To the Warden:

As Protestant chaplain, I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1910.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were in confinement, fifty-three male and three female Protestant convicts. During the past year there were admitted seventy-two male and two female prisoners. There were discharged during the same period thirty-one males and three females. This left us ninety-four males and two female prisoners under the care of the Protestant chaplain at the close of the year.

Religious services have been held regularly every Sunday morning during the year and visits have been made during the week when required.

The Church of England clergyman asked for the privilege of holding a monthly service on Sunday afternoon, and it was granted. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union under the direction of the chaplain have held a weekly service on Sunday afternoons among the female prisoners with marked results.

One hundred and four volumes have been added to the library which is well patronized by the prisoners.

We are looking forward with pleasure to the completion of the chapel now in course of erection, and which will add to the comfort and convenience of our services.

In conclusion, I must thank you, sir, as warden, the deputy warden, the matron and other officials for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me while in the discharge of my duty as chaplain.

D. G. McQUEEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

EDMONTON, April 1, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg to forward the usual report concerning the Roman Catholic chapel for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Although I have been unable to discharge by myself, during the greater part of the year, the duties which were coming to me as Catholic chaplain of this institution, yet the spiritual welfare of the convicts belonging to the Catholic church has not been neglected. Under the care of the Reverend Father Desmarais and Rev. Father Vantighem, acting successively as chaplains, services were held twice every Sunday of the year. Mass was also given on holidays of obligation, and visitations often made during week days.

In the month of October, I resumed my duties as chaplain and I had then the opportunity of appreciating the effective work done by my two predecessors, among the convicts. Since that time, I have conducted the services as usual on Sundays and holidays, visiting also the convicts on week days whenever it was needed. I am pleased to acknowledge that the behaviour of the men in the chapel is commendable. Moreover a great number of convicts, who before coming to the penitentiary had been neglectful of their religious duties, have come back to the practice of religion, which in my estimation is the best proof of improvement that can be shown.

Allow me, sir, to offer all my gratitude to you and such as have helped me in the discharge of my duties.

P. COZANET,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX E.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, April 1, 1910.

To the Warden,

I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report of the school in this penitentiary, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

The total number enrolled during the year was 67. Of this number, 33 passed out capable of reading and writing, and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic. Two retired at expiration of sentence.

The present attendance is 32. The studies of these are as follows:—

Reading in Part I.....	7
Reading in Part II.....	13
Reading in second book and writing.....	7
Reading in third book, writing and arithmetic.....	5

Mr. Begg has conducted the school in a very satisfactory manner. The conduct and application of the pupils has been excellent.

W. A. GUNN,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	1,574	315	550	49,141
Protestant library	337		119	9,390
Roman Catholic library.	336		64	6,573
Total.	5,247	315	733	65,104

110 volumes of magazines bound in the prison are included in the 315 volumes added during the year.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit you my annual report of the English school of this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910.

During the year forty pupils were admitted to school. Their conduct in class was very good, and their progress was satisfactory. Many of them when admitted did not know their alphabet, and before the end of the year could read and figure fairly well.

They were taught reading, writing, spelling and also arithmetic.

Books, copy-books, slates and pencils were furnished to 173 convicts to study in their cells.

D. O'SHEA,
English School Instructor.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit to you my fourth annual report of the French school and library, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910.

During the year twenty-six convicts were registered to follow the French course. At the end of the year, the attendance was twelve, and they were taught reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic.

The conduct of the convicts has always been exemplary and attendance very regular. I am very much satisfied by the progress made by each of them.

Books, slates, slate pencils and copy books were supplied by Mr. O'Shea and myself to one hundred and seventy-three convicts for studying in their cells.

I beg to offer my sincere thanks to my superiors for their kind assistance in the performance of my duties.

G. J. RENEALT,
French School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Number of volumes in library.....	4,166
“ “ added during the year.....	160
“ convicts who have used books.....	460
“ books issued during the year.....	47,840

D. O'SHEA,
Librarian.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., April 1st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school and library in this penitentiary, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

At the beginning of the year, the school was attended by fifty-two pupils.

The present attendance is fifty-six, divided as follows:—

Reading, writing and arithmetic	30
Reading and writing.....	18
Reading only	8

Eight were reading in the fifth English reader; ten, in the fourth; twelve, in the third; eight, in the second; ten, in the first; and eight, in the primers.

I am pleased to say that the majority of those attending school are making good progress, and their conduct and attention while at school has been very good.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to you and other officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

G. B. PAPINEAU,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library.....	939	72	189	19,656
Roman Catholic library.....	165	.....	19	494
Protestant library.	112	.....	24	624
Total.....	1,216	72	232	20,774

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this institution, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

Of the 22 pupils on the register during the year, 9 were Austrians, 2 French half-breeds, 3 Italians, 4 Russians, 1 Greek, 1 Findlander and 2 English.

The attendance at the close of the year was 14, classified as follows:—

First reader, Part I.....	4
First reader, Prat II.....	4
Second reader.....	6

All are given lessons in arithmetic. One hundred and thirty convicts are at present supplied with school books and slates for the purpose of studying in their cells.

I am pleased to say that those attending school are making good progress, and their conduct and industry while at school have been most satisfactory. My convict monitors also deserve much credit for their help.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and my other superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

J. H. DAIGNAULT,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Number of Volumes.	Condemned.	Received.	Number of Convicts. Using Books.	Circulation.
General library.....	927	9	82	160	11,360
Roman Catholic library	96				
Protestant library.....	38				
Total	1,061	9	82	160	11,360

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by thirty-eight pupils, the average attendance throughout being thirty-seven. The total number enrolled during the period was eighteen; seventeen passed out, leaving a present attendance of thirty-nine, classified as follows:—

Arithmetic, spelling and writing.....	3
Arithmetic, only.....	1
Reading, spelling and writing.....	14
Reading and spelling.....	15
Reading, only.....	6
<i>Total</i>	39

Eight are reading in the fourth reader; fourteen in the third; nine in the second and four in the primers. Ninety-seven are supplied with slates and books for the purpose of studying in their cells.

I am pleased to state that good progress has been made by my pupils, and their conduct has been very satisfactory.

In conclusion, I beg to express thanks to you and other officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

F. STEWART,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total number of Volumes.	Volumes added during Year.	Convicts using Books.	Circulation
General library.....	1,496	160	199	20,064
Protestant library.....	308		4	24
Roman Catholic library.....	207		10	120
Officers' library.....	16			.....

F. STEWART,
Librarian.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my report of the school of this institution, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

At the beginning of the year there were seventeen pupils on the roll. Eleven were discharged during the year, and fourteen names added. The number of pupils at the end of the year was twenty.

The conduct of the pupils was good, and very fair progress was made in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

Owing to my time being taken up in my various other duties, most of the school work was done in the cells, and help given from time to time.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and the other officers for assistance given.

SIDNEY J. TRUSCOTT,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Volumes in library at beginning of year.....	740
Number added during the year.....	104
“ on hand at close of year.....	844
Total issues during the year.....	6,724
Number of monthly magazines.....	8

APPENDIX F.

MATRONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 31, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my report of the ward for female convicts for the year ended March 31, 1910.

There are at present twenty women in the female prison. During the year eight were discharged. I am pleased to state that their industry was fairly good, and their conduct with few exceptions, has been very satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. FAHEY,
Matron.

WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>For Male Department</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
80	Night shirts.	80	20	16.00	
682	Handkerchiefs	57	20	11.40	
1,432	Pairs socks	1,432	.20	286.40	
451	Sheets.....	113	20	22.60	
2,341	Towels	195	.20	39.00	
615	Pillow slips.	78	20	15.60	
119	Napkins	9	20	1.80	
98	Bandages for hospital	7	20	1.40	
82	Bed ticks	41	20	8.20	
	Officers' laundry.			72.00	
	Keeper's hall, North Lodge and office laundry	208		41.63	
					\$ 516.03
	<i>For Female Prison.</i>				
	Making clothing, washing, cooking, cleaning, etc.....	1,413	.20	282.60	282.60
	<i>Totals.</i>	3,633			\$ 798.63

DORCHESTER.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to present my report of the female department for the year ended March 31, 1910. On March 31, 1909, there were seventeen female prisoners. Since then seven have been discharged by expiration of sentence, three paroled, one transferred, and seven received, leaving thirteen at present in this department.

I am pleased to say that the industry of the women has been very satisfactory and their conduct fairly good.

Yours respectfully,

E. McMAHON,
Matron.

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD.

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>For Male Department:</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
404	Pairs socks.....	264	20	52 80	
5,731	" socks, repaired.....	1,246	20	249 20	
726	Towels.....	72	20	14 40	
200	Sheets.....	47	20	9 40	
200	Pillow cases.....	50	20	10 00	
2	Table cloths.....	1	20	10	
	Mats (Revenue).....	1 1/2	20	30	
	Washing for officials (Revenue)	103 1/2	20	20 70	
					\$356 90
	<i>For Female Prison:</i>				
10	Outfits for discharged.....	60	20	12 00	
	Making clothing, washing, cooking, etc.....	1 191	20	238 20	
					250 20
	<i>Total.....</i>				\$607 10

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ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 1st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to present the annual report of the female ward for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

During the year the movement of convicts was as follows:—

Remaining in ward, March 31st, 1909.....	4
Received from Manitoba	1
Received from British Columbia.....	1
	6
Released on parole.....	1
Deported.....	1
Released by order of the court.....	1
By expiration of sentence.....	1 4
Remaining in ward, March 31st, 1910.....	2

I am pleased to say that the conduct of the women has been good, and their industry very satisfactory.

ELIZABETH CUMMINGS,
Matron.

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD.

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Work done for Male Prison.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
56	Pants, pairs.....	15½	20	3 10	
196	Shirts.....	43	20	8 60	
2	Sleeve protectors, pairs.....	½	20	05	
96	Mitts, pairs.....	96	20	19 20	
204	Pillow cases.....	8	20	1 60	
100	Cell towels.....	2½	20	50	
72	Bath towels.....	2½	20	50	
216	Mason's gloves, pairs..	18	20	3 60	
432	Handkerchiefs.....	9	20	1 80	
6	Cook's aprons.....	½	20	10	
370	Sheets.....	16	20	3 20	
21	Mufflers.....	½	20	10	
5,498	Repairs to underwear, etc.....	211	20	42 20	
					84 55
	<i>Customers:</i>				
16	Shirts.....	9	20	1 80	
46	Repairs to underwear, etc.....	3	20	60	
6	Sheets.....	½	20	10	
4	Night shirts.....	2	20	40	
2	Mitts, pairs.....	2	20	40	
					3 30
	<i>Work done for Female Ward.</i>				
3	Discharge outfits.	30	20	6 00	
	Making clothing, cleaning, washing, etc.....	498	20	99 60	
					105 60
	<i>Total.....</i>				\$193 45

APPENDIX G.

CRIME STATISTICS.

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In custody, March 31st, 1909.				557	13*	570
Received since—						
From common jails . . .	174	6	180			
" other penitentiaries . . .	8	10	18			
forfeiture of parole . . .	5		5	187	16	203
				744	29	773
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence . . .	107	7*	114			
" pardon . . .	2	1	3			
" parole . . .	68		68			
" death.	12		12			
" deportation . . .	14	1	15			
" removal; insane when received. . .	3		3	206	9	215
In custody March 31st, 1910.				538	20	558

*Including one in an outside asylum.

ST. VINCENT DE LAUL.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total
In custody, March 31st, 1909.	510		510	
Received from common jails . . .	212	10	222	
Parole forfeited. . .	1		1	
Parole revoked. . .	1		1	
				734
Discharged during the year—				
By expiration of sentence . . .	101			
" pardon . . .	5			
" parole. . .	65			
" deportation . . .	11			
" death.	5			
" by transfer to Kingston.	4	10		
	191	10		
				201
In custody March 31st, 1910. . .				533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1909	229	17	246			
Received from common jails.....	104	7	111			
" military court.....	1		1			
" forfeited license.....	2		2			
" recapture. . .	2		2			
" reformatory.	4		4			
				342	24	366
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence...	35	7	42			
" parole.....	53	3	56			
" pardon.....	6		6			
" deported.....	6		6			
" died.....	4		4			
" escapes	2		2			
" order of Court.....	1		1			
" order of Minister		1	1			
" transfer. .	2		2			
				107	11	120
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1910.				233	13	246

MANITOBA.

Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1909.....	144
Received since:—	
From commom jails (one female).....	79
Forfeiture of license.....	5
	84
Discharged:—	
By expiration of sentence.....	28
" parole.....	22
" escape.....	1
" deportation.....	9
" death.....	1
" transfer (female).	1
" released by Order of Court...	1
	63
Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1910	165

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1909...	204	204	
Received since—				
From common jails.....	89	1	90	
Parole revoked.....	2	.....	2	
Returned after escape.....	1	.....	1	
				297
Discharged since—				
By expiration of sentence.....	29			
" pardon.....	2			
" parole.....	43			
" death.....	1			
" deportation.....	10			
" sent to industrial school.....	1			
" returned to Provincial authorities (insane when received).....	1			
			87	
" transferred to other penitentiaries.....	.....	1	1	
				88
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1910..				209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1909 .				87	4	91
Received since—						
From common jails. .	103	.....	103			
Revocation of parole.	2		2			
Other penitentiaries..		2	2			
				105	2	107
				192	6	198
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	7	1	8			
" pardon.....	1		1			
" parole.....	31	1	32			
" deportation.....	2	1	3			
" order of court.....		1	1			
" death (hanged).....	1		1			
" escape.....	2		2			
" transferred to other penitentiaries	2		2			
				46	4	50
In custody March 31st, 1910. . .				146	2	148

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS
KINGSTON.

Year	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										Daily Average			
	Expiry of Sentence					Deaths					Parole.					Returned to Jail.						Trans- fers to Asylums	Total	Remaining at end of Year
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
1900-01	138	9	147	108	4	15	13	46	1	Deported					1	183	5	188	491	15	506	537		
1901-02	131	6	137	107	2	15	6	45	1	1					2	177	6	183	445	15	460	490		
1902-03	129	3	132	86	1	10	11	34							2	144	5	149	430	13	443	455		
1903-04	151	4	155	90	4	6	13	31		M F					3	144	6	150	437	11	448	451		
1904-05	136	3	139	83	3	14	6	27	2						1	132	7	139	441	7	448	443		
1905-06	163	5	168	88	2	9	9	47								154	2	156	450	10	460	455		
1906-07	109	6	115	54	1	13	7	37	1						1	115	2	117	444	14	458	461		
1907-08	175	6	181	74	2	8	5	52	1						2	143	8	151	476	12	488	463		
1908-09	239	6	245	89	3	2	7	58	1							158	5	163	557	13	570	535		
1909-10	187	16	203	107	7	2	12	68	14						3	206	9	215	538	20	558	571		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

YEARS	ADMISSIONS										DISCHARGES										In Custody Beginning of the year.
	Common Jail					Grand Total.					Deaths.					Total					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Other Peniten- taries	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total	Remaining at end of year.	Daily Average.		
1900-01.	463	157	4	6	1	164	1	168	110	4	43	4	1	15	1		179	4	183	448	455
1901-02.	448	108	3		2	110	3	113	142	12	5	3		1	3		216	3	219	345	384
1902-03.	345	130	4		1	131	4	135	109	9	5	1		4	3		142	3	145	335	336
1903-04	355	124	1	3	35	162	1	163	84	5	35	2	1	7	2		131	2	133	365	346
1904-05.	365	135	1			135	1	136	87	18	33	2	1	2	1		143	1	144	357	365
1905-06	357	178				178		178	68	1	46	3		4			125		125	410	380
1906-07.	410	118	3	1	1	120	3	123	85	5	32	3		2	3		128	3	131	402	403
1907-08.	402	168	4		2	170	4	174	116	5	45	1		2	4		171	4	175	401	392
1908-09.	401	276	4			276	4	280	107	2	42	7		6	4		167	4	171	510	457
1909-10.	510	214	10			214	10	224	101	5	65	5		4	10		191	10	201	533	536

DORCHESTER.

Years.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										Total. Remaining at the end of Year.	Daily Average.					
	In Custody beginning of year.					Total.					Parole.					Deaths.							Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.		
1900-01.....	198	6	204	80	3	3	.....	84	3	87	48	.....	8	15	1	1	8	.....	80	1	81	202	8	210	210
1901-02.....	202	8	210	105	4	5	1	112	4	116	64	5	4	32	1	1	3	1	109	7	116	205	5	210	214		
1902-03.....	205	5	210	99	5	8	.....	108	5	113	43	.....	7	30	.....	.....	1	1	85	1	86	228	9	237	221
1903-04.....	228	9	*237	104	5	4	.....	108	5	113	42	2	10	37	.....	2	.....	.....	98	2	100	238	12	250	244
1904-05.....	238	12	250	88	4	9	1	2	100	4	104	65	2	5	40	3	.....	.....	116	5	121	222	11	233	251
1905-06.....	222	11	233	87	7	1	.....	2	89	8	97	49	5	10	46	3	.....	2	111	8	119	200	11	211	229
1906-07.....	182	12	194	60	4	.....	.....	4	64	4	68	36	3	5	40	1	.....	.....	81	4	85	182	12	194	203
1907-08.....	182	12	194	112	8	.....	.....	112	8	120	30	5	5	36	.....	2	.....	1	74	5	79	220	15	235	211
1908-09.....	220	15	235	112	7	.....	.....	112	7	119	45	3	2	53	1	.....	1	3	103	5	108	229	17	246	240
1909-10.....	229	17	246	104	7	1	4	111	7	118	35	7	6	53	3	.....	4	6	107	11	118	233	13	246	234	

Including one from Reformatory. **Including one by order of Minister of Justice. (Female.)

MINITABA

Year.	ADMISSIONS										DISCHARGES										In Custody at end of Year.	Daily Average.						
	In custody beginning of year.					Total					Deaths					Total.												
	Male		Female		Male recaptured	Other Penitentiaries		Transferred to other Penitentiaries		To Lunatic Asylum		Escapes		Paroles		Male		Female		Total			Male		Female		Total.	
	Male		Female			Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			Male		Female			
1900-01	106	45	45	45	3											1	1	34	34	117	117	117	110					
1901-02	117	35	35	35	1											1	1	47	47	105	105	105	109					
1902-03	105	78	78	78	1											1	1	43	43	140	140	140	120					
1903-04	140	111	113	113	6	37	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	97	97	156	156	156	144					
1904-05	156	103	103	105	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	70	70	190	190	190	177					
1905-06	190	109	109	111	6											3	3	83	83	216	216	216	203					
1906-07	216	41	45	45	3	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	86	86	175	175	175	191					
1907-08	175	42	42	41	3	1										2	2	97	97	120	120	120	140					
1908-09	120	73	77	77	1	1											2	2	53	53	144	144	144	129				
1909-10	144	83	83	81	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	62	165	165	165	158					

Five licenses forfeited, and extra sentence. ²Including one convict at Selkirk asylum. ³Handed over to Court of Appeal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Years.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.														In Custody at end of Year.	Daily Average.					
	From Common Jails.					Other Penitentiaries.					Total.					By expiration of sentence.											Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Returned by Order of Court.	Surrendered.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.			Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1900-01....	104	46	1	...	48	47	1	48	28	6	34	1	...	35	12	2	14	...	...	...	49	2	51	101	101	202	101	93	194
1901-02....	101	32	1	...	33	33	...	33	24	3	27	...	...	30	1	9	10	...	...	...	40	2	42	94	94	188	94	97	191
1902-03....	94	47	1	...	48	48	...	48	25	4	29	...	...	33	1	15	16	...	...	...	47	...	47	95	95	190	95	93	183
1903-04....	95	44	...	7	51	51	...	51	22	3	25	2	1	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	109	109	218	109	102	220
1904-05....	109	59	...	...	59	59	...	59	17	1	18	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	139	139	278	139	123	401
1905-06....	139	49	1	...	50	50	...	50	25	9	34	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	142	142	284	142	140	424
1906-07....	142	34	...	...	34	34	...	34	26	2	28	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	137	137	274	137	134	408
1907-08....	137	83	...	...	83	83	1	84	31	3	34	6	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	68	1	69	152	152	304	152	142	446
1908-09....	152	108	4	...	112	112	1	113	18	4	22	3	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	122	204	204	408	178
1909-10....	204	91	...	1	92	92	1	93	29	2	31	1	...	...	43	1	...	...	...	...	87	1	88	209	209	418	209	213	831

Years.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										Total	Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average.
	Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Parole.		Reported		Transferred to other Penitentiary.		Escape.		Death.		Total		Male	Female	Total	Male		Female	Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female								Male		Female	Male	Female	Total
1906-07.....	66	66	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	57	57	41						
1907-08.....	45	3	1	4	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	77	80	70						
1908-09.....	5	2	6	2	33	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	87	91	86						
1909-10.....	105	2	2	1	31	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	50	146	148	112						

Released on order of Court. Hanged

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Recommit- ments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Frank Murray (Jas. Smith).	1	Shop-breaking and theft.....	Ottawa.....	Apr. 7, 1909	7 years.
John Hyde.....	1	Forgery.....	Hamilton....	" 12, 1909	3 "
Gilbert Oliver.....	1	Manslaughter.....	Toronto.....	May 13, 1909	2½ "
James Gullett.....	1	Obtain goods by false pretense.	Belleville.....	" 27, 1909	2 "
Frank Hetherington.....	1	Forfeiture parole.....	Guelph.....	Jan. 25, 1908	3½ "
Mark Tompkins.....	1	Assault with intent to rob.	Hamilton.....	Jul. 27, 1909	10 "
John Riley.....	1	Stealing.....	North Bay...	" 28, 1909	4 "
And. McDonald.....	1	Forgery and false pretense....	Chatham.....	Sept. 11, 1909	5 "
Nick Kayak.....	1	Assault and attempt to stab...	Fort William.	Aug. 18, 1909	2 "
David Irving.....	3	Assault with intent to rob.....	Hamilton....	Sept. 24, 1909	12 "
Wm. Pepper.....	1	Forfeiture parole.....	Berlin.....	Dec. 29, 1902	7 "
H. B. Hamilton, (Foster, Shaver, Stirling, Shaw, Seymour).....	4	Horse stealing.....	Cornwall....	Nov. 3, 1909	10 "
Jos. Twamley.....	1	Theft.....	Stratford....	Dec. 21, 1909	10 "
Sam'l J. Mines.....	2	Stealing.....	Chatham....	Feb. 2, 1910	4 "
Edward Hewson.....	1	Forgery.....	Whitby.....	Mar. 7, 1910	3 "
Frank Cahill.....	1	Forfeiture parole.....	London.....	Dec. 22, 1899	10 "
Mathew Sims.....	1	Forfeiture parole.....	St. Thomas...	Jan. 15, 1904	15 "
Armand Davling.....	1	Forfeiture parole.....	Guelph.....	" 25, 1908	3½ "

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Bradley, John.....	4	Burglary and theft.....	Bedford..	April 7, 1909	14 years.
Belanger, Edouard....	1	Theft from the person.....	Montreal.	Sept. 9, 1909	4 years 11 months. 8 days.
Barbeau, Flavien.....	1	Shop-breaking.....	Montreal.....	March 8, 1910	3 years.
Bourque, Joseph.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	"	March 21, 1910	4 "
Couture, Joseph.....	2	Theft and house-breaking...	St. Francis.....	Sept. 2, 1909	4 "
Champoux, J. Adolphe ..	1	Uttering forged documents.	Montreal.....	Sept. 3, 1909	5 "
Coates, Sydney ..	1	"	"	Sept. 3, 1909	3 "
Côté, Charles.....	1	Theft and shop-breaking	St. Francis.....	January 21, 1910	5 "
Cadieux, Henri.....	1	Theft ..	Montreal.....	Feb. 5, 1910	2 "
DeRepentigny, Victor. .	1	"	"	May 11, 1909	3 "
Duquette, Joseph.....	2	"	Bedford.....	August 9, 1909	3 "
Dubois, Onesime.....	1	Attempt of arson.....	Ottawa.....	Sept. 10, 1909	3 "
Desmarteau, Eugène...	2	Theft. .	Montreal.....	Sept. 9, 1909	2 "
Elliott, Robert.....	2	Shop-breaking	"	June 10, 1909	2 "
Gauthier, Arthème. . .	3	Theft.....	St. Francis.....	April 16, 1909	3 "
Généreux, Alexis.....	4	Burglary.....	Montreal.....	May 13, 1909	5 "
Girard, Guillaume.....	3	Theft and receiving.....	Quebec.....	July 16, 1909	3 "
Gagné, Albert.....	1	" from the person.....	St. Francis.....	January 21, 1910	5 "
Hammond, Charles....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Montreal.....	April 2, 1909	10 "
Hébert, William.....	1	Assisting escape.....	Bedford.....	Sept. 7, 1909	3 "
Jarry, Uldéric.....	1	House-breaking.....	Montreal.....	May 18, 1909	4 "
Légault, Noé.....	1	Theft.....	"	April 2, 1909	5 "
Lemay, Wilfrid.....	2	Receiving stolen property	"	April 2, 1909	5 "
Longpré, Pierre.....	1	"	"	" 2, 1909	5 "
Labrèche, Napoléon. . .	3	Shop-breaking.....	"	" 2, 1909	7 "
Lepine, Joseph.....	1	Aggravated robbery.	"	" 2, 1909	7 "
Larocque, William.....	4	Theft.....	"	Sept. 4, 1900	Balance 14 years term.
Lamarche, Henri.....	3	" from the person.....	"	October 16, 1909	3 years.
Lortie, Jean.	3	"	Quebec.....	Sept. 27, 1909	3 "
Lachapelle, Henri. . . .	1	"	Montreal. . .	Feb. 15, 1910	3 "
Létourneau, George.....	1	"	Quebec.....	" 26, 1910	3 "
Nelson, John.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Montreal.....	April 27, 1909	4 "
Perreault, André.....	1	Arson.....	Bedford.....	May 27, 1909	6 "
Perron, Samuel.....	2	Shopbreaking and theft.....	Three Rivers.	June 4, 1909	3 "
Pelletier, J.-Bte.....	2	"	Montreal	October 21, 1909	7 "
Paquette, Antoine. . .	2	Theft.....	"	Feb. 17, 1910	4 "
Paquette, Arthur... . .	2	"	"	March 22, 1910	3 "
Renaud, George.....	1	Forgery, etc	"	April 20, 1909	7 "
Ryan, William.....	1	Theft	"	Sept. 7, 1909	2 "
St. Pierre, Henri.	1	"	Rimouski.	Nov. 15, 1909	4 "
Sylvain, Louis.	1	"	Quebec. . .	Sept. 27, 1909	5 "
Tremblay, J. Arthur..	3	False pretenses.....	Montreal. .	April 20, 1909	2 "

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Recommit- ments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Wallace Foster.....	1	Stealing.....	Yarmouth, N.S....	Mar. 30, 1909	7 years.
Patrick McEvoy.....	1	do.....	Halifax	" 15, 1909	3 "
Joseph Sheppard.....	1	Stealing a horse and prison breaking.....	Queens, P.E.I....	Jan. 25, 1909	10 "
Clifford Ackerson.....	1	Assault, occasioning actual bodily harm.....	Halifax.....	Sept. 2, 1909	2 "
Florence Davidson.....	1	Stealing.....	St. John.....	Aug. 17, 1909	5 "
Martin Tracey.....	1	Stealing and robbery.....	Col. Co., N.S....	Sept. 16, 1909	4 "
Frank Drake.....	3	Theft from I. C. R.....	Halifax	Oct. 13, 1909	2 yrs. 6 months.
James Walsh.....	1	Breaking, entering and stealing.	".....	" 13, 1909	4 years.
James Rogers.....	1	Stealing.....	Cumb. Co., N.S....	" 27, 1909	2 "
Stephen Buchem.....	1	Arson.....	A. bert, Co.....	Oct. 28, 1909	2 "
David McDonald.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	Halifax.....	Nov. 6, 1909	4 "
James Schrum.....	1	Obtaining goods by false pre- tences.....	".....	Dec. 6, 1909	4 years 8 months- 1 day
Wm. McFarland, alias Mc- Varish.....	1	Stealing.....	North Co., N.B....	Jan. 25, 1910	3 years.
Thomas Long.....	1	House breaking and theft.....	Cape Breton.....	Feb. 7, 1910	3 years 10 months 13 days.
Philip McDonald.....	1	Theft from the prison barn.....	".....	" 3, 1910	3 years.
William Connelly.....	1	Assault, occasioning actual bodily harm.....	".....	" 22, 1910	2 "
Robert Moore.....	1	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	Col. Co., N.S....	Mar. 3, 1910	2 years 11 months 15 days.
John Jamieson, alias Bom- barshio.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	York Co., N.B....	Mar. 26, 1910	4 years 3 months 16 days

MANITOBA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
J. Manley.....	3	Shop-breaking and theft.....	Red Deer.....	May 31, 1905	5 years.
E. Murphy.....	1	Shop-breaking.....	Brandon.....	Oct. 9, 1905	14 "
J. B. Faucheneuve.....	1	Stealing a horse.....	Macleod..	Oct. 20, 1905	10 "
J. F. Black.....	1	Forgery and uttering.....	Winnipeg.....	June 25, 1906	5 "
A. Marcotte.....	2	Robbery.....	Winnipeg.....	Oct. 26, 1906	7 "
D. Etienne.....	2	Shop breaking.....	Winnipeg.....	Nov. 1, 1906	5 "
J. Thompson.....	3	House breaking and theft ..	Winnipeg.....	Nov. 1, 1906	7 "
J. G. Stirling.....	1	House breaking and theft.....	Winnipeg.....	May 14, 1907	24 "
L. Lafontaine.....	1	Horse stealing.....	Morden.....	Sept. 7, 1907	5 "
T. W. Brown.....	3	Theft; obtaining signature by false pretences.....	Winnipeg.....	Mar. 12, 1908	7 "
R. Cynear ..	1	Shop breaking and theft; and forfeited license.....	"	May 12, 1908	4 years 11 months. 5 days. "
M. Tombras.	1	Revoked license.	"	July 25, 1908	3 years. 3 months 2 days.
N. Heritage.....	2	Forgery and uttering.....	"	Sept. 8, 1908	2 years.
J. Allan.....	1	Forgery and uttering.....	"	Nov. 13, 1908	5 "
G. Carter.....	1	Theft.....	"	Dec. 21, 1908	2 "
J. Brennan.....	1	Theft.....	"	Jan. 5, 1909	2 "
G. Reddler.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	"	Jan. 14, 1909	2 "
J. Lawrence.	1	Robbery and forfeited license..	"	Feb. 5, 1909	4 " 9 months 13 days
R. Armstrong.....	1	Forgery.....	"	Mar. 30, 1909	2 years.
J. Massey.....	1	Forgery and uttering and forfeited license.....	"	July 7, 1909	6 years. 7 months 26 days.
J. McVicar.....	1	Theft and forfeited license...	"	Sept. 23, 1909	4 years 10 months 15 days.
D. E. Best.....	1	Theft and forfeited license....	"	Sept. 24, 1909	2 years, 4 months 28 days.
A. Langton.....	1	Forgery; fraud; theft.....	"	Nov. 30, 1909	3 years.
H. McColl.....	1	Theft and forfeited license.....	Ft. William.....	Dec. 10, 1909	2 years. 417 days.
T. Collins.....	2	Attempt to rob.....	Winnipeg ..	Jan. 1, 1910	2 years.
I. Nickel.....	2	Arson; theft; assaulting police and escape.....	Morden.....	Jan. 27, 1910	10 years.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.		Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Sook Sias	1	Murder.....	Vancouver.....	Oct. 2, 1906	Life
Duteau Alex.....	1	House breaking and stealing...	Vernon.....	" 9, 1906	7 years.
Spuzzum Jimmy.....	1	Rape.....	New Westminster.	" 23, 1906	Life.
Wah Sing.....	2	Unlawful possession.....	Vancouver	Feb. 5, 1907	5 years.
Stone, George.....	1	Stealing and assault.....	"	March 25, 1907	12 "
Plump, Fritz.....	1	Rape.....	Nanaimo.....	Oct. 22, 1907	15 "
Shay, Michael.....	1	Stealing.....	Golden	" 13, 1908	2 "
Nelee, Joseph*	1	House breaking.....	Lytton.....	" 13, 1908	11 years, 2 months, 10 days.
Kiley, Morrice.....	1	Breaking and entering.....	Vancouver	Jan. 16, 1909	5 years.]
Willsie, R.	1	Attempt to utter.....	"	Feb. 11, 1909	3 "
McCormick, Angus.....	1	Stealing.....	Victoria.....	April 13, 1909	2 "
Smith, Thomas.....	1	Unlawful carrying concealed weapon.....	Vancouver... ..	Jan. 19, 1910	2 "
Sano, S.	1	Obtaining money by false pre- tense.....	Nanaimo.....	Feb. 5, 1910	7 "
Murphy, Samuel.....	1	House breaking.....	Vancouver.....	" 10, 1910	3 "

*Cancellation of license and five-year term.

ALBERTA.

Name.		Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
William L. Duff.....	1	Horse stealing and breaking prison.....	Moosejaw, Sask...	June 3, 1909	7 years.
Alonzo D. Smith.....	1	Horse stealing.....	Battleford, Sask..	June 16, 1909	4 "
Charles Roske.....	1	Horse stealing.....	Lethbridge, Alta..	Sept. 16, 1909	5 "
William Morgan.....	1	Entering and stealing.....	Macleod, Alta....	Oct. 27, 1909	3 "
Charles McLeod.....	1	Assault and theft from person assaulting police while under arrest.	Calgary, Alta....	" 29, 1909	4 "
Ernest Therreault	2	Getting security by false pre- tense.....	Regina, Sask.....	Dec. 28, 1909	3 "

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON							
Where Sentenced.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Where Sentenced.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	13		13	Sudbury.....	15	1	16
Brant.....	5		5	Thunder Bay.....	10		10
Bruce.....	5		5	Victoria.....	2		2
Carleton	15		15	Waterloo.....	12	1	13
Dufferin	3		3	Welland.....	10		10
Elgin.....	11		11	Wellington.....	7		7
Essex	17		17	Wentworth.....	41		41
Frontenac	9		9	York.....	94	1	95
Grey	4		4	Lytton, B.C.....	1		1
Haldimand	11		11	Montreal, Que.....	6	8	14
Halton.....	3		3	Portage la Prairie, Man.	1		1
Hastings	21		21	Kamouraska, Que.....	1		1
Huron	3		3	Pontiac, Que.....	1		1
Kent	20	1	21	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1		1
Landton	7		7	Brandon, Man.....	2		2
Lanark.....	4		4	Winnipeg, Man.....	1		1
Leeds and Grenville.....	11		11	Amherst, N.S.....	1		1
Lennox and Addington	7		7	Halifax, N.S.....	2		2
Lincoln.....	8		8	Golden, B.C.....	1		1
Middlesex	24		24	New Westminster, B.C.	1		1
Muskoka.....	6	1	7	Dawson, Y.T.....	1		1
Nipissing.....	8		8	Beauharnois, Que.....	1		1
Norfolk.....	4		4	Antigonish, N.S.	1		1
Northumberland and Durham....	5		5	Bryson, Que.....	1		1
Ontario.....	8		8	Montgomery, Que.....	1	1	2
Oxford.....	18		18	Quebec.....	2	1	3
Parry Sound.....	10		10	Dorchester, N.B.....	1		1
Peel	3		3	Woodstock, N.B.....	1		1
Perth.....	8		8	Sherbrooke, Que.....		1	1
Peterboro.....	5		5	Hull, Que.....		1	1
Prescott and Russell.....	1		1	Battleford, Sask.....	1		1
Rainy River	9		9	Wolseley, Sask.....	1		1
Renfrew.....	14		14	Sweetsburg, Que.....	1		1
Simcoe.....	8		8				
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5		5	Total.	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

County or District.	Male.	County or District.	Male.
Arthabaska	4	Pontiac.....	5
Beauharnois.	4	Quebec.....	33
Beauce.....	1	Richelieu.....	8
Bedford.....	25	Rimouski	7
Gaspé	1	St. Francis....	19
Iberville....	4	St. Hyacinthe.	3
Joliette.....	4	Terrebonne....	12
Kamouraska.	1	Three Rivers..	9
Montmagny.	2	Winnipeg.....	1
Montreal....	371		
Ottawa	19	Total.	533

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Ashcroft.	4	Michel.	1
Atlin.	1	Nanaimo.	5
Clinton.	5	Nelson.	7
Cranbrook.	5	New Westminster.	14
Chilliwack.	2	Prince Rupert.	4
Dawson.	3	Quesnel.	1
Ferme.	16	Revelstoke.	6
Golden.	5	Vancouver.	82
Greenwood.	2	Victoria.	21
Hosmer.	1	Vernon.	7
Kamloops.	15		
Latton.	2	<i>Total</i>	209

ALBERTA.

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.	District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Alberta—</i>				<i>Regina.</i>	10		10
Athabasca Landing.	1		1	Saskatoon.	7		7
Calgary.	23		23	St. Maryburg.	1		1
Clareholm.	1		1	Yorkton.	3		3
Edmonton.	15		15	Swift Current.	1		1
Fort Saskatchewan.	6		6	Balmores.	1		1
Lethbridge.	7		7		47		47
Macleod.	30		30				
Medicine Hat.	6		6	<i>British Columbia—</i>			
Strathcona.	1		1	Revelstoke.		1	1
Wetaskiwin.	2		2				
Red Deer.	7		7	<i>Ontario—</i>			
	99		99	Fort Francis.		1	1
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>							
Arcola.	1		1	<i>Totals by Provinces:</i>			
Battleford.	5		5	Alberta.	99		99
Maple Creek.	1		1	Saskatchewan.	47		47
Moosomin.	1		1	British Columbia.		1	1
Moose Jaw.	12		12	Ontario.		1	1
Prince Albert.	4		4	<i>Totals</i>	146	2	148

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

CRIMES COMMITTED.

KINGSTON.

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crimes	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abduction.....	1		1	Gross indecency.....	4		4
“ girl under 16.....	1		1	Having explosives.....	1		1
Abortion.....	1		1	Having burglary tools and explosives,			
Aiding escape from jail.....	1		1	and forgery.....	1		1
Arson.....	15		15	Having revolver, and assault with intent			
“ assault and bringing stolen goods				to rob.....	1		1
to Canada.....	1		1	Horse-stealing.....	13		13
“ and forgery.....	1		1	Horse-stealing and breaking jail.....	1		1
“ and theft.....	1		1	House-breaking.....	4		4
“ and seduction.....	1		1	“ and shop-breaking.....	3		3
Assault.....	2		2	“ and theft.....	1		1
“ and causing bodily harm.....	1	1	2	“ and having explosives.....	1		1
“ on peace officer.....	2		2	“ theft and receiving.....	1		1
“ and robbery.....	5		5	“ and theft.....	21		21
“ and shooting with intent	3		3	“ with intent.....	1		1
“ with intent to murder.....	1		1	Incest.....	11	1	12
“ “ rob.....	3		3	“ and carnal knowledge of girl of 14	1		1
“ “ shooting with				“ house-breaking and theft.....	1		1
intent, etc.....	1		1	Indecent assault.....	7		7
“ “ do great bodily				“ and burglary.....	1		1
harm.....	3		3	“ and carnal knowledge			
Attempt to have carnal knowledge of girl				of girl under 14.....	1		1
under 14 years.....	1		1	Involuntary homicide.....	1		1
“ have carnal knowledge of				Killing horses.....	1		1
female idiot.....	1		1	Making false document.....	1		1
“ murder.....	6		6	Making false entry, and theft.....	1		1
“ “ and robbery with				Making false statement.....	1		1
violence.....	1		1	Manslaughter.....	16	1	17
“ “ and horse stealing	1		1	Murder.....	21	1	22
“ “ and rape.....	1		1	Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	7		7
“ commit rape.....	4		4	“ goods “ “.....	1		1
“ incest.....	1		1	Perjury.....	3		3
“ rob, and shooting.....	1		1	Procuring girl, etc.....	1		1
“ set fire to lock-up.....	1		1	Rape.....	9		9
Bigamy.....	9		9	“ and breaking jail.....	1		1
“ and theft.....	2		2	“ and attempt to murder.....	1		1
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	2		2	Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1	2
Breaking jail.....	2		2	Resisting peace officer.....	1		1
Bringing stolen goods to Canada.....	3		3	Robbery.....	14		14
Buggery.....	8		8	Robbery and indecent assault.....	1		1
Burglary.....	36		36	“ with violence.....	10		10
“ and escape.....	1		1	Seduction.....	1		1
“ larceny and rape.....	2		2	Sheep-stealing.....	1		1
“ and receiving.....	2		2	Shooting with intent.....	5		5
“ and theft.....	15		15	“ to maim.....	1		1
“ theft and highway robbery	1		1	“ to murder.....	3		3
Carnal knowledge of girl of 4 years....	1		1	Shooting and wounding with intent, etc	1		1
“ “ 5 “.....	1		1	Sending menacing letter.....	3		3
“ “ under 14 yrs. 15				Shop-breaking.....	8		8
Causing grievous bodily harm.....	1		1	“ arson and forgery.....	1		1
Causing explosion likely to endanger life	2		2	“ stealing and escape.....	1		1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	3		3	“ “ and attempt to			
Counterfeiting.....	2		2	escape.....	1		1
Defiling child under 14.....	1		1	“ and theft.....	19		19
Extortion.....	1		1	“ theft and escape.....	1		1
“ of money by threats of violence	1		1	Sodomy.....	2		2
False pretenses.....	2		2	Stealing.....	26	1	27
“ and forgery.....	1		1	“ and conspiracy.....	2		2
Forgery.....	13	1	14	“ copper wire.....	1		1
“ and uttering.....	8		8	“ horse and buggy.....	2		2
				“ cattle.....	1		1

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KINGSTON.—(Continued)

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Stealing from person.....	4	1	5	Theft from the person.....	4	2	6
" from dwelling.....	1	.....	1	Unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman	1	.....	1
" from railway car.....	7	.....	7	Using forged document.....	1	.....	1
" post letters.....	4	.....	4	Uttering ".....	2	.....	2
Subornation of perjury.....	1	1	2	Willfully causing explosion.....	3	.....	3
Theft.....	40	6	46	Wounding.....	1	2	3
" and assault.....	2	.....	2	" and robbery.....	1	.....	1
" of grain.....	2	.....	2	" with intent.....	2	.....	2
" of cattle.....	1	.....	1	with intent, receiving stolen	.....	.....	.....
" of harness and grain.....	1	.....	1	goods and seduction.....	1	.....	1
" and incest.....	1	.....	1	with intent to maim.....	1	.....	1
" and forgery.....	3	.....	3	" to murder.....	1	.....	1
" and having offensive weapon.....	1	.....	1	" with knife.....	5	.....	5
" and receiving.....	2	1	3				
" from dwelling house.....	1	.....	1	Total.....	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crimes.	Male.	Crimes.	Male.
Aggravated assault.....	7	Manslaughter.....	16
" robbery.....	18	Murder.....	10
Assault causing bodily harm.....	2	Making false report of Bank to the Govern-	.....
" with intent to rob, carrying a weapon	1	ment, etc.....	1
Assisting escape, and burglary.....	3	Obtaining money by false pretense.....	4
Attempt to commit murder.....	10	Possession of counterfeit Bank notes.....	1
" steal from the person.....	1	" explosive substances.....	1
" utter forged notes.....	1	Perjury.....	1
" poison.....	1	Poisoning cattle.....	1
" commit robbery.....	5	Rape.....	5
" steal from railway car.....	1	" and robbery.....	2
" arson.....	2	Robbery.....	3
Arson.....	8	Receiving stolen goods.....	21
" and theft.....	1	Sending letters demanding money with mena-	.....
Bigamy.....	2	ces.....	2
Breaking a dwelling-house with intent to steal	6	Shooting with intent to murder.....	2
" and entering a bank house.....	1	" " grievous bodily harm	3
" a railway station and stealing.....	3	Shop-breaking.....	83
" a warehouse.....	1	" and theft.....	10
Burglary.....	8	Theft in church.....	1
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	1	" by servant.....	11
Conspiracy to defraud.....	3	" " conspiracy and damage.....	.....
Forgery.....	9	" with violence.....	3
" and theft.....	1	" from dwelling-house.....	1
" and circulation of false notes.....	1	" of post bags.....	1
False pretense.....	7	" from the person.....	26
Gross indecency.....	7	" " railway cars.....	5
" with and by other persons.....	1	" and shooting with intent.....	1
House-breaking.....	18	" and receiving.....	1
" and stealing.....	7	" and prison breach.....	3
" and wounding.....	1	" 	153
Horse stealing.....	5	Uttering and counterfeiting tokens of value.....	1
Highway robbery.....	1	" forged documents.....	2
Incest.....	1	" " checks.....	1
" and escape.....	1	Wounding.....	4
" and rape.....	1		
Indecent assault on female.....	2	Total.....	533
Intent to carnally know girl under 14 years.....	3		

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

DORCHESTER.

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abduction.....	1		1	Indecent assault.....	5		5
Attempt to obtain goods by false pretenses.....	1		1	" causing bodily harm..	1		1
Attempted rape.....	3		3	Incest.....	2		2
Act of gross indecency.....	1		1	Killing a horse.....	1		1
Arson.....	3		3	Manslaughter.....	9		9
Assault, with intent to rob, and shooting with intent.....	1		1	Murder.....	2		2
Assaulting peace officer.....	1		1	Making a false document.....	1		1
Assault occasioning bodily harm.....	11	1	12	Malicious injury, arson and theft.....	1		1
" with intent to rob.....	2		2	Marrying a woman knowing she had a husband.....	1		1
" and robbery.....	1		1	Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	1		1
Bigamy.....	1	1	2	" money under false pretenses.	6		6
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	31		31	Obstructing railway.....	1		1
" " with intent, and escape.....	3		3	Perjury.....	1	3	4
" entering with intent and arson	1		1	Putting obstruction on I.C.R.....	1		1
" entering and attempt to break jail.....	1		1	Robbery and wounding.....	1		1
" jail.....	1		1	Robbery.....	2	1	3
" and entering.....	1		1	Rape.....	5		5
Burglary and attempt to rape.....	1		1	Ravishing and carnally knowing girl under 14.....	1		1
Carrying offensive weapons for the purpose of intimidating.....	5		5	Receiving stolen money.....	1		1
Carnally knowing girl under 14.....	1		1	" goods.....	6		6
Concealment of birth.....	1	1	2	Stealing and theft.....	67	6	73
Committing an act of violence, and stealing.....	1		1	" horse, wagon and harness.....	4		4
Deserter.....	1		1	" and robbery.....	2		2
Escaping from custody.....	1		1	" and attempt to break jail.....	1		1
" jail.....	1		1	" and unlawfully wounding.....	2		2
Fraudulent conversion of money.....	1		1	" with violence.....	1		1
Forgery.....	3		3	" Post Office bag.....	2		2
House-breaking.....	3		3	Shooting with intent, and wounding...	1		1
" and theft.....	6		6	" to murder.....	2		2
" theft and rape.....	1		1	" with intent to disable.....	1		1
" and horse-stealing.....	1		1	Theft from the person.....	1		1
Having sexual intercourse with own daughter.....	1		1	Uttering forged bank-notes.....	1		1
Having unlawfully dealt with forged document.....	1		1	Unlawfully wounding.....	3		3
				" and shooting.....	1		1
				" with intent.....	1		1
				Wounding and attempt to murder.....	1		1
				Totals.....	233	13	246

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MANITOBA.

Crimes.	Male.	Crimes.	Male.
Arson..	1	Perjury.....	1
" theft, assaulting police and escape.	1	Rape.....	4
Assault and occasioning bodily harm.....	2	" attempted.....	2
Attempt to maim and disfigure.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	3
Bigamy..	2	Robbery.....	3
Blackmail.....	2	" attempted.....	1
Buggery.....	2	" and forfeited license.....	1
" attempted.....	2	" highway.....	2
Burglary.....	2	Shop-breaking.....	4
" and house-breaking.....	1	" and forfeited license.....	1
" and shop-breaking.....	1	" and theft.....	14
" and theft.....	2	" and theft and attempt to break	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	4	jail.....	1
" " " attempted ..	1	Sodomy, attempted.....	1
Forfeited license (jail conviction).....	1	Stealing horse.....	1
Forgery.....	5	" post-letter.....	3
" and fraud ..	4	" registered letter.....	1
" and horse-stealing.....	1	Theft.....	24
" and uttering.....	10	" and forfeited license.....	2
" and uttering, attempt to escape.....	1	" and false pretenses.....	1
Fraud.....	1	" from a railway vehicle.....	1
Horse-stealing.....	2	" from a dwelling-house.....	4
House-breaking and theft.....	8	" from the person.....	7
Incest.....	3	" of a post-letter.....	1
Indecent assault.....	3	Wounding and causing bodily harm.....	1
" act.....	1	" unlawfully.....	1
Intent to do grievous bodily harm ..	1	" with intent to cause bodily harm.....	1
Manslaughter...	8		
Murder, attempted.....	5		
" intent to.....	1	Total.....	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crimes.	Male.	Crimes.	Male.
Administering poison with intent.....	1	Manslaughter.....	11
Arson.....	1	Murder.....	6
Assault.....	1	Obtaining money by false pretenses...	7
" causing bodily harm.....	3	Opening railway switch.....	1
Attempt to break prison.....	1	Obstructing railway.....	1
" to commit rape.....	1	Possession of stolen goods.....	4
" to steal.....	1	Rape.....	4
" carnal knowledge girl under 14.....	1	Robbery.....	8
" to obtain money by false pretenses	1	Robbing H. M. Mail.....	2
" to utter forged document.....	1	Robbery with violence.....	4
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	24	Stealing.....	31
Buggery.....	2	" from the person.....	3
Burglary.....	5	" with violence.....	3
Bestiality.....	1	" post-letters.....	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	1	Shooting with intent.....	2
Cattlestealing.....	2	Shop-breaking.....	1
Corruption and extortion.....	1	" and theft.....	2
False pretenses.....	2	Theft.....	21
Forgery.....	5	" from person.....	3
" and uttering.....	1	Threat by letter to kill.....	2
Fraud.....	1	Unlawfully carrying offensive weapon:	2
Gross indecency.....	2	Unlawful conspiracy.....	5
Highway robbery under arms.....	1	Uttering.....	1
Horse-stealing.....	2	Wounding.....	4
House-breaking.....	2	" with intent	13
Indecent assault.....	2		
Incest.....	1	Total.....	209

ALBERTA.

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempt to cause one to utter.....	1	.....	1	Horse-stealing, false pretense and per-			
“ to commit suicide.....	1	.....	1	jury.....	1	.....	1
“ to murder.....	2	.....	2	“ and escaping from cus-			
“ to rape.....	1	.....	1	tody.....	4	.....	4
Arson.....	1	.....	1	Incest.....	6	.....	6
Assault and bodily harm.	2	.....	2	Incite to perjury.....	1	.....	1
“ and theft from person.....	1	.....	1	Indecent assault on male person.....	3	.....	3
Burglary, theft and attempt to escape...	1	.....	1	Manslaughter.....	3	.....	3
“	5	.....	5	Murder.....	1	.....	1
“ and theft.....	4	.....	4	Perjury.....	2	1	3
Buggery.....	3	.....	3	Permitting prisoners to escape.....	1	.....	1
“ and rape.....	1	.....	1	Robbing the mails... ..	1	.....	1
Carnal knowledge of imbecile.....	1	.....	1	Robbery with violence.....	1	.....	1
Cattle stealing.....	11	.....	11	Rape.....	4	.....	4
Defamatory libel.....	1	.....	1	Shooting with intent.....	2	.....	2
Escaping from custody.....	4	.....	4	Theft.....	14	1	15
Entering and stealing.....	3	.....	3	“ and escape from custody.....	1	.....	1
Forgery.....	9	.....	9	“ forgery and uttering.....	1	.....	1
“ and uttering.....	5	.....	5	“ and forgery.....	2	.....	2
“ uttering and jail-breaking.....	1	.....	1	“ with violence, and resisting arrest	1	.....	1
“ and causing one to utter.....	1	.....	1	Using instrument and drug to procure			
Falsifying books.....	1	.....	1	miscarriage.....	1	.....	1
False pretense.....	4	.....	4	Wounding a police constable.....	2	.....	2
Horse-stealing.....	28	.....	28				
“ burglary and theft.....	1	.....	1				
“ burglary, theft and as-							
sault on police officer.	1	.....	1	Total.....	146	2	148

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Two years.....	75	7	82	Twelve years.....	5	...	5
Over two years and under three..	24	...	24	Over twelve years and under thirteen.....	1	...	1
Three years.....	113	7	120	Fourteen years.....	6	...	6
Over three years and under four..	12	1	13	Over fourteen years and under fifteen.....	1	...	1
Four years.....	41	1	42	Fifteen years.....	9	1	10
Over four years and under five...	1	...	1	Sixteen years.....	1	...	1
Five years.....	91	1	92	Eighteen years.....	2	...	2
Over five years and under six...	1	...	1	Twenty years.....	8	...	8
Six years.....	10	...	10	Twenty-three years.....	1	...	1
Seven years.....	56	1	57	Twenty-eight years.....	1	...	1
Eight years.....	4	...	4	Life.....	34	...	34
Nine years.....	1	...	1				
Ten years.....	38	1	39				
Eleven years.....	1	...	1				
Over eleven years and under twelve.....	1	...	1	Total.....	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years.....	152	Over nine years and less than ten.....	3
Over two years and less than three.....	6	Ten years.....	19
Three years.....	128	Twelve years.....	3
Over three years and less than four.....	2	Thirteen years.....	1
Four years.....	57	Fourteen years.....	8
Over four years and less than five.....	3	Fifteen years.....	5
Five years.....	62	Over sixteen years and less than seventeen....	1
Over five years and less than six.....	1	Nineteen years.....	1
Six years.....	13	Twenty years.....	4
Over six years and less than seven.....	5	Over twenty years and less than twenty-five...	1
Seven years.....	33	Twenty-five years.....	2
Over seven years and less than eight.....	1	Life.....	13
Eight years.....	6		
Over eight years and less than nine.....	1		
Nine years.....	2	Total.....	533

DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Under one year.....	1	...	1	Eight years.....	5	...	5
Over one year, under two.....	2	...	2	Over eight years, under nine....	1	...	1
Two years.....	61	6	67	Nine years.....	1	...	1
Over two years, under three.....	8	...	8	Ten years.....	12	...	12
Three years.....	39	3	42	Twelve years.....	2	...	2
Over three years, under four.....	5	2	7	Fourteen years.....	3	...	3
Four years.....	27	1	28	Fifteen years.....	1	...	1
Over four years, under five.....	4	...	4	Eighteen years.....	1	...	1
Five years.....	24	1	25	Twenty years.....	5	...	5
Over five years, under six.....	2	...	2	Life.....	7	...	7
Six years.....	4	...	4				
Over six, under seven.....	2	...	2				
Seven years.....	16	...	16	Total.....	233	13	246

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

MANITOBA.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years.....	51	Seven years.	11
Over two years and less than three.....	14	Eight years.....	3
Three years.....	25	Ten years.....	7
Over three years and less than four.....	3	Fourteen years.....	2
Four years.....	6	Fifteen years.....	2
Over four years and less than five.....	4	Twenty years.....	4
Five years.....	28	Twenty-four years.....	1
Over five years and less than six.....	1		
Six years.....	2		
Over six years and less than seven.....	1	Total.....	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years.....	48	Ten years.....	7
Over two years and under three years.....	19	Twelve years.....	2
Three years.....	44	Fourteen years.....	2
Over three years and under four years.....	2	Fifteen years.....	2
Four years.....	10	Seventeen years.....	1
Over four years and under five years.....	3	Twenty years.....	7
Five years.....	23	Twenty-one years.....	2
Over five years and under six.....	5	Twenty-five years.....	2
Six years.....	6	Life.....	9
Over six years and under seven.....	3		
Seven years.....	11	Total.....	209
Nine years.....	1		

ALBERTA.

Sentence.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Two years.....	51		51	Seven years.....	3		3
Over two years and under three..	3		3	Eight years.....	3		3
Three years.	31	2	33	Nine years.....	1		1
Four years.....	18		18	Ten years.....	4		4
Over four years and under five...	2		2	Twelve years.....	1		1
Five years.....	16		16	Fifteen years.....	2		2
Six years.....	7		7	Life.....	2		2
Over six years and under seven..	2		2				
				Total.....	146	2	148

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

OCCUPATIONS.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents.....	2		2	Mattress maker.	1		1
Bakers.....	13		13	Millwright.....	1		1
Baker and jockey.....	1		1	Miners.....	4		4
Bank clerks.....	2		2	Minister.....	1		1
Bank manager.....	1		1	Motorman.....	1		1
Barbers.....	11		11	Moulders.....	8		8
Barkeeper.....	1		1	Musician (Bandsman).....	1		1
Blacksmiths.....	3		3	No occupation.....	5	1	6
Blaster.....	1		1	Office manager.....	1		1
Bookkeepers.....	3		3	Painter.....	11		11
Brakesman.....	1		1	Peddlers.....	2		2
Brass finisher.....	1		1	Physician.....	1		1
Bridge builders.....	2		2	Photographer.....	1		1
Bricklayers.....	2		2	Picture framer.....	1		1
Bushmen.....	3		3	Plumbers.....	3		3
Butchers.....	11		11	Plumber.....	1		1
Cabinet maker.....	1		1	Policeman.....	1		1
Candy maker.....	1		1	Porter.....	1		1
Carpenters.....	11		11	Postal clerk.....	1		1
Carriage maker.....	1		1	Printers.....	2		2
Cigar maker.....	2		2	Quartermaster.....	1		1
Clerks.....	12		12	Railroaders.....	2		2
Coachman.....	1		1	Reporter.....	1		1
Conductors.....	2		2	Riveter.....	1		1
Cooks.....	12		12	Rope maker.....	1		1
Coremaker.....	1		1	Sailors.....	6		6
Detective.....	1		1	Salesman.....	1		1
Druggist.....	1		1	Sawyer.....	1		1
Electricians.....	2		2	Servants.....		10	10
Engineers.....	3		3	Seamstress.....		1	1
Engraver.....	1		1	Shirt maker.....	1		1
Factory hand.....	1	1	2	Shoemakers.....	9		9
Farmers.....	60		60	Spinner.....	1		1
Farm hands.....	3		3	Steamfitters.....	4		4
Firemen.....	12		12	Stenographers.....	3		3
Florist.....	1		1	Stockbroker.....	1		1
Fur tanner.....	1		1	Stonecutters.....	8		8
Gardener.....	1		1	Storekeeper.....	1		1
Horsemen.....	3		3	Tailors.....	9		9
Harness makers.....	2		2	Tailor's apprentices.....	2		2
Hotel keeper.....	1		1	Tanners.....	2		2
Housekeepers.....	1	4	5	Teachers.....	13		13
Hotel clerk.....	1		1	Telegraph operators..	3		3
Hotel waiter.....	1		1	Thief.....	4		4
Horseshoer.....	1		1	Traveller.....	1		1
Labourers.....	185		185	Trunk maker.....	1		1
Laundress.....		2	2	Waiters.....	3	1	4
Lithographer.....	1		1	Watchmaker.....	1		1
Liveryman.....	1		1	Weavers.....	2		2
Machinists.....	9		9	Whip maker.....	1		1
Machinist's apprentice.	1		1	Wood turner.....	1		1
Machine hand.....	1		1				
Manager loan company.....	1		1				
Marine engineer and electrician.	1		1				
Masons.....	6		6				
					538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male
Artist.....	1	Mail carter.....	1
Assesser.....	1	Moulders.....	4
Advocate.....	1	Millman.....	1
Accountants.....	6	Masons.....	5
Bell-boy.....	1	Merchants.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	5	Newspaper agent.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	8	No trade.....	2
Bookbinder.....	1	Notary.....	1
Butchers.....	2	P. O. clerks.....	2
Barbers.....	11	Piano teacher.....	1
Book agent.....	1	Piano maker.....	1
Bartenders.....	4	Priests.....	2
Brass finisher.....	1	Painters.....	17
Bakers.....	3	Printers.....	7
Clerks.....	17	Plumbers.....	8
Canvasser.....	1	Plasterers.....	2
Carters.....	11	Quarrymen.....	2
Carpenters.....	14	Railway employee.....	1
Cooks.....	14	Railway fireman.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	4	Restaurant keeper.....	1
Constable.....	1	Switchmen.....	2
Confectioner.....	1	Sailors.....	5
Chief of Police.....	1	Station agent.....	1
Contractor.....	1	Storeman.....	1
Carriagemaker.....	1	Salesman.....	1
Conductor.....	1	Students.....	2
Doctors.....	2	Shoemakers.....	23
Decorator.....	1	Stonecutters.....	10
Drivers.....	3	Steamfitters and machinists.....	21
Electricians.....	7	Sadlers.....	2
Engineers.....	4	Travellers.....	2
Farmers.....	20	Typographers.....	3
Farmer's hand.....	2	Traders.....	2
Furrier.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	16
Firemen.....	7	Tailors.....	20
Gardener.....	1	Trunk maker.....	1
Harnessmaker.....	1	Veterinary surgeon.....	1
Inn-keeper.....	1	Waiters.....	3
Insurance agent.....	1	Watchmaker.....	1
Leather cutters.....	9		
Lithographer.....	1		
Labourers.....	180	Total.....	533

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Agents.....	5		5	Miners.....	18		18
Bookkeepers.....	1		1	Merchants.....	1		1
Barbers.....	4		4	Masons.....	2		2
Bakers.....	1		1	Machinists.....	1		1
Blacksmiths.....	2		2	Painters.....	5		5
Butchers.....	1		1	Peddlers.....	1		1
Blast furnace helper.....	1		1	Plasterer.....	1		1
Carpenters.....	6		6	Plumbers.....	1		1
Clerks.....	3		3	Pit drivers.....	2		2
Cooks.....	1		1	Shoemakers.....	5		5
Candy maker.....	1		1	Stonecutters.....	4		4
Cloth finisher.....	1		1	School teacher.....	1		1
Draughtsman.....	1		1	Store keepers.....	1		1
Domestics.....		6	6	Stewards.....	2		2
Engravers.....	1		1	Sailors.....	10		10
Engineers.....	2		2	Soldier.....	1		1
Fisherman.....	1		1	Tailors.....	5		5
Firemen.....	5		5	Teamsters.....	9		9
Farmers.....	21		21	Type and stamp maker.....	1		1
Gardeners.....	1		1	Trader.....	1		1
Glass blower.....	1		1	Well borer.....	1		1
House keepers.....		7	7	Weaver.....	1		1
Hostlers.....	2		2	Waiter.....	1		1
Lumbermen.....	2		2	Wheel wright.....	1		1
Labourers.....	88		88	Jeweller.....	1		1
Longshoremen.....	2		2				
Linemen.....	2		2	Total.....	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Barbers.....	3	Painters.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	3	Photographer.....	1
Butchers.....	2	Sailor.....	1
Bricklayer.....	1	Shoemakers.....	2
Carpenters.....	5	Soldier.....	1
Clerks.....	2	Stenographer.....	1
Cooks.....	3	Stonecutter.....	1
Electrician.....	1	Stone masons.....	2
Engineers.....	2	Tailor.....	1
Farmers.....	3	Tinsmiths.....	2
Harness maker.....	1	Waiter.....	1
Labourers.....	121		
Machinists.....	2	Total.....	165
Minister.....	1		

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Architect	1	Miner.....	13
Baker.....	3	Machinist.....	5
Bookkeeper.....	2	Master mariner.....	1
Brewer.....	1	Painter.....	6
Barber.....	4	Plasterer.....	1
Butcher.....	4	Rancher.....	1
Blacksmith.....	2	Real Estate dealer.....	1
Cook.....	10	Shoemaker.....	3
Clerk.....	11	Sailor.....	8
Carpenter.....	7	Stationary engineer.....	1
Contractor.....	1	Stonecutter.....	3
Cabinet maker.....	1	Soldier.....	1
Collector.....	1	Surveyor.....	1
Cowboy.....	3	Salesman.....	1
Engineers.....	3	Tailor.....	8
Firemen.....	4	Trader.....	1
Farmer.....	15	Teamster.....	2
Freighter.....	1	Telegraph operator.....	2
Fisherman.....	3	Undertaker.....	1
Horseman.....	1	Waiter.....	2
Hotelman.....	1	Weaver.....	1
Labourer.....	59	Reporter.....	1
Logger.....	6		
Lineman.....	1	Total.....	209

ALBERTA.

Occupation.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Architect.....	1		1	Hunter.....	1		1
Baggage man.....	1		1	Interpreter.....	1		1
Baker.....	1		1	Labourer.....	24		24
Banker.....	2		2	Land guide.....	1		1
Barber.....	5		5	Liveryman.....	1		1
Blacksmith.....	1		1	Machinist.....	1		1
Bookkeeper.....	3		3	Mail clerk.....	1		1
Brakesman.....	2		2	Mason.....	3		3
Brick maker.....	1		1	Miner.....	4		4
Butcher.....	4		4	Mining engineer.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	5		5	Painter.....	1		1
Clerk.....	1		1	Physician and farmer.....	1		1
Collector.....	1		1	Rancher.....	11		11
Contractor.....	2		2	Railroad men.....	1		1
Cook.....	5		5	Sailor.....	1		1
Cowboy.....	6		6	Salesman.....	1		1
Dairyman.....	1		1	Shoemaker.....	2		2
Druggist.....	1		1	Street car conductor.....	1		1
Electrician.....	1		1	Teacher.....	1		1
Engineer.....	2		2	Teamster.....	3		3
Farmer.....	29		29	Telegraph operator.....	2		2
Farm labourer.....	5		5	Waiter.....	1		1
Hotel man.....	2		2				
Housekeeper.....		2	2	Total.....	146	2	148

NATIONALITY (Place of Birth.)

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.		Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Canada.	324	15	339	Denmark..	3		3
England.. . . .	72	4	76	Russia .	12		12
United States.. . . .	44		44	West Indies . . .	1		1
Germany...	6		6	Sweden.	1		1
Australia.....	4		4	France.....	2		2
Italy.....	27		27	Turkey.	1		1
Belgium.	1		1	Switzerland. . .	1		1
New Zealand.....	1		1	India.....			2
Ireland.	15	1	16	Spain.....	1		1
Austria.....	7		7				
Scotland.....	10		10	Total..	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.		Male.
American.	28	Italian	24
Australian.. . . .	3	Russian	8
Belgian...	4	Scottish.....	5
Canadian.. . . .	105	Turkish.....	1
English...	23	Swedish.....	2
French.....	13		
German.....	4	Total.....	533
Irish.....	13		

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.		Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Austria.....	1		1	Sweden.....	1		1
Canada.....	162	11	173	Spain.....	1		1
England.....	16		16	Turkey.....	2		2
France.....	3		3	Switzerland.	1		1
Ireland.....	2		2	United States.....	12	2	14
Italy.....	22		22	West Indies.....	1		1
Newfoundland.....	7		7				
Scotland.....	2		2	Total.....	233	18	246

MANITOBA.

	Male.		Male.
American.	17	Irish.	5
Austrian.	16	Italian.	7
Belgian.	4	Roumanian.	2
Canadian.	39	Russian.	9
Danish.	3	Scottish.	7
English.	43	Welsh.	2
French.	1		
German.	9		
Greek.	1	<i>Total.</i>	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.		Male.
Austria.	5	Italy.	16
Australia.	1	Japan.	6
Canada.	59	New Zealand.	1
China.	13	Russia.	3
Denmark.	2	Scotland.	12
England.	31	United States.	42
France.	1		
Germany.	7		
Ireland.	10	<i>Total.</i>	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.		Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Canada.	56		56	Italy.	2		2
United States.	38	1	39	Mexico.	1		1
England.	19		19	Japan.	1		1
Germany.	5	1	6	Norway.	1		1
Austria-Hungary.	7		7	Sweden.	1		1
Scotland.	3		3	South Africa.	1		1
France.	3		3				
Russia.	4		4	<i>Total.</i>	146	2	148
Ireland.	4		4				

AGE.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Under 20 years.	24	4	28	Over 60 years and under 70.	16		16
Over 20 years and under 30.	240	4	244	" 70 " years.	5		5
" 30 " 40.	142	9	151				
" 40 " 50.	86	2	88	<i>Total.</i>	538	20	558
" 50 " 60.	25	1	26				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years.	88	Over 60 years and less than 70	11
Over 20 years and less than 30.....	242	" 70 " " 80.....	1
" 30 " " 40.....	104	" 80 " " 85.....	1
" 40 " " 50.....	52		
" 50 " " 60.....	34	Total.....	533

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Under 20.....	34	1	35	50 to 60.....	15	2	17
20 to 30.....	112	6	118	60 to 70.....	7		7
30 to 40.....	43	3	46				
40 to 50.....	22	1	23	Total.....	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years.	14	50 years and under 60 years	9
20 years and under 30 years.....	71	60 " " 70 "	1
30 " " 40 "	53		
40 " " 50 "	17	Total.....	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years.	23	Over 50 years and under 60 years.....	10
Over 20 years and under 30 years.....	91	" 60 " " 70 "	2
" 30 " " 40 "	56		
" 40 " " 50 "	27	Total.....	209

ALBERTA.

Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	18		18	Over 50 years and under 60.....	7		7
Over 20 years and under 30.....	72		72				
" 30 " " 40.....	31	1	32				
" 40 " " 50.....	18	1	19	Total.....	146	2	148

EDUCATION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	440	16	456
Cannot read or write.....	85	3	88
Can read only	13	1	14
Total.....	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	No.
Cannot read or write.....	82
Can read only.....	78
Can read and write.....	373
Total.....	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	170	9	179
Can read, only	5		5
Cannot read or write.....	58	4	62
Total.....	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

	No.
Read and write English.....	98
" " and Danish.....	3
" " and French.....	11
" " and Galician.....	3
" " and German.....	8
" " and Greek.....	1
" " and Italian.....	1
" " and Polish.....	1
Read and write French only.....	5
" " Galician only.....	13
" " German only.....	2
" " Hungarian only.....	1
" " Italian only.....	6
" " Polish only.....	2
" " Russian only.....	5
Cannot read or write.....	5
Total.....	165

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Can read and write.....	186
Can read, only.....	3
Cannot read or write.....	20
<i>Total</i>	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	127	2	129
Can read, but not write.....	1		1
Cannot read or write.....	18		18
<i>Total</i>	146	2	148

SOCIAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers..	127		127
Temperate ..	234	12	246
Intemperate.	177	8	185
<i>Total</i>	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Intemperate.....	232
Temperate.....	301
<i>Total</i>	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers.....	77	6	83
Temperate.....	76	1	77
Intemperate.....	80	6	86
<i>Total</i>	233	13	246

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

MANITOBA.

	No.
Abstainers.....	27
Temperate.....	93
Intemperate.....	45
<i>Total</i>	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Total abstainer ..	32
Temperate.....	98
Intemperate.....	79
<i>Total</i> ..	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers.....	45	2	47
Temperate	87		87
Intemperate.....	14		14
<i>Total</i> ..	146	2	148

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	361	9	370
Married.....	172	9	181
Widowed.	5	2	7
<i>Total</i> ..	538	20	558

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Married.	121
Single.	390
Widowed.	22
<i>Total</i>	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married..	65	7	72
Single..	158	5	163
Widowed.	10	1	11
<i>Total</i>	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

	No.
Married	55
Single.	106
Widowers.	4
<i>Total</i>	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Single.	152
Married.	53
Widowed.	4
<i>Total</i>	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	51	2	53
Single.....	86		86
Widowed....	8		8
Divorced....	1		1
<i>Total</i>	146	2	148

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	514	19	533
Indian.....	6	.....	6
Coloured.....	18	1	19
Total.....	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Coloured.....	1
White.....	532
Total.....	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	211	10	221
Coloured.....	22	2	24
Indian.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

	Male
White.....	158
Coloured.....	3
Half-breed.....	4
Total.....	165

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
White.....	171
Indian.....	11
Indian half-breed.....	6
Coloured.....	2
Mongolian.....	19
<i>Total</i>	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total
White..	121	2	123
Indian.....	11		11
Indian half-breed.....	9		9
Coloured..	4		4
Mongolian	1		1
<i>Total</i>	146	2	148

PARDONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Melaine Goulet.	Neglect in child-birth.....	Thetford Mines, Que
Wm. G. Williams	Abduction of girl under 16.....	Toronto.
Wilfred Bishop.	Theft of post-letter.	Ottawa.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Fitzgerald, John.	Wounding with intent to murder.....	McLeod. (Fort)
Gaucher, Joseph....	Housebreaking.	Montreal.
Lapalme, Magloire	"	Montreal.
McMillan, Hugh....	Manslaughter.	Ottawa.
Seguin, Alphonse.	Housebreaking..	Montreal.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	When Released.		Where Committed.
John T. Smith....	Bigamy.....	April	16, 1909	Sydney, N.S.
Earl R. Ritch....	Obtaining endorsement of valuable security by false pretences.....	October	30, 1909	St. John, N.B.
Raymond Newell.	Uttering forged documents..	February	3, 1910	Amherst, N.S.
Thomas Domingo	Assault, occasioning actual bodily harm.....	"	5, 1910	Halifax, N.S.
John Fraser.	Theft.....	March	28, 1910	Sydney, N.S.
William Stewart.....	Stealing and personal violence	"	30, 1910	Halifax, N.S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Felice Pasto.....	Murder	Nelson.
R. H. Carter.....	Unlawful use of instruments.....	Victoria.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Fred Bamber.	Rape.	Edmonton, Alta.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

PAROLES,

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
James Wadsworth.	Receiving stolen goods....	St. Catharines.
Thomas Rozelle.....	Forgery.....	Woodstock.
A. Stephenson.....	Wounding with intent.....	Toronto.
John F. Ross.....	Shop breaking and theft....	Brockville.
William Pelletier.....	Horse stealing.....	Ottawa.
Joseph Henry.....	Theft.....	London.
Charles Burke.....	Having counterfeit money.	London.
Daniel Murphy.....	Theft of \$60.....	Orillia.
John Guthrie.....	Rape.....	Toronto.
Patrick Laughlin.....	Forgery.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Fred. Marsh.....	Burglary.....	Toronto.
Christopher McGrain.....	Manslaughter.....	Toronto.
Daniel Sharpe..	Wounding with intent....	Toronto.
John Lynch...	Theft from the person.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Walter Brake.	Burglary.	Windsor.
Fred. Piper	Theft	London.
Joseph Teeft.....	Horse stealing.....	Cayuga.
John Armstrong.....	Shop breaking and stealing.	Perth.
Henry Thomas.....	Horse stealing.....	Orangeville.
John Allis	Burglary	Sandwich.
William Jarvis.....	Horse stealing.....	Barrie.
William Ezzard.....	Rape.....	Owen Sound.
John Hall.....	Theft.	Stratford.
Roderick Eyre	" from railway car and shop breaking.....	Brockville.
Wm. Demarais...	"	Ottawa.
Edward Barnhart	"	Brockville.
Philip Low	Arson	Cornwall.
Sam McWilliams	Stealing.....	Ailsa-Craig.
Joseph D. Morin.	Theft of post letters.....	Ottawa.
Maurice Foley....	Shop breaking and theft.....	Brockville.
David D. Wilson..	"	Cornwall.
Henry Cook.....	Bigamy	Toronto.
Patrick McHugh.	Breaking railway car and stealing	Belleville.
Allan Stapeley....	"	Belleville.
Meyer Silverman..	Perjury	Sudbury.
Harry Symonds.....	Horse stealing.	Belleville.
George Brenner.....	House breaking and theft ..	London.
Frank Smith.....	Assault.....	Whitby.
James Bilbeck.....	Bigamy.....	London.
Francis Coote.....	Robbery and shooting.	Cobalt.
Eli James.....	Perjury.....	Sarnia.
James Burley.....	Wounding.....	Chatham.
Frank Anderson.....	Theft from the person.....	Hamilton.
Frederick Yokom.....	Highway robbery.....	Woodstock.
James Hetu.....	Shop breaking and theft....	Ottawa.
W. J. LeRoy.....	Stealing post letters and bag	Toronto.
Albert J. Love.....	Theft of post letters..	Toronto.
Charles Mitchell. ...	"	Peterboro.
William McCormack.	"	London.
James E. Harris	" of post letters.....	Toronto.
Earl Licht.....	Shop breaking and theft.....	Galt.
Fred. Bartle.....	Burglary and attempt carnal knowldge.	Kenora.
Wesley Husband.....	Carnal knowledge girl under 14.....	Sarnia.
Benson Dickson.....	Theft from railway car and shop breaking.....	Brockville.
Charles McGill.....	Making and signing false statement...	Toronto.
Charles Troitter.....	Perjury.....	North Bay.
Thomas Humphrey.....	House breaking and theft.....	Cayuga.
Charles Thompson.....	Shop breaking, theft and false pretense	Sarnia.
Herbert Mee.....	Theft.....	London.
Charles Sells.....	Highway robbery.....	Woodstock.

KINGSTON.—Concluded.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
C. A. Jenkins.....	Carnal knowledge girl under 14.....	Napanee.
John Armstrong.....	" " ".....	Napanee.
George Stevenson.....	Forgery.....	Parry Sound.
William Hillis.....	Burglary and escape.....	Hamilton.
Isidore Bourassa.....	Bigamy.....	Sudbury.
John Lasure.....	Horse stealing.....	Coburg.
Robert Burt.....	Seduction girl under 16.....	Brockville.
Duncan Kemp.....	Horse stealing and theft from person..	Toronto.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Bélanger, Alfred.....	Aggravated robbery.....	Montreal.
Burns, Patrick.....	Theft from engine.....	"
Bourgeois, Alcide.....	".....	"
Baxter, John.....	".....	Pontiac.
Bergeron, Fred.....	Arson.....	Bedford.
Boyer, Arthur.....	Aggravated robbery.....	Montreal.
Brault, Armand.....	Shop breaking.....	"
Bouchard, Edouard.....	Theft and forgery.....	Ottawa.
Charest, Auguste.....	Obtaining money by false pretense.....	Montreal.
Costin, J. Eugène.....	Forgery.....	"
Converse, Fritz.....	House breaking.....	St. Francis.
Charron, Désiré.....	Theft.....	Terrebonne.
Campeau, Louis R.....	" of post letter.....	Montreal.
Contant, Hector.....	".....	"
Charlebois, Henri.....	Attempt to commit murder.....	"
Dragon, Pierre.....	Theft by a servant.....	"
Dorfman, Charles.....	Shop breaking and theft.....	"
Dowd, William.....	".....	St. Francis.
Dubord, Patrick.....	Theft.....	Terrebonne.
Dénéchaud, Gustave.....	" and shop breaking.....	Quebec.
Dubois, Dieudonné.....	Indecent assault on female.....	Montreal.
Dion, J. Bte.....	Theft.....	Terrebonne.
Fortin, Wilfrid.....	".....	Chicoutimi.
Faribeault, C. Eugène.....	" and forgery.....	Montreal.
Fortier, Hugo.....	".....	"
Gagnon, Majorique.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	"
Groulx, Alexis.....	Forgery.....	Ottawa.
Giasson, Siméon.....	Shop breaking.....	Quebec.
Gagné, Adolphe.....	Theft.....	Ottawa.
Hamilton, Robert R.....	Robbery.....	Winnipeg.
Hucglovitz, Adolf.....	Theft.....	St. Francis.
Hamelin, Henri.....	Aggravated robbery.....	Montreal.
Kempson, Samuel.....	Having obscene picture for sale.....	"
Laurin, Damase.....	Theft from the person.....	"
Lapointe, Albert.....	".....	"
Lessard, Eugène.....	Stealing with violence.....	Quebec.
Lapointe, Fred. E.....	Shop breaking.....	Montreal.
Leveillé, Alfred.....	Aggravated robbery.....	"
Lafortune, Hector.....	Shop breaking.....	"
Mann, Elzear.....	Murder.....	"
Morel, Philip.....	House breaking.....	"
Marcoux, Moise.....	Horse stealing.....	St. Hyacinthe.
Michaud, Wenceslas.....	Theft.....	Terrebonne.
Martel, Eugène.....	".....	Ottawa.
Morelli, Prior A.....	Manslaughter.....	Montreal.
Metard, Jos. Oct.....	Forgery.....	"
Michaud, J. Bte.....	Theft.....	"
Normand, Théophile.....	Incest and indecent assault.....	Arthabaska.
Ouellette, Alex.....	Shop breaking.....	Montreal.
O'Brien, Patrick.....	".....	"
Pagé, Arthur B.....	Theft.....	"
Paulin, Arthur.....	Horse stealing.....	Bedford.
Paradis, Oscar.....	Theft.....	Montreal.
Poirier, Richard.....	Burglary and theft.....	Bedford.
Pattissou, Octave.....	Forgery.....	Quebec.
Quenneville, Henri.....	".....	Montreal.
Séguin, Louis.....	Theft.....	Ottawa.
Sanderson, William.....	".....	Montreal.
Simard, Charles.....	Theft from the person.....	Quebec.
St. Jean, Raoul.....	Attempt to commit murder.....	Montreal.
Trottier, L. A. T.....	Arson.....	St. Hyacinthe.
Vaudry, Arthur.....	Theft by servant.....	Montreal.
Viens, Geo. D.....	House breaking.....	"
Villemaire, Antonio.....	Theft by servant.....	"
Wilson, Edward.....	".....	"

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	When Sentenced.		Where Sentenced.
Charles Umlah.....	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.....	July	30, 1908	Halifax, N.S.
Ralph Casby.....	Committing an act of gross indecency..	May	26, 1906	Digby, N.S.
Heber Buffett.....	Indecent assault.....	July	9, 1908	Sydney, N.S.
Robert Richards.....	".....	"	9, 1908	"
Bert Law.....	".....	"	9, 1908	"
William E. Clarke.....	".....	January	15, 1907	St. John, N.B.
Octave Basse.....	Setting fire to a barn.....	October	1, 1907	Madawaska, N.B.
John Bambashio.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	August	7, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Harry Spratley.....	Stealing.....	May	6, 1907	Halifax, N.S.
Philip Perry.....	Theft.....	November	7, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Herbert Morrison.....	Stealing.....	March	14, 1908	Halifax, N.S.
Jas. S. McDonald.....	Theft post letter bag containing money	November	4, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
John O'Brien.....	Escaping from custody.....	May	27, 1908	St. John, N.B.
Augustus King.....	Theft.....	November	18, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Garfield Crofton.....	Stealing.....	May	21, 1908	Lunenburg, N.S.
James Riley (alias Jas. Carter).	".....	November	21, 1907	Halifax, N.S.
Alexander Scott.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	September	18, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Francis Dinetti.....	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	December	30, 1908	Queen's, N.B.
William Johnson.....	Forgery.....	August	1, 1908	Lunenburg, N.S.
Winburn Archibald.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	October	29, 1908	Hants, N.S.
James Flavan.....	Robbery.....	June	26, 1908	West. Co., N.B.
Jane Paris.....	".....	December	3, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Asa Paris.....	".....	"	3, 1907	"
Antonio Constantino.....	Theft and unlawful escape from custody	June	29, 1907	"
John Kervin.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	June	10, 1908	Pictou, N.S.
Alexander Barclay.....	Stealing a watch.....	August	20, 1908	Restigouche, N.B.
Thomas Long.....	Robbery.....	June.	29, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
William Nicholson.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	October	31, 1908	Pictou, N.S.
William J. Rogers.....	Obtaining goods by false pretense and theft.....	June	23, 1908	St. John, N.B.
James Schrum.....	Stealing.....	April	21, 1908	Halifax, N.S.
John McVicar.....	Robbery.....	July	9, 1908	Sydney, N.S.
Henry Awalt.....	Arson.....	May	6, 1902	Halifax, N.S.
Edgar Wentzell.....	Theft.....	February	18, 1908	Amherst, N.S.
William Higgins.....	Breaking jail.....	June	8, 1908	King's, N.S.
James Nicholson.....	Assault and stealing.....	April.	21, 1908	York, N.B.
Fred. McKenzie.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	October	7, 1908	Pictou, N.S.
Jas. E. Riley.....	Stealing.....	November	21, 1907	Halifax, N.S.
Michael Bradley..	Carnally knowing girl under 14.....	August..	27, 1908	"
George Horseman.	Theft.....	March	28, 1908	Victoria, N.B.
Ainsley Wentzell..	Stealing.....	December	8, 1908	Lunenburg, N.S.
William Murphy..	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	August	28, 1907	Restigouche, N.B.
James W. Little...	Bigamy.....	August	8, 1907	Gagetown, N.B.
Vernon Frizzell..	Uttering a false cheque, and breaking, entering and stealing.....	November	8, 1907	Colchester, N.S.
Wm. J. Lairette.....	Stealing from the person.....	November	27, 1908	Dorchester, N.B.
Alfred Trott.....	Committed an act of gross indecency..	March	18, 1908	Shelburne, N.S.
Chas. DeBoer.....	Stealing.....	November	11, 1908	Restigouche, N.B.
Herbert Downey.....	Theft.....	March	22, 1909	St. John, N.B.
John White (alias Westman).	Escape from custody.....	January	5, 1909	"
Robert Wilson.....	Uttering forged cheque.....	June	10, 1907	Halifax, N.S.
Henry Lavesque.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	September	7, 1908	Madawaska, N.B.
Mamie Ferrish.....	Theft.....	September	9, 1907	St. John, N.B.
Norman Kelly.....	Breaking, entering and stealing, and receiving stolen goods.....	May	26, 1903	King's, N.S.
John D. Brown.....	Robbery watch and chain.....	August	20, 1908	Pictou, N.S.
Geo. Lowder.....	Stealing.....	January	22, 1906	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Morton Hawes...	Theft from I.C.R. freight car.....	October	13, 1909	Halifax, N.S.
Ernest Wilson..	Stealing.....	November	2, 1907	St. John, N.B.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Bigurski, J.....	Man-slaughter	Winnipeg, Man.
Bush, H.....	Forgery.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Duval, G.....	Theft from the person.....	Rainy River, Ont.
Fagan, P.....	Indecent assault.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Gordon, S.....	Theft from a railway vehicle..	Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, C. A.....	Bigamy.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Harris, J.....	Procuring and keeping a post-letter.	Winnipeg, Man.
Hawkins, A. R. C.....	Forgery and uttering and theft	Winnipeg, Man.
Hunt, W. A.....	Conspiracy to defraud.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Lear, P. A.....	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Winnipeg, Man.
Mercier, J.....	Buggery.....	Macleod, Alta.
Morris, L. L.....	Sodomy.....	Winnipeg, Man.
O'Brien, J.....	Stealing a sum of money.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Sangret, L.	Horse stealing.....	Moosomin, Sask.
Simon, A. J.....	Stealing a mare and buggy.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Sioux, J.....	Forgery and uttering.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Smith, F.....	Theft.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Smith, W.....	Attempting to know, and knowing carnally, a girl under 14.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Thosteinson, C.....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Tillett, G.....	Theft.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Turner, E. S.....	False pretenses.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Willecox, J. H....	Stealing a post-letter.....	Regina, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Hercules Hayward.....	Theft.....	Vernon.
Donald Fraser.....	".....	New Westminster.
Patsey.....	Cattle stealing.....	Ashcroft.
Angus Willison.....	Breaking, entering and stealing	Vancouver.
Alex. Tommy.....	Horse stealing.....	Kamloops.
Fillipo Janessi.....	Unlawful wounding.....	Fernie.
Patrick Flaharty.....	Theft with violence.....	Vancouver.
S. Ralph.....	Gross indecency.....	Revelstoke.
Frank Collins.....	Breaking, entering and stealing	Fernie.
Charles Stevens.....	Perjury.....	Fort Simpson.
John Wilson.....	Stealing.....	Vernon.
Max Weil.....	Forgery.....	Vancouver, B. C.
Joe. Mattera.....	Breaking, entering and stealing	Vancouver.
Sam.....	Stealing.....	Vancouver.
Patrick.....	House breaking.....	Ashcroft.
James Milne.....	Stealing.....	Vancouver.
Frank Wilson.....	Stealing from the person.....	Fernie.
H. A. Gerrard.....	Assault with intent.....	Vancouver.
Chas. Otondorf.....	Theft from the person.....	Victoria.
Jas. Donald.....	Theft.....	Nelson.
Michael Maloney.....	Stealing from the person.....	Fernie.
John Loney.....	Stealing.....	Vancouver.
James Horsland.....	Wounding with intent.....	Victoria.
James Morgan.....	Receiving stolen money.....	Golden.
Fred McNutt.....	Theft.....	Vernon.
David McNabb.....	Breaking, entering and stealing	Vancouver.
Robert Walker.....	Aiding and abetting.....	Vancouver.
David Harrison.....	Assault causing actual bodily harm..	Vancouver.
Perry Leveck.....	Horse stealing.....	New Westminster.
O. Menro.....	Man-slaughter.....	Nanaimo.
J. T. Wilson.....	Gross indecency.....	Victoria.
William Murphy.....	Breaking, entering and stealing	Fernie.
A. K. Heidler.....	Fraud.....	Rossland.
Thos. Hicks.....	Possession of stolen goods.....	New Westminster.
W. J. Thompson.....	Stealing.....	Fernie.
Alex. Dewar.....	Theft.....	Vancouver.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Concluded.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Chas. Wood.....	Stealing.....	Fernie.
Irwin Neeley.....	Stealing from the person.....	Fernie.
J. Rice.....	Unlawful carrying an offensive weapon.....	Nelson.
Geo. Macdonald.....	Gross indecency.....	Victoria.
D. Langley.....	Shopbreaking and stealing.....	Greenwood.
F. King.....	Shopbreaking and stealing.....	Greenwood.
Edgar Wilcox..	Robbery.....	New Westminster.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Albert Paul.....	Burglary with intent.....	Maple Creek, Sask.
John Brint.....	Horse stealing.....	Regina, Sask.
Rudolph Evers.....	Burglary and theft.....	Regina, Sask.
James C. McLaughlin.....	Burglary.....	Calgary, Alta.
Philip Butler.....	Theft.....	Calgary, Alta.
William J. Davis—alias O'Malley.	Theft of horse and buggy.....	Regina, Sask.
Solomon Pritchard.....	Cattle stealing.....	Maple Creek, Sask.
Wesley, J. Upton.....	Theft and forgery.....	Regina, Sask.
Fred Peabody.....	Theft.....	Moosomin, Sask.
Andreas Zippel.....	Poisoning horses.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Gabriel Levielle.....	Horse stealing.....	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
August Neuman.....	Perjury.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Aaron Dunning.....	Burglary and theft.....	Calgary, Alta.
Sidney A. Holloway.....	Rape.....	Arcola, Sask.
Edwin Henderson.....	Horse stealing.....	Yorkton, Sask.
Hans Hering—alais Schafer.....	Horse stealing.....	Edmonton, Alta.
George G. Brown.....	Horse stealing.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Thomas Percell.....	".....	Macleod, Alta.
Frederick Burk.....	Burglary and theft.....	Regina, Sask.
N. A. McEachern.....	Theft.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Charles Arrance.....	Theft of grain.....	Regina, Sask.
Fred Heginbotham.....	Misappropriating money.....	Battleford, Sask.
James Kennerley.....	Theft from the person.....	Regina, Sask.
Poxshew or Small-face.....	Horse stealing.....	Macleod, Alta.
Joseph Convery.....	".....	Moosejaw, Sask.
Henry T. Crannum.....	Indecent assault on male person.....	Calgary, Alta.
William Hayes.....	Theft.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Ole Bratten.....	Bigamy.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
Gustav Marianowski.....	Manslaughter.....	Edmonton, Alta.
William Morrow.....	Horse stealing.....	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Henry Vanderberg.....	Theft of grain.....	Regina, Sask.
Female convict:		
Myrtle May Fetterman.....	Attempt to murder.....	Macleod, Alta.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DEATHS.**KINGSTON.**

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
George Slack.	Robbery.	Toronto.
Edward Schufelt.	Retaining stolen property	Regina.
George Riggs.	Threatening to kill	Fredericton.
Yarko Bovkinsyz.	Obstructing railway	Sudbury.
David Sutherland.	Attempt to murder.	Montreal.
Albert Stewart.	Wounding with intent	Owen Sound.
Wm. Seay.	Attempt to murder.	Toronto.
John Dorsey.	Shop-breaking and theft.	Toronto.
Thomas Noah.	Manslaughter.	London.
Albert Butterfield.	Forgery.	Stratford.
Geroge Brett.	Indecent assault and burglary	Brampton.
Salem Assaly.	Murder	L'Orignal.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Brown, Percy.	Attempt to steal from the person	Montreal
Larocque, William.	Theft.	"
Lamont, Benjamin.	Assault with intent to rob	"
Hogue, Magliore.	Murder.	"
Nevin, James.	Shop breaking.	"

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
John Hamilton (alias Geo. Morton).	Breaking, entering and stealing.	Digby, N.S.
Joseph Lewis.	Forgery, and theft of two express cheques.	Halifax, N.S.
Luigi DiPalma.	Stealing	Amherst, N.S.
John Francis.	Receiving stolen money.	St. John, N.B.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Fiddler, J. (alias "Pasequan")	Murder	Norway House

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
John Parker.....	Manslaughter.	Vancouver.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
*Gary, Richard Barret.....	Murder	Prince Albert, Sask.

*Hanged for the murder of Richard H. Stedman, Deputy Warden.

INSANE.

KINGSTON.

(See Surgeon's Report.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Ava Guiseppe	Theft from person	5 years	Transferred to Kingston, June 17, 1909
Brischois, Adjutor	Theft	2	" " 17 1909
Lapierre, Honore	"	3	March 1, 1910
Staggs, Thomas.....	Assisting escape	5	October 15, 1909

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Term.	Date of Sentence.	Crime.	When Pronounced Insane.	When Transferred
Frank Williams.	2 years	August 10, 1908	Arson.	April 8, 1909	April 19, 1909
Fred Ivey..	3 "	January 8, 1907	Theft.	8, 1909	" 19, 1909

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Where Sentenced.
Langton, A. N	Forgery, fraud and theft....	3 years	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Nickel, I	Arson, theft, assaulting police and escape....	10 "	Morden,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Term	Remarks.
Samuel Prior.	Murder	Life	Removed to Kingston, August 14, 1909.
Amadee Tetreault	"	"	" " August 14, 1909.

PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

	Number of times Administered.	Number of convicts Punished.
Remission forfeited.....	794	252
Punishment-cell, on bread and water.....	369	176
Deprived of cell light.....	54	38
Reduced in grade.....	48	48
Reduced rations.....	20	20
Deprived of library privilege.....	17	15
Deprived of writing privilege....	5	5
Dungeon, on bread and water.....	4	3
Corporal punishment, paddle.....	2	1
Corporal punishment (per Court sentence)	19	15
Number of convicts who received one or more punishments.....		312
Number of convicts who received no punishment.....		461
Number of convicts in custody during the year.....		773

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Mode of Punishment.	Number.
Application of the hose.....	10
Bread and water (meals).....	398
Bread and water (days)	284
Deprived of remission.....	169
Deprived of bed.....	105
Deprived of books for one month.....	2
Dungeon.....	100
Punishment-cells, bread and water.....	173
Shackled to cell gate during working hours.....	19
Convicts punished during the year.....	341
Convicts not punished during the year.....	383
Convicts in custody during the year.....	724

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.

Punishments	Number of times Administered.	Number of different Prisoners who were Punished
Dark cell, on bread and water	95	61
Dark cell, shackled to cell gate during working hours	35	17
Bread and water.	100	49
Deprived of remission time.	100	56
Deprived of books.	6	6
Deprived of cell light	1	1
To wear Oregon boot	2	2
Number of convicts punished		92
Number of convicts not punished.		272
Total number in custody during the year		364

MANITOBA.

Punishment	Number of times Administered.	Number of different convicts Punished
Bread and water, six consecutive meals, with hard bed	10	3
Bread and water, nine consecutive meals, with hard bed	10	9
Bread and water, twelve consecutive meals, with hard bed	1	1
Bread and water, twenty-one consecutive meals, with hard bed	1	1
Bread and water, nine consecutive meals, with hands tied to cell gate during working hours	1	1
Bread and water, twenty-one consecutive meals, in penal cells, with hands tied to cell gate during working hours	13	9
Corporal punishment, "paddle"	1	1
Deprived of library privileges	1	1
Probation term extended	2	2
Loss of remission	85	12
Number of convicts who received one or more punishments		75
Number of convicts who received no punishments		153
Number of convicts in custody during the year		228

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Punishments.	Number of times Punishment was Administered.
Bread and water.....	32
Confined in punishment-cell..	7
Deprived of privileges.....	10
Dungeon	30
Probation term extended....	9
Remission forfeited..... ⁹	54
To wear Oregon boot.....	1
<hr/>	
Number of convicts punished.....	72
Number of convicts not punished.....	225
<hr/>	
Total in custody during the year.....	297

ALBERTA.

Punishments.	Number of times Administered.	Number of convicts Punished.
Remission forfeited.....	5	3
Punishment-cell, bread and water	24	18
Dungeon, bread and water.....	27	16
Shackled to cell gate.....	10	7
To wear Oregon boot.....	2	2
Ball and chain.....	1	1
<hr/>		
Number of convicts punished.....	28	
Number of convicts not punished.....	170	
<hr/>		
Convicts in custody during the year.....	198	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ACCIDENTS.

KINGSTON.

(None.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(None.)

DORCHESTER.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident	Days in Hospital.
July 12, 1909	S. Iacapita.	Laundry.....	Dislocation of right wrist..	Wrist caught in clothes wringer.	58

MANITOBA.

(None.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

ALBERTA.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.
January 31 1910	James L. Holt	In Central Hall..	Ligaments of feet strained	Jumping on to cement floor to prevent falling.	6.

CREEDS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England.	117	4	121
Roman Catholic....	171	12	183
Methodist.....	113	2	115
Presbyterian.....	70	2	72
Baptist.	25		25
Lutheran.....	19		19
Jewish.....	6		6
Greek Catholic.....	2		2
Salvation Army.....	4		4
Quaker.....	2		2
Mennonite.....	1		1
Church Worker. .	1		1
No Creed.....	3		3
Unknown (Insane). .	4		4
Total.	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Roman Catholic..	436
Church of England.	52
Presbyterian.....	19
Methodist.....	9
Lutheran.....	3
Baptist.....	2
Congregationalist...	1
Unknown.....	4
Jews	7
Total.	533

DORCHESTER.

	Number.
Baptist.	33
Church of England.	46
Methodist.....	19
Disciple. .	1
Lutheran.....	2
Presbyterian.....	23
Roman Catholic.....	121
Unitarian.	1
Total.	246

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

MANITOBA.

	Number.
Roman Catholic.....	54
Church of England.	52
Presbyterian.....	28
Methodist.....	12
Lutheran.....	11
Baptist.....	4
Congregationalist.....	1
Unitarian.....	1
Jewish.....	2
Total.....	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Number.
Roman Catholic.....	85
Church of England.	40
Methodist.....	23
Presbyterian.....	23
Baptist.....	5
Lutheran.....	7
Buddhist.....	17
Jew.....	2
Methodist Episcopalian.....	1
Reformed Episcopalian...	1
Congregationalist.....	1
No creed.....	4
Total.....	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic.....	52		52
Church of England.....	33		33
Methodist.....	20	1	21
Presbyterian.....	18		18
Lutheran.....	8	1	9
Baptist.	3		3
Mennonite.....	3		3
Congregationalist.....	1		1
Salvation Army.....	1		1
No Creed.....	7		7
Total.....	146	2	148

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

ESCAPED.

KINGSTON.

(None.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(None.)

DORCHESTER.

Name	Term.	Date of Sentence.	Crime.	Date of Escape.	Date of Recapture.
Donald Kennedy.	3½ years	June 26, 1907	Abduction.	September 17, 1909	September 26, 1909
Olaf Larson.	2 " 7 months 24 days	November 2, 1908	Theft.	" 17, 1909	" 26, 1909

MANITOBA.

Name.	Date Sentenced.	Term.	Crime.	Date Escaped.
Peter Hansen.	November 12, 1906	14 years	Horse stealing, arson, killing animals	May 24, 1909

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Escape.
Jack Johnson (alias Jackson).....	Theft	December 2, 1908	2 years	July 13, 1909
James C. Atkinson.	Horse stealing....	June 7, 1909	5 "	July 13, 1909

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DEPORTATIONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Rosina Freeman.	Burglary and house breaking.	Montreal.
Andrie Chomars.	Stealing.	Pemungu.
L. L. M. Bryan.	Forgery.	Belleville.
Thomas Powell.	Shop breaking and theft.	Orillia.
Edvas Lahti.	Forgery.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Adolphus Baker.	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Toronto.
Charles Serop.	House breaking and theft.	Fort William.
William Jones.	Robbery and shooting.	Cobalt.
Walter Lewis.	Attempt to break jail.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Y. Bowanak.	Escape from jail.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Ray H. Griffin.		Kenora.
Guido Caota.	Theft.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Charles North.	Assault and wounding.	Windsor.
Walter Weims.	Shop breaking and theft.	Ottawa.
Lewis Thomas.	Forgery and uttering.	Sarnia.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Bocconci Domar.	Perjury.	Ottawa.
Burton, Felix (alias Boutin).	Horse stealing.	Iberville.
Cass, Frank.	Attempt to steal from person.	Montreal.
Garbutt, Thomas.	Bigamy.	Quebec.
Italiano, Guiseppe.	Aggravated robbery.	Montreal.
Lambert, Auguste.	Theft and breaking.	Terrebonne.
Lennox, Frank.	Attempt to steal from person.	Montreal.
McCargar, L. B.	Theft.	Iberville.
Strifozanakis, Janey.	Wounding.	Quebec.
Williams, James.	Theft.	Montreal.
Wilbur, George.	Shop breaking.	Bedford.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Where Sentenced.
James Gray.	Stealing.	November 6	1907 Victoria Col. N.B.
Wm. Thompson.	"	February 24	1908 St. John, N.B.
George Lee.	Theft.	June 23	1908 St. John, N.B.
Thomas Marr.	Stealing.	September 30	1908 Restigouche, N.B.
Early Givens.		May 21	1908 Lunenburg, N.S.
Ewart Hare.	Theft.	April 7	1909 Sydney, N.S.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Burton, J.	Theft.	Winnipeg.
Falkenberg, D.	Forgery and uttering.	"
Harvey, C. T.	"	Portage la Prairie.
Jackson, A.	Theft from a railway vehicle.	Winnipeg.
King, J.	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	"
Moffatt, H.	Theft from a dwelling house.	"
Parsons, C. A.	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	"
Scarr, D. L.	Attempt to murder.	Brandon.
Walker, A. W.	Theft.	Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
W. W. Barrington.	Breaking, entering and stealing.	Vancouver.
John Ward.	Stealing.	"
Frank Mason.	Burglary.	Nelson
Fred. Wells.	Theft.	Vancouver
Frank Brown.	"	Nelson.
Steve Bridges.	Breaking, entering and stealing.	"
Makami.	Manslaughter.	Clinton.
Frank Bonney.	Breaking, entering and stealing.	Nelson.
W. B. Richardson.	"	Fernie.
Geo. Christopher.	Indecent assault.	Rossland.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Arthur Watson.	Burglary and theft.	Edmonton, Alberta

APPENDIX H.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

KINGSTON.

Departments	Days	Rate.		Amount.	
		\$	cts	\$	cts
Baker	2,711½	30		813	45
Binder twine	1,103½	30		331	05
Blacksmith	6,988	30		2,096	40
Broom.....	128	30		38	52
Carpenter	1,570	30		1,361	73
Change room and laundry	6,146	30		1,843	80
Clerks.....	1,816½	30		544	95
Engineers.	5,750	30		1,725	00
Farm and stables	10,082½	30		3,024	75
Hospital.....	2,340	30		702	10
Loom.	114	30		34	20
Mason.	3,333	30		999	90
Printing	724½	30		217	35
Quarry	9,508	30		2,819	40
Shoe.....	5,516	30		1,654	80
Steward and kitchen	5,415½	30		1,624	65
Stone cutting.....	15,109½	30		4,532	85
Stone-pile, wood and coal.	51,002	30		15,300	85
Tailoring	9,770½	30		2,931	15
Tin and paint	1,525	30		457	50
Wing and cells	10,204	30		3,061	20
Female prison.....	3,633	20		726	60
Total				\$46,842	20

ST. VINCENT, DE PAUL.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bookbindery.	828	30	248 40
Teamsters, hauling freight, etc.	1,112	30	333 60
Masons.	8,336	30	2,500 80
Change room	6,071	30	1,821 30
Steward.	6,354	30	1,906 20
Bakery.	1,250	30	375 00
Carpenters.	10,437	30	3,131 10
Tailors.	6,654	30	1,996 20
Shoe shop.	6,350	30	1,905 00
Stonecutters.	12,585	30	3,775 50
Engineers.	6,143	30	1,842 90
Tinsmiths.	3,371	30	1,011 30
Blacksmiths.	6,062	30	1,818 60
Stonebreakers.	30,644	30	9,193 20
Dormitories (cleaners).	12,734	30	3,820 20
Farm, piggery and stables.	9,986	30	2,995 80
Quarry.	5,714	30	1,714 20
Clerks.	1,202	30	360 60
Library	706	30	211 80
Chapel caretakers.	299	30	89 70
Hospital orderlies.	903	30	270 90
Barber shop.	301	30	90 30
Messengers.	1,525	30	457 50
Yard.	903	30	270 90
Brickyard.	253	30	75 90
Sewerage.	468	30	140 40
Excavation.	6,773	30	2,031 90
Electrical department.	710	30	213 00
Laying tramway track.	137	30	41 10
Digging post-holes for telegraph poles.	25	30	7 50
Shovelling coal.	183	30	54 90
Building new bridge.	549	30	164 70
Making cement sidewalk.	569	30	170 70
Shovelling snow.	165	30	49 50
Cutting and packing ice.	370	30	111 00
Loading lime stone.	581	30	174 30
Odd jobs.	396	30	118 80
Total.	151,649		\$45,494 70

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Boiler room.....	1,093	30	327 90
Barbers.....	590	30	177 00
Bakery and kitchen.....	3,980½	0 30	1,194 15
Blacksmith shop.....	1,703½	30	511 05
Breaking stone.....	2,280	30	684 00
Carpenter shop.....	3,875	30	1,162 50
Cell wings.....	4,117	30	1,235 10
Cutting ice.....	68	30	20 40
Clearing land.....	223	30	66 90
Cleaning water tank.....	40	30	12 00
Cutting wood in woods.....	378	30	113 40
Clerical staff.....	585	30	175 50
Digging foundation, new building.	12	30	3 60
Digging foundation, new wall	516	30	154 80
Farm, stables and piggery.....	5,529	30	1,658 70
Hospital orderly.....	365	30	109 50
Laundry and repairing clothing...	1,688	30	506 40
Library.....	300	30	90 00
Masons.....	6,480	30	1,944 00
Machine shop.....	2,340	30	702 00
Ornamental grounds.....	194	30	58 20
Prison orderly.....	295	30	88 50
Polishing cell gates in hospital....	35	30	10 50
Quarry.....	1,723	30	516 90
Repairing roads.....	90	30	27 00
" cottages.....	710	30	213 00
" stockade.....	23	30	6 90
" bridge...	8	30	2 40
Stonecutters.....	9,637	30	2,891 10
Shoe shop.....	1,684	30	505 20
Sawing wood.....	260	30	78 00
Shovelling snow.....	23	30	6 90
Tailor shop.....	3,229	30	968 70
Unloading coal.....	301	30	90 30
" stone.....	298	30	89 40
" sand.....	38	30	11 40
Yard.....	4,090	30	1,227 30
Female prison.....	3,035½	20	607 10
Total.....	61,837½		\$18,247 70

MANITOBA.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Steward.....	1,770	30	531 00
Tailor.....	3,858	30	1,157 60
Baker.....	624	30	187 20
Shoemaker.....	1,487	30	446 39
Mason.....	12,661	30	3,798 32
Carpenter.....	3,112	30	933 84
Engineer.....	1,672	30	501 75
Change room.....	1,221	30	366 50
Blacksmith.....	519	30	155 70
Farm.....	3,948	30	1,184 40
Hospital (waiters).....	306	30	91 80
Custom.....	152	30	45 65
Bookbindery.....	93	30	27 90
Surroundings, cutting wood, etc.....	2,051	30	615 30
Cell wings (cleaners).....	6,541	30	1,962 30
Barbers.....	418	30	125 55
Basement.....	289	30	86 70
Garden.....	104	30	31 20
Main hall and office orderlies.....	888	30	266 40
Hauling.....	238	30	71 40
Sawing wood.....	221	30	66 30
Extra gangs, cleaning up, etc....	457	30	137 25
Quarry and new road.....	276	30	82 80
	42,910		\$ 12,873 25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	605	30	\$ 181 50
Alterations deputy's quarters.....	105½	30	31 65
Bakery.....	924	30	277 20
Blacksmith.....	3,309½	30	992 85
Brickyard.....	5,080½	30	1,524 15
Carpenter.....	3,981½	30	1,194 45
Clearing land.....	180½	30	54 15
Farm.....	5,569½	30	1,670 85
Fire loss, repairing.....	68½	30	20 55
Fencing.....	570½	30	171 15
Fire protection.....	4½	30	1 35
General library.....	607	30	182 10
Halls.....	302	30	90 60
Hospital (waiters).....	455	30	136 50
Laundry and barber shop.....	3,257½	30	977 25
Maintenance of buildings.....	1,544½	30	463 35
" of roads.....	340	30	102 00
New roads.....	1,611½	30	483 45
" walls.....	8,023½	30	2,407 05
" inside fence.....	146½	30	43 95
" hay barn.....	114	30	34 20
Protestant chapel.....	150	30	45 00
Roman Catholic chapel.....	147	30	44 10
Quarry.....	3,698	30	1,109 40
Shoe shop.....	3,277	30	983 10
Steward.....	1,827	30	548 10
Storekeeper.....	575	30	172 50
Tailor shop.....	5,918½	30	1,775 55
Temporary cells.....	350½	30	105 15
Wing.....	2,672	30	801 60
Total..	55,416		\$16,624 80

ALBERTA.

Departments.	Days	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brickyard.....	3,200	30	960 00
Carpenter.....	2,532	30	759 60
Clerks.....	997	30	299 10
Cleaning land.....	292	30	87 60
Coal mine.....	735	30	220 50
Engineers.....	1,695½	30	508 65
Farm work.....	1,135½	30	340 65
Laundry, wings and cells.....	7,284	30	2,185 20
Masons.....	6,893	30	2,067 90
Shoemakers.....	1,257½	30	377 25
Steward.....	1,890	30	567 00
Tramway, brick, clay, sand and gravel.....	701½	30	210 45
Tailors.....	1,738	30	521 40
Female ward.....	498	20	99 60
Total.....			\$9,204 90

APPENDIX I.

PER CAPITA COST.

KINGSTON

Average Population 571

	Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1909	Expenditure 1909-10	Prison Products Used.	Total	Less Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1910	Net Cost	Per Capita Cost.
Staff	\$ 1,997.41	\$ 77,576.79	\$ 192.16	\$ 79,675.96	\$ 1,225.22	\$ 78,450.74	\$ 137.39
Maintenance of convicts	6,580.74	30,832.47	2,132.45	39,545.66	9,476.83	30,068.83	52.83
Discharge expenses	675.24	3,430.22		4,105.46	568.83	3,536.63	6.19
Working expenses	6,581.85	16,266.52		22,848.37	7,838.39	14,809.98	25.94
Industries	112,515.19	12,233.18		124,748.37	91,656.93	33,091.44	57.95
Land, buildings and equipment	2,618.41	6,799.81		9,418.22	5,544.82	3,873.40	6.79
Miscellaneous		1,003.10		1,003.10		1,003.10	1.76
Total	139,478.84	148,141.69	2,324.61	280,945.14	116,008.02	164,937.12	

Gross per capita
Deduct for revenue

\$ 288.84
17.24

Net cost per capita

\$ 241.60

ST VINCENT DE PAUL

Average Population 536

Staff	1,657.34	64,109.74	145.35	65,922.43	1,391.80	64,530.63	120.39
Maintenance of convicts	1,842.44	23,142.23	1,146.75	32,101.42	4,975.29	27,126.13	50.61
Discharge expenses	653.47	22,281.33		22,934.80	437.21	2,497.59	4.66
Working expenses	8,402.85	17,910.58		26,313.43	6,703.64	19,609.79	36.58
Industries	3,677.62	5,030.57		8,708.19	6,026.91	2,681.28	3.89
Land, buildings and equipment	5,086.99	10,594.89		15,678.79	7,199.31	8,479.48	15.82
Miscellaneous		820.95		820.95		820.95	1.53
Total	24,630.62	123,857.01	4,292.10	152,479.81	27,334.16	125,145.65	

Gross cost per capita
Deduct for revenue

\$ 233.48
8.30

Net cost per capita

\$ 225.18

DORCHESTER.

Average Population 234.

Head and Service	Supplies on Hand		Prison Products Used	Total	Less Supplies on Hand		Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost
	Mar. 31, 1909	Mar. 31, 1910			Mar. 31, 1910	Mar. 31, 1910		
Staff	\$ 626 74	\$ 13,891 97	\$ 136 00	\$ 14,657 71	\$ 716 43	\$ 43,941 28	\$ 187 78	
Maintenance of convicts	2,569 29	10,092 37	3,008 10	15,669 76	3,252 25	12,417 51	53 06	
Discharge expenses	578 90	1,674 99		2,253 89	276 07	1,977 82	8 49	
Working expenses	1,114 77	8,860 08		9,983 85	851 21	9,132 64	39 02	
Industries	557 27	2,968 15		3,525 42	725 19	2,800 23	11 96	
Land, buildings and equipment	2,011 95	10,853 24		12,865 19	1,327 81	11,537 38	49 30	
Miscellaneous		1,195 93		1,195 99		1,195 99	5 10	
Total	7,458 92	79,548 79	3,144 10	90,151 81	7,148 96	83,002 85		

Gross cost per capita \$ 354 71
Deduct for revenue 18 79
Net cost per capita \$ 335 92

MANITOBA

Average Population 158.

Staff	924 22	31,624 38	122 56	32,671 16	931 03	31,740 13	200 88
Maintenance of convicts	3,040 90	7,422 48	1,018 01	11,481 39	2,337 03	9,144 36	57 87
Discharge expenses	118 86	740 98		859 84	55 95	803 89	5 09
Working expenses	2,947 88	7,523 38		10,471 26	2,922 22	7,549 04	47 78
Industries	4,045 78	2,715 85		6,761 63	1,723 71	5,037 92	31 89
Land, buildings and equipment	4,700 89	7,499 64		12,200 53	5,475 37	6,725 16	42 56
Miscellaneous		946 60		946 60		946 60	5 99
Total	15,778 53	58,473 31	1,140 57	75,392 41	13,445 31	61,947 10	

Gross per capita \$ 392 06
Deduct for revenue 35 26
Net cost per capita \$ 356 80

BRIEF COLU MBIA
Average Population 213

Head of Service	Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1909.	Expenditure 1909-10.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1910.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
Staff	\$ 1,391 34	\$ 32,870 29	\$ 52 04	\$ 31,223 67	\$ 1,554 16	\$32,669 51	\$ 153 37
Maintenance of convicts	2 453 62	12,238 71	906 04	15,598 67	4 341 77	11,256 90	52 85
Discharge expenses	254 66	1,357 22		1,621 88	323 96	1,297 92	6 09
Working expenses	2,925 57	11,137 63		17,063 17	2,977 31	14,085 83	66 13
Industries	1,192 41	4,168 39		5,360 80	1,124 26	4,236 54	19 89
Land, buildings and equipment	5,151 49	8,613 75		13,765 24	1,028 73	12,766 51	59 94
Miscellaneous		556 15		556 15		556 15	2 61
Total	13,288 49	73,972 11	958 98	88,219 58	11,350 22	76,869 36	

Gross cost per capita
Deduct for revenue
Net cost per capita.....

\$360 88
15 81

\$345 07

ALBERTA
Average Population 112

Staff.	1,700 26	21,524 27		23,224 53	905 37	25,319 16	226 07
Maintenance of convicts.	2,189 84	8,318 99	289 09	10,797 92	1 468 68	9,329 24	83 29
Discharge expenses.....	175 13	1,141 23		1,319 36	192 23	1,127 13	10 06
Working expenses	314 47	4,065 28		4,379 75	320 18	4,059 57	36 25
Industries	296 89	1,840 09		2,006 98	186 51	1,880 44	16 79
Lands, buildings and equipments...	1 887 82	10,034 46		13,422 28	1,076 09	12,346 19	110 23
Miscellaneous		2,408 47		2,408 47		2,408 47	21 50
Total	7,997 41	52,332 79	289 09	60,619 29	4,119 09	56,470 20	

Gross cost per capita.
Deduct for revenue
Net cost per capita.....

\$504 19
8 35

\$495 74

APPENDIX J.

REVENUE STATEMENT.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE.

Kingston	\$26,978.67
St. Vincent de Paul.	4,410.70
Dorchester	4,395.90
Manitoba	5,551.91
British Columbia	3,374.07
Alberta	935.51
Total	\$45,686.76

DETAILS OF REVENUE.

KINGSTON.

<i>Alca Aiken.</i>		<i>G. O. Aiken.</i>	
Making cushion.....	\$ 60	Making clothing.....	\$ 3 79
Repairing clothing.....	1 90	Repairing clothing.....	79
Making pair boots.....	1 99	Making boots.....	1 97
Repairing boots.....	4 13	Repairing boots.....	3 33
Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	3 36	Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	16 10
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	3 59	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. .	6 61
" tinware.....	10	Making sundry articles, blacksmith...	2 14
Lime.	20	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith. .	1 57
Brooms.....	1 00	Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	3 93
Printing.....	63	Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith.	2 87
Lard.....	2 40	Bread.....	29 88
Sand.....	1 85	Meals.....	66
Condemned articles.....	75	Hay.....	2 50
Medicine.....	1 85	Vegetables. .	74
Stone.	42	Straw.....	1 50
	24 77	Condemned articles..	50
		Medicine.....	20
			82 08
<i>Robt. Aiken.</i>		<i>S. Anglin & Co</i>	
Making flag.	\$ 16	Stone.	\$ 20 00
" boots.....	5 72		
Repairing boots.....	1 37	<i>W. P. Archibald.</i>	
Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	15	Printing.	14 83
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. .	10		
" " blacksmiths.	20	<i>Andre & Dixon</i>	
Making tinware.....	43	Stone.	3 60
Bread.....	1 44		
Meals.	2 64	<i>Miss. H. A. Asselstine.</i>	
Hay.....	33 00	Skis.	2 00
Brooms.....	62		
Razors, honed.	10	<i>E. J. Adams.</i>	
Medicine.....	60	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. .	2 86
	46 53		
<i>Alberta Penitentiary.</i>			
Brooms.....	\$ 27 00		
Printing.....	22 76		
	49 76		

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

KINGSTON—

T. W. Bowie.

Making clothing	\$ 1 84
Repairing clothing	74
Making boots	11 34
Repairing boots	2 29
Making tinware	74
Meals	66
Brooms	38
Stationery	1 33
Molasses	53
Medicine	10
	<hr/> 26 91

H. S. Bay.

Repairing boots	\$ 1 14
Making tinware	2 15
Printing	61
Condemned articles	1 75
	<hr/> 7 65

Meals	66
Storage battery, charged	16
Rope	1 48
	<hr/> 17 33

Making boots	\$ 3 68
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	8 50
Meals	66
Storage battery, charged	16
Rope	1 48
	<hr/> 67 72

P. M. Beaupré.

Making clothing	\$ 97
Repairing clothing	36
boots	2 68
Making handsleigh	1 21
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	3 29
Scissors repaired	10
Making tinware	3 50
Bread	24 12
Brooms	76
Stamps lettered	4 40
Razors honed	10
Medicine	2 51
	<hr/> 43 91

Making clothing	\$ 1 32
Repairing clothing	98
Making boots	1 66
Repairing boots	6 19
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6 36
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 59
Making tinware	3 81
Repairing tinware	10
Brooms	1 47
Putty	19
Printing	42
Medicine	3 59
	<hr/> 27 68

Making boots	\$ 1 52
Repairing boots	1 52
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	2 21
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	67
Galvanized iron tub	76
Bread	18
Hay	26 63
Straw	12 30
Socks knit	10
New tar	2 18
Medicine	1 40
Stove	50
	<hr/> 50 29

Binder twine (sundry customers)—

31,545 lbs. @ .064 cents	\$2,050 42
1,805 " .07 "	126 35
42,095 " .074 "	3,157 12
2,735 " .08 "	218 80
73,770 " .084 "	6,270 45
13,270 " .09 "	1,194 30
35,120 " .094 "	3,336 40
9,615 " .10 "	961 50
200 " .104 "	21 00
50 " .11 "	5 50
	<hr/> 17,702 92

Handwritten: Handwritten

R. A. Caughy.

Repairing clothing.....	10
Repairing chair.....	06
Repairing tinware.....	12
Bread.....	9 63
Brooms.....	1 00
Razors honed.....	10
Medicine.....	30
	29 43

W. W. Cook.

Repairing boots.....	\$	54
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1	79
Saw sharpened.....		10
Casting.....		15
.....		14
.....		12
Medicine.....		30
		4 14

Making sundry articles, carpenter. . . .	1 45
Repairing lawn mower.	10
Making tinware.	30
Meals.	3 95
Medicine.	90

Making boots.....	\$	4	00
Bread.....		4	50
straw.....		5	40
		14	26

431

Balance of account for stone.....	\$	06
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[illegible]

Stone.....	7 73
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1882

KINGSTON—Continued.

R. R. Creighton.		Thos. Davidson.	
Small stand.....	\$ 27	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 10
Making tin boxes.....	3 07	" boots.....	2 23
Meals.....	2 20	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	26 73
Cleaning and pressing clothing.....	60	Repairing door.....	1 29
	6 14	Making tinware.....	29
		Medicine.....	1 50
			32 14
R. Campbell.			
Stone.....	\$ 2 50		
E. Cowan.		Jas. Doyle	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 65	Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 20
Making window frame and sash.....	1 24	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 05
Sharpening skates.....	10	Making tinware.....	1 42
Making tinware.....	1 42	Bread.....	19 62
Straw.....	5 70	Meals.....	11 22
Medicine.....	43	Hay.....	24 60
	10 54	Razors honed.....	30
		Medicine.....	5 12
		Stone.....	1 78
			66 31
W. J. Calvert.		E. R. Davis.	
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 40	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 15
Repairing clothing.....	97	" boots.....	58
Making boots.....	1 75	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 38
Repairing boots.....	33	Chair repaired.....	17
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	66	Making tinware.....	1 37
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	65	Bread.....	3 06
Making tinware.....	2 13	Broom.....	19
Repairing tinware.....	14	Medicine.....	1 05
Vegetables.....	47		9 95
Lard.....	1 60		
Condemned articles.....	15		
Medicine.....	83		
	12 38		
		Geo. Doyle.	
		Making clothing.....	\$ 1 11
		" boots.....	4 16
		Repairing boots.....	2 03
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	54
		Brooms.....	48
		Lard.....	80
		Medicine.....	2 25
			11 37
		R. D. Dowsley.	
		Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 11
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 37
		Window screen repaired.....	41
		Painting shutters.....	1 41
		Paint.....	33
		Medicine.....	1 03
		Sharpening lawn mower.....	10
			5 74
		R. M. Dunn.	
		Repairing boots.....	\$ 85
		Making sundry article, carpenter.....	5 22
		Repairing tinware.....	10
		Bread.....	36
		Brooms.....	62
		Razors honed.....	10
		Medicine.....	1 40
		Stone.....	1 50
			10 15
F. W. Dickinson.			
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 84		
Making boots.....	9 47		
Repairing boots.....	3 07		
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	13 65		
Iron rods made.....	60		
Skates sharpened.....	10		
Making tinware.....	1 99		
Repairing tinware.....	83		
Meals.....	66		
Brooms.....	62		
Condemned articles.....	45		
Medicine.....	1 55		
	33 83		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

KINGSTON—Continued.

J. Donaghue.

Making boots.....	\$ 1 07
Repairing boots.....	49
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	2 61
Repairing lawn mower.....	10
Meals.....	1 32
Razor honed.....	10
Medicine.....	50
	6 19

Dorchester Penitentiary.

Printing.....	\$ 21 98
Brooms.....	23 88
	45 86

G. W. Dawson.

Making boots.....	\$ 3 13
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	16 74
	19 87

Frank Doyle.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 47
" boots.....	1 98
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	10 27
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter ...	2 59
Sharpening scissors and skates.....	30
Making tinware.....	4 45
Bread.....	7 02
Vegetables.....	75
Paint.....	1 70
Brooms.....	31
Razors honed.....	10
Packing case.....	15
Medicine.....	3 03
	33 12

A. Demill.

Making tinware.....	\$ 1 75
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Douglas & McIlphlam.

Stone.....	\$ 3 00
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J. R. Forster.

Making clothing.....	\$ 11 58
Repairing clothing.....	10
Making boots.....	4 12
Repairing boots.....	1 60
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 48
Repairing cot.....	25
Skates and scissors sharpened.....	20
Making tinware.....	2 72
Bread.....	97
Vegetables.....	30
Corn stalks.....	2 00
Hay.....	3 00
Printing.....	55
Brooms.....	38
Meat.....	10
Paint.....	1 41
Pasture.....	1 00
Condemned articles.....	60
	35 36

Miss R. A. Fahey.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 75
Making clothing.....	95
Repairing boots.....	10
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	6 70
Repairing furniture.....	14
Medicine.....	1 10
Lard.....	80
	10 54

C. H. Fenning.

Making boots.....	\$ 2 48
Repairing boots.....	2 51
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	2 45
" iron clamps.....	30
Bread.....	16 56
Lard.....	1 60
	25 93

Thos. Fowler.

Making clothing.....	\$ 7 87
Repairing clothing.....	41
Making boots.....	13 04
Repairing boots.....	2 15
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	3 08
Axe and saw sharpened.....	10
Skates sharpened.....	10
Repairing tinware.....	1 05
Meals.....	66
Lard.....	1 60
Brooms.....	62
Medicine.....	1 85
Bread.....	17 19
	49 72

Mrs. Forsythe.

Rent.....	\$ 48 00
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Frontenac, County of

Stone.....	\$165 56
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J. A. Fegg.

Making clothing.....	\$ 4 43
" boots.....	2 38
Repairing boots.....	75
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	8 10
Making tinware.....	10
Straw.....	6 00
Paint.....	34
Medicine.....	20
	22 30

W. A. Gunn.

Making clothing.....	\$ 2 55
Repairing clothing.....	3 90
" boots.....	82
Chair repaired.....	10
Lard.....	84
Rent.....	50 00
Laundry.....	12 00
Medicine.....	85
	71 06

KINGSTON - Continued

Jno. Guens.		W. S. Hughes.	
Making clothing....	\$ 8 60	Making clothing	\$ 12 60
Repairing clothing .	10	Repairing clothing.....	6 65
Making boots.....	10 69	Making boots	2 21
Repairing boots.....	6 92	Repairing boots.....	5 27
Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	6 67	Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	28 59
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	2 37	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter..	3 34
Pair hinges.....	10	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith.	1 09
Sharpening skates. . .	20	S. hooks.....	10
Making tinware.....	31	Making tinware.....	23 36
Repairing tinware. . .	55	Repairing tinware.....	10
Hay. .	25 50	Bread.....	45
Vegetables.	2 54	Meals.....	5 50
Paint.....	2 58	Straw	3 00
Books bound.	53	Books bound.	4 50
Brooms	1 52	Razors honed.	20
Cloth	23	Rope.....	6 00
Lard . .	3 20	Laundry.....	24 00
Condemned articles.	2 45	Lard.....	2 24
Medicine.	1 75	Printing.....	8 37
Stone. .	56	Paint.....	12 75
	77 37	Brooms.....	38
		Glass.....	14
		Kitchen refuse.....	2 10
		Condemned articles.....	1 91
		Medicine.....	56
		Stone.....	3 00
			158 41
D. Germain.		F. Hornbrook	
Making clothing.....	\$ 87	Repairing boots.	\$ 69
school bag.	25	Making picture frame.	71
strap.	43	Repairing furniture...	1 61
Repairing boots.	2 59	Making tinware.....	1 20
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	13 04	Repairing tinware....	10
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter..	3 32	Brooms.....	38
Making sundry articles, blacksmith...	1 18	Printing.....	43
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith.	1 40	Medicine..	2 65
Making tinware.....	1 24		7 77
Repairing tinware.....	1 70		
Bread.....	22 86		
Straw	7 50		
Hay	12 18		
Pasture.....	3 00		
Condemned articles.....	1 00		
Medicine	1 15		
	73 71		
C. H. Graff.		W. Holland	
Repairing boots .	\$ 1 50	Making clothing	\$ 2 31
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	4 56	Repairing clothing	2 46
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	25	Making boots	9 08
Making tinware.....	1 92	Repairing boots.	5 69
Paint	44	Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	4 04
Lard	1 60	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter....	9 07
Medicine	10	Making sundry articles, blacksmith	25
	10 37	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith. . .	3 73
		Making tinware	87
		Hay.....	35 58
		Bread.....	63
		Paint. . .	4 19
		Brooms	1 07
		Lime.	20
		Stone.....	67
		Medicine...	30
			80 14
Jno. Gilbert		Isaac Houghton.	
Stone.	\$ 50	Sundry articles repaired, carpenter	\$ 1 57
		Medicine	2 55
			4 12
S. Green			
Straw	\$ 7 00		
Ed. Graham			
Coal scuttle...	\$ 40		
Razors honed. .	10		
Medicine	30		
	80		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

KINGSTON *Continued**J. J. Hughes.*

Making clothing	\$ 1 05
Repairing boots.....	3 46
Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	4 74
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	37
Making tinware	1 95
Bread.....	19 62
Tomatoes.....	25
Brooms.....	69
Book bound.....	10
Razor honed.....	20
Medicine	2 53
	<hr/>
	34 96

T. E. Hennessen

Repairing boots.....	\$ 15
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 69
Sickle sharpened.....	10
Making coal scuttle.....	40
Bread.....	45
Broom.....	19
Lime.....	10
Medicine.....	1 28
	<hr/>
	4 36

Indian Affairs, Dept. of

Making clothing.....	\$1,019 79
" boots and belts.	221 45
	<hr/>
	1,241 24

Hutton & Beckworth.

Stone	\$ 7 00
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J. Hearn.

Stone..	\$ 5 00
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P. Johnston.

Making pair trousers, boy's.....	\$ 66
Repairing clothing.....	24
Making boots.....	3 23
Repairing boots.....	7 11
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 33
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter..	3 44
Making sundry articles, blacksmith....	1 48
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith..	1 93
Making tinware.....	3 57
Repairing tinware.....	2 98
Straw.....	6 45
Hay.....	12 60
Paint	6 46
Lard	96
Lime.....	20
Stone.....	1 10
Razors honed.....	10
Condemned boiler tube.....	75
Medicine.....	2 03
	<hr/>
	59 62

T. A. Keenan.

Repairing clothing	\$ 20
Making boots.....	2 71
Repairing boots.....	80
Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	8 76
Making tinware.....	34
Meals.....	2 20
Broom.....	19
Condemned pails..	10
Medicine	65
	<hr/>
	15 95

M. J. Keenan.

Making clothing...	\$ 10 95
Repairing clothing.....	1 81
Making boots.....	1 97
Repairing boots.....	10 56
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	10 50
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter..	6 13
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith.	1 24
Making tinware.....	2 38
Repairing tinware.....	3 45
Bread.....	50 67
Straw	6 09
Brooms.....	57
Razors honed	70
Lime.....	20
Mortar.....	46
Pasture.....	2 50
Medicine.	3 70
	<hr/>
	118 88

J. A. Kennedy.

Making clothing.....	\$ 4 05
Repairing clothing.....	10
Making boots.....	4 94
Repairing boots.....	1 46
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 83
Wheelbarrow repaired.....	10
Brace repaired.....	10
Skates sharpened.....	10
Making stove pipe safe.....	11
Repairing tinware..	48
Paint.....	1 91
Broom.....	19
Medicine.....	45
Saw sharpened.....	10
	<hr/>
	15 92

Wm. Kenney.

Making vest.....	\$ 75
Repairing boots.....	94
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	4 57
Repairing tongue for wagon..	06
Shovel repaired.....	13
Door painted and furniture varnished.	2 37
Painting.	88
Medicine	1 48
	<hr/>
	11 18

K. P. & C. Electric Railway.

Stone.	\$ 14 00
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KINGSTON *Continued.*

<i>Kingston Hosiery, Co'y.</i>		<i>W. Macdonell.</i>	
Stone.....	\$ 4 28	Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 50
<i>Lawrence Kenny.</i>		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 52
Stone.....	\$ 44 92	Repairing curtain pole.....	10
<i>Jas. Lawlor.</i>		Iron work repaired.....	10
Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 33	Skates sharpened.....	10
Meals.....	1 32	Making tinware.....	1 04
Medicine.....	15	Razors honed.....	40
	2 80	Book bound.....	18
<i>J. Lawless.</i>		Paint.....	65
Repairing boots.....	\$ 2 97	Lard.....	1 12
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	2 23	Medicine.....	1 35
Axes sharpened.....	10		8 06
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith....	30	<i>Thos. Marsh.</i>	
Coal scuttle made.....	40	Medicine.....	\$ 85
Meals.....	3 96	Stone.....	5 00
Brooms.....	62		5 85
Medicine.....	65	<i>W. H. Mathews.</i>	
	11 23	Making window sash.....	\$ 80
<i>J. Lee.</i>		Repairing road cart.....	3 66
Straw.....	\$ 8 00	" sundry articles, blacksmith. .	40
<i>Major J. N. Lesslie.</i>		Hay.....	15 00
Carrots.....	8 00	Straw.....	5 20
<i>W. J. MacLeod.</i>		Lard.....	1 28
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 74	Razors honed.....	20
Repairing boots.....	7 04	Lime.....	20
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	4 38	Brooms.....	38
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	15	Medicine.....	68
Making sundry articles, blacksmith.....	2 32		27 80
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith....	25	<i>Manitoba Penitentiary.</i>	
Bread.....	45	Printing.....	\$ 89 41
Tomato plant.....	14	<i>W. Mathews.</i>	
Razors honed.....	10	Rope.....	15 00
Piping.....	2 70	<i>E. B. Merrill.</i>	
Glass.....	18	Stone.....	78 00
Molasses.....	53	<i>Wm. Morrison.</i>	
Lard.....	1 60	Stone.....	55
Condensed jars.....	25	<i>Rev. M. McDonald.</i>	
Medicine.....	1 65	Repairing boots.....	\$ 80
	24 48	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	15 43
<i>P. J. Mallen.</i>		" blacksmith.....	6 81
Making clothing.....	\$ 5 50	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith..	83
Repairing clothing.....	45	Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	5 61
Making boots.....	2 10	Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith.....	30
Repairing boots.....	1 22	Making sprinkler.....	74
Making picture frame.....	31	Laundry.....	24 00
Skates sharpened.....	10	Printing.....	1 68
Making tinware.....	1 26	Wood stain.....	24
Bread.....	26 61	Paint.....	47
Knitting mitts.....	15	Medicine.....	35
	37 76		57 26

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

KINGSTON—Continued.

<i>R. McDonald.</i>		<i>R. McGeein.</i>	
Making clothing	\$ 6 25	Making clothing.....	\$ 7 37
Repairing clothing.	10	Repairing clothing.....	20
Making boots...	2 05	Making boots.....	4 66
Repairing boots.....	4 09	Repairing boots.....	3 07
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . . .	4 11	Making sundry articles, carpenter.	7 25
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter . . .	1 13	Repairing skates.....	15
“ blacksmith.. . .	44	Making tinware.....	1 16
Making tinware.	73	Bread	18
Repairing tinware	10	Paint.....	1 64
Boiler tube.....	53	Broom.....	31
Galvanized iron pipe	59	Hospital.	1 90
Bread.....	29 52		27 89
Paint....	2 68		
Mortar.....	90		
Broom.....	30		
Stone.....	63		
Condemned articles.	85		
Medicine.....	3 00		
	58 00		
<i>D. McFarlane.</i>		<i>J. McGeein.</i>	
Clothes. . . .	\$ 1 00	Repairing boots.....	\$ 3 58
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.	32
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter...	20
		“ “ blacksmith . .	30
		Making stove pipes.....	26
		Repairing tinware.....	20
		Bread	14 67
		Plants.....	28
		Brooms.....	1 00
		Razors honed.....	10
		Lard. . . .	1 28
		Condemned articles.....	75
		Medicine.....	60
			23 54
<i>E. McLaughlin</i>		<i>S. A. McCormack</i>	
Condemned iron tank. .	25 00	Repairing boots.....	\$ 41
		Making bread box.....	50
		Bread.....	8 73
		Brooms.....	38
		Medicine	65
			11 03
<i>F. McGeein.</i>		<i>Wm. McCartney.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 2 23	Stone.	\$ 65 78
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	2 29		
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter...	1 67		
Eye bolts.	32		
Repairing sink trap.....	10		
Making elbows.	20		
Bread.....	27 00		
Brooms.....	1 88		
Paint.....	11		
Razors honed.....	20		
Lard.....	32		
Condemned pipe fittings.....	62		
Medicine.....	60		
	37 84		
<i>J. A. McCaugherty.</i>		<i>J. McQuade.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 4 42	Sharpening saws.	\$ 18
Repairing clothing.	30	Repairing lawn mower..	10
Making boots.....	2 00	Medicine.....	1 40
Repairing boots.	3 38		1 68
“ sundry articles, carpenter. . . .	3 93		
“ “ blacksmith..	2 48		
Making bolts.	10		
Painting cutter and buggy.....	5 76		
Bread.....	2 70		
Hay.....	37 20		
Rent.	100 00		
Ice.....	1 35		
Medicine.....	1 13		
	164 75		
		<i>J. McPherson</i>	
		Making boots.....	\$ 4 88
		Repairing boots.....	1 19
		Making sundry articles, carpenter...	3 28
		“ blacksmith.....	29
		“ tinsmith.....	66
		Razors honed.....	20
		Brooms.....	62
		Medicine.....	1 10
			12 22

KINGSTON - Continued

<i>E. I. McCue.</i>	
Making boots.	\$ 3 13
Repairing boots.....	14
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 79
brackets	66
ash sifter	74
Bread	2 25
Medicine	70
	10 41

<i>Geo. McCauley.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 40
Window covers.....	1 78
Bread.....	24 30
Brooms.....	38
Razors honed.....	20
Medicine.	2 30
	29 36

<i>A. McConville.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 15
Repairing clothing.....	32
" boots.....	2 38
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 83
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. .	2 21
" blacksmith.	60
Making tinware	1 85
Repairing tinware.....	1 64
Meals	3 96
Paint	6 71
Medicine	1 08
	24 73

<i>A. Maclean.</i>	
Dressed pork (lbs. 30,763).	\$2,877 96

<i>W. F. Nolan.</i>	
Repairing boots.	29

<i>G. Nolan.</i>	
Making boots.....	\$ 6 51
" sundry articles, carpenter.	2 31
Sharpening scissors.....	20
Medicine	1 45
	10 47

<i>G. Northmore.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 20
Making boots	5 68
Repairing boots.....	4 55
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	2 84
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith.	39
Sharpening saws	30
Making tinware.....	1 71
Bread.....	1 68
Brooms	38
Razors honed. .	10
Medicine	2 15
	22 97

<i>D. O'Leary.</i>	
Repairing clothing . . .	\$ 1 37
Making boots.....	2 45
Repairing boots.....	96
Making wardrobe.....	6 51
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	68
" sewing machine.....	10
Making tinware.....	36
Repairing tinware.....	10
Plants.....	21
Laundry.....	12 00
Ice	1 20
Lard.....	1 12
Medicine	1 03
	28 09

<i>J. O'Driscoll.</i>	
Making canvas belt.	\$ 41
" music roll.....	59
Repairing boots.....	64
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	5 12
Repairing screen door.....	50
Making iron stand.....	38
Meals.....	2 42
Brooms.....	95
Paint.....	46
Condemned articles...	1 65
Medicine.....	55
Making scoop	10
	13 77

<i>Thos. O'Neil</i>	
Making boots.....	\$ 3 10
Repairing boots.....	38
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 52
Sharpening saw.....	10
Making stovepipes.....	52
Paint.....	78
Medicine.....	1 33
	7 73

<i>Dr. J. M. Platt.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 1 67
Repairing clothing.....	5 66
Making boots	5 78
Repairing boots.....	2 82
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	10 67
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. .	1 54
" grass hook.	10
Making tinware.....	97
Repairing tinware.....	15
Bread.....	4 50
Straw.....	8 00
Hay.....	22 00
Corn stalks and ears.....	4 00
Vegetables.....	7 40
Meat.....	3 90
Paint.....	69
Kindling wood.	1 61
Brooms	1 86
Cord wood.....	2 32
Ice.....	1 38
Lard.....	2 10
Medicine.	1 10
From stores	5 84
	102 09

KINGSTON—Continued.

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KINGSTON—Continued.

<i>J. Saunders.</i>		<i>M. Sullivan.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 62	Stone.....	\$ 38 22
Lawn mower repaired.....	10		
Lard.....	2 40		
Medicine.....	80		
	3 92		
<i>Miss Mary Smith.</i>			
Pressing clothing.....	\$ 40	Stone.....	53
Lard.....	80	Straw (1. ¹⁹³⁰ tons).....	17 42
Medicine.....	15	Hay (1. ¹⁶⁰ tons).....	12 96
	1 35		30 91
<i>P. Stover.</i>			
Making slippers.....	\$ 1 04		
Repairing boots.....	38		
Lard.....	1 68		
Medicine.....	35		
	3 45		
<i>Susman & Cohen.</i>			
Scrap iron (120 lbs.).....	\$ 50		
Old rope (545 lbs.).....	5 45		
Rags (5580 lbs.).....	55 80		
Bones (4 tons).....	40 00		
	101 75		
<i>St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.</i>			
Beds (50).....	\$ 242 24		
Printing.....	11 67		
Brooms.....	154 65		
Rope.....	9 60		
	418 16		
<i>Geo. Sullivan.</i>			
Making clothing.....	\$ 1 28		
Repairing clothing.....	47		
Making boots.....	1 89		
Repairing boots.....	1 42		
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 62		
Repairing sundry articles.....	37		
Hoops made.....	20		
Sickle and skates sharpened.....	20		
Making tinware.....	1 12		
Bread.....	7 29		
Vegetables.....	60		
Paint.....	17		
Razors honed.....	20		
Brooms.....	57		
Condemned pail.....	10		
Medicine.....	1 90		
	19 40		
<i>Gilbert Smith.</i>			
Medicine.....	\$ 4 95		
Repairing boots.....	1 89		
Making skis.....	18 00		
	24 84		
		<i>Jas. Short.</i>	
		Stone.....	53
		Straw (1. ¹⁹³⁰ tons).....	17 42
		Hay (1. ¹⁶⁰ tons).....	12 96
			30 91
		<i>Jas. Tweddell.</i>	
		Making clothing.....	\$ 1 95
		Repairing clothing.....	1 13
		“ boots.....	42
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 74
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	2 32
		Springs repaired.....	10
		Making tinware.....	75
		Repairing tinware.....	27
		Bread.....	22 44
		Paint.....	40
		Razors honed.....	10
		Brooms.....	40
		Lard.....	2 08
		Medicine.....	15
			33 95
		<i>Wm. Tatton.</i>	
		Making clothing.....	\$ 1 00
		Repairing boots.....	88
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	9 48
		Making tinware.....	2 11
		Repairing tinware.....	12
		Bread.....	9 90
		Vegetables.....	1 27
		Brooms.....	69
		Paint.....	42
		Lard.....	80
		Condemned articles.....	50
		Medicine.....	95
			28 12
		<i>Thorn Cement Company.</i>	
		Sacks.....	\$ 14 20
		<i>H. L. Walker.</i>	
		Making clothing.....	\$ 7 82
		Repairing clothing.....	45
		Making boots.....	2 82
		Repairing boots.....	68
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	41
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 36
		Making sundry articles, blacksmith.....	40
		Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith.....	25
		Meals.....	8 91
		Paint.....	80
		Brooms.....	1 50
		Medicine.....	75
			26 15

KINGSTON.—*Concluded.*

<i>Jas. Weir.</i>		<i>W. Walsh.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 08	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 10
Making oil cans.....	98	" boots.....	57
Making ironing board.....	93	Medicine.....	45
Vegetables.....	60		<hr/>
Brooms.....	62		1 12
Lard.....	1 60		<hr/>
	<hr/>		
	5 81	<i>Chas. Walker.</i>	
	<hr/>	Stone.....	\$ 20 00
<i>C. S. Wheeler.</i>			
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 40		
" boots.....	43	<i>Sherman Wartman.</i>	
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	5 99	Rope.....	2 76
Saws and axe sharpened.....	20		
Making sundry articles, blacksmith.....	41		
Stove door repaired.....	10	<i>F. G. Wallace.</i>	
Making tinware.....	36	Cinders.....	2 10
Bread.....	7 11		
Meals.....	4 65		
Printing.....	25		
Brooms.....	1 14		
Lard.....	1 60		
Condemned articles.....	1 20		
Medicine.....	90		
	<hr/>	<i>Jno. Watts.</i>	
	24 74	Straw (1 ton).....	8 00
	<hr/>		
<i>J. A. Wilson.</i>			
Suit pressed.....	\$ 10		
Repairing boots.....	93	<i>R. B. Watson.</i>	
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 14	Repairing boots.....	\$ 2 14
" bolt.....	10	Making picture frames.....	4 17
Bicycle repaired.....	51	Iron mat.....	1 42
Meals.....	4 51	Hinges.....	10
	<hr/>	Broom.....	31
	9 29	Medicine.....	60
	<hr/>	Vegetables.....	1 31
<i>Waterworks Department.</i>			<hr/>
Stone.....	\$ 20 11		10 05
	<hr/>		<hr/>
<i>S. N. Watts.</i>			
Repairing boots.....	60		
Making frame.....	77		
" spuds.....	1 02		
Sharpening skates and scissors.....	20		
Making tinware.....	68		
Paint.....	49		
Rope.....	4 44		
Old pipe.....	54		
Medicine.....	80		
	<hr/>		
	9 54		
			<hr/>
			\$26,978 67

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

W. Aube.		Em. Auclair.	
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 23	Vegetables.	\$ 3 40
Repairing boots.....	1 56	Lime.....	2 40
Making boots.....	1 96	Water account.....	10 00
Making sundry small articles, carpenter.	8 93	Cement.....	33 30
Repairing sundry small articles, carpenter	0 55	Mortar.....	45
Making sundry small articles, tin, paint.	9 97	Pork barrels.....	7 50
Repairing sundry small articles, tin, paint	25	Sundry small articles bought at auction.	6 75
Plants.....	50	Old buggy " "	8 50
Paint.....	61		
Books bound	38		72 30
Sundry small condemned articles.....	1 79		
Medicine.....	50		
	\$29 23		
Dr. Allaire.		Alberta Penitentiary.	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 70	Blue prints.....	\$ 4 89
Making boots.....	1 63	Hair-seal caps.	9 00
Repairing boots.....	4 90	Hair-seal skin.....	5 50
Making sundry small articles, carpenter.	4 31		19 39
Repairing " "	94		
Making " blacksmith	14		
Repairing " "	10		
Making " tin and paint	1 77		
Repairing " "	1 15		
" engineer	25		
Plants.....	18		
Vegetables.	40		
Mortar.....	39		
Cement.....	1 69		
Binding books.....	2 51		
Lime.....	2 80		
Water account.....	10 00		
Ice.....	6 00		
Gravel.....	75		
	40 61		
H. Auclair.		E. Bertrand.	
Lime.....	\$ 80	Making shoes.....	\$ 2 56
Sundry condemned articles.....	1 90	Repairing shoes.....	1 46
	2 70	Making refrigerator.....	9 07
		Repairing in carpenter shop.....	10
		Making tinware.....	32
		Plants.....	25
		Vegetables.	65
		Medicine.....	50
			14 91
R. Auclair.			
Sundry condemned articles.....	\$ 5 20		
A. Archambault.			
Sundry condemned articles.....	\$ 1 05		
Lime.....	2 60		
	3 65		
O. Archambault.			
Lime... ..	\$ 20		
F. Archambault.			
Stone.....	6 70		
E. J. Adams.			
Meals.....	\$ 2 00		
Repairing shoes.....	16		
	2 16		
		A. Bezeau.	
		Making clothing.....	\$ 1 00
		Repairing clothing.....	40
		" shoes.....	45
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 58
		Repairing " "	2 60
		Making tinware.....	2 10
		Repairing clock.....	20
		Binding books.....	2 77
		Condemned articles.....	25
		Medicine.....	63
			11 98
		V. Bisson.	
		Making clothing.....	\$ 3 66
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	2 09
		Repairing " "	22
		" " blacksmith.....	10
		Making " tin and paint...	3 52
		Repairing " "	56
		Plants.....	12
		Small pig.....	1 00
		Vegetables.	1 21
		Clock repaired.....	20
		Ice.....	3 00
		Medicine.....	55
			16 23

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Continued.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT & DE PAUL.—Continued.

<i>I. Cloutier.</i>		<i>O. Deguire.</i>	
Making boots	\$ 1 53	Making shoes	\$ 1 27
Repairing boots	84	" sundry articles, carpenter ..	3 65
Making tinware	1 67	" " " blacksmith ..	43
Repairing tinware	1 23	" tinware	80
Vegetables.	1 15	Repairing tinware	10
Water account ..	18 33	Meals	5 30
Ice	3 00	Lime.	30
Condemned articles	3 00	Condemned articles	1 44
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	2 30	Medicine	10
Medicine	40		
	33 45		13 39
<i>Mde. A. Charbonneau.</i>		<i>R. Desjardins.</i>	
Vegetables.	\$ 9 79	Making clothing.....	\$ 2 39
Cement.....	50	Repairing clothing.....	10
Water account ..	25 00	Making boots	5 35
	35 29	Repairing boots	3 21
<i>Mrs. J. Cherron.</i>		Sundry articles made, carpenter	1 90
Lime.	\$ 1 60	Sundry articles repaired, carpenter ..	45
Water account ..	9 17	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith ..	25
	10 77	Making tinware	4 11
<i>Alf. Chartrand.</i>		Repairing tinware	2 03
Vegetables.	\$ 2 78	Vegetables.....	12
Water account	25 00	Fire-clay	10
Rent.	5 00	Fig	12 00
Repairs, blacksmith.	20	Medicine	1 38
Stone	8 40	Stone	2 63
	41 38		36 02
<i>F. Charbonneau.</i>		<i>F. Desjardins.</i>	
Articles purchased at auction.	\$ 1 20	Making shoes.....	\$ 1 14
<i>A. Chartrand.</i>		Repairing shoes	7 30
Water account	10 60	Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	5 90
<i>Mrs. J. Charbonneau.</i>		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter ..	62
Water account	10 00	Making sundry articles, blacksmith.	43
<i>R. R. Creighton.</i>		" " " tinsmith ..	1 43
Repairing clothing. .	23	Plants.....	25
Meals	6 00	Vegetables.	1 39
	6 23	Medicine	60
<i>E. David.</i>			23 06
Making shoes... ..	\$ 1 93	<i>C. Desjardins.</i>	
Repairing shoes ..	41	Making clothing	\$ 4 40
	2 34	Repairing boots ..	3 83
		Making boots ..	7 90
		Making sundry articles, carpenter .	4 12
		Repairing sundry articles, " ..	1 33
		Making " " blacksmith .	36
		Repairing " " " ..	10
		Making " " tinsmith ...	1 27
		Repairing " " " ..	3 07
		" " " engineer ..	23
		Plants.....	31
		Vegetables.....	1 30
		Paint.....	32
		Water account .	10 00
		Cement.....	33
		Fire-clay ..	15
		Books bound.	78
		Medicine ...	2 44
		From stores.	1 32
			43 17

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Continued.

<i>Jos. Desjardin</i>		<i>G. W. Dawson.</i>	
Making clothing	\$ 2 40	Repairing boots	\$ 1 89
Repairing clothing	15	Repairing clothing	20
Making boots	5 73	Making sundry articles carpenter	4 13
Repairing boots	15	“ “ tinsmith	10
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5 02	Meals	6 25
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. . .	69		
“ “ blacksmith ..	62		12 57
Making sundry articles, tinsmith.	89		
Vegetables.	46		
Books bound.	3 26		
Medicine	1 20		
	20 57		
<i>A. Desjardins.</i>		<i>L. Desjardins.</i>	
Making clothing	\$ 2 92	Articles bought at auction . .	\$ 45
Making shoes.	4 50	Lime.	40
Repairing shoes	24		85
[Sundry articles made, carpenter.	3 58		
“ repaired, carpenter	21		
“ made blacksmith.	37		
“ repaired blacksmith	13		
“ made, tinsmith.	2 46		
Plants	24		
Ice	3 00		
Mortar	1 61		
Paint	18		
Condemned articles	1 60		
Medicine	80		
Stone	4 00		
	25 81		
<i>W. David.</i>		<i>G. J. Daoust.</i>	
Lime.	\$ 8 60	Medicine	\$ 20
Posts turned	30		
Brackets made	50		
	9 40		
<i>M. Demers.</i>		<i>Jos. Daze.</i>	
Articles bought at auction	\$ 15 85	Lime.	10
Lime.	80		
	16 65		
<i>A. Desautels.</i>		<i>Dorchester Penitentiary.</i>	
Articles bought at auction	\$ 1 75	Blue prints	\$ 8 21
Puncheon.	50		
	2 25		
<i>Jos. Dagenais.</i>		<i>Jos. David.</i>	
Lime.	\$ 3 75	Making boots	\$ 4 49
Stone	1 00	Making sundry articles, carpenter . . .	1 08
	4 75	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. . .	15
		Making sundry articles, tinsmith. . . .	4 68
		Medicine	30
			10 70
<i>D. Desjardins.</i>		<i>Geo. Forest.</i>	
Water service	\$ 10 00	Making boots	\$ 4 70
		Repairing boots	5 39
		Making clothing	3 68
		Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 48
		Repairing, sundry articles, carpenter . .	63
		“ “ blacksmith .	20
		Making sundry articles, tinsmith.	4 66
		Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith. . . .	79
		Making sundry articles, engineer	13
		Plants	40
		Lime.	12 25
		Water service	13 76
		Ice	3 00
		Medicine	20
		Stores.	18
		Stone	2 00
			55 45

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued

<i>P. Forster.</i>			
Making clothing	\$ 5 04	Making sundry articles, blacksmith.	\$ 67
Making boots	1 25	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith.	10
Repairing boots	1 28	Making sundry repairs, tinsmith.	2 01
Making sundry articles, carpenter ...	1 22	Plants	30
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter ...	1 19	Medicine	1 85
Making sundry articles, blacksmith. ...	10		15 85
Making sundry articles, tinsmith.	1 37	<i>P. E. Fornier.</i>	
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith. ...	10		
Plants.	48	Lime	\$ 20
Vegetables.	50		
Rent.	50 00	<i>D. Forget.</i>	
Repairing clock	10		
Ice	3 00	Old flower	3 00
Condemned articles	30		
Medicine	1 68		
Stores.	29		
	67 99		
<i>J. D. Fitzgibbon.</i>		<i>A. Frappier.</i>	
Making clothing	\$ 6 30	Repairing clothing	\$ 35
Repairing clothing	2 69	Making boots	1 94
Making boots	7 88	Curtain poles.	31
Repairing boots	4 12	Chair repaired.	10
Making sundry articles, carpenter ...	5 46	Medicine	40
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. ...	45	Articles from stores	30
Making sundry articles, blacksmith. ...	10		3 40
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith ...	10		
Making sundry articles, tinsmith.	66	<i>Freres Maristes.</i>	
Suet	18		
Vegetables.	1 37	Making boots	\$ 9 17
Lime.	50	Making sundry articles, carpenter.	14 31
Books bound.	\$ 13	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	7 73
Paint	97	“ “ “ blacksmith.	2 71
Repairing clock.	20	Making boiler, tinsmith.	52
Ice	5 00	Vegetables.	7 95
Paper	32	Water service	20 00
Hospital.	1 30	Books bound.	25 44
Stores.	53	Cement	2 54
	46 35		90 37
<i>H. C. Fatt.</i>		<i>W. Gibson.</i>	
Making clothing.	\$ 89	Making clothing	\$ 1 70
Repairing clothing.	15	Making boots	1 35
Making boots	88	Repairing boots	4 09
Repairing boots	80	Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 25
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. ...	41	Screen door repaired, carpenter	18
Making sundry articles, tinsmith. ...	2 22	Making sundry articles, tinsmith.	3 29
Vegetables.	1 50	Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith.	15
Rent.	50 00	Vegetables.	50
Books bound.	10	Water service	9 17
Ice	6 00	Ice	2 00
Condemned articles	30	Medicine	60
Medicine	67		27 28
Articles from stores	1 64		
	65 56		
<i>N. Fileatreault.</i>		<i>Jean Guimond.</i>	
Making boots	\$ 3 24	Pump repaired	\$ 18
Repairing boots	1 23	Tin ware repaired.	18
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	6 25	Lime.	3 75
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	20	Articles bought at auction	1 70
			5 81

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. -Continued.

<i>W. Grece.</i>		<i>Rev. L. O. Harel.</i>	
Making clothing	\$ 74	Making chimney cap	\$ 1 13
Repairing clothing	47	Books bound.	1 48
Making boots	1 27	Water service	10 00
Repairing boots	2 93	Ice	6 00
Sundry articles repaired, carpenter.	3 30		18 61
Making tinware.....	62		
Vegetables.....	51		
Mattress made and filled.....	3 79		
Medicine	50		
	14 13		
<i>C. Gascon.</i>		<i>A. Jubinville.</i>	
Lime.....	\$ 15 76	Making clothing	\$ 2 16
		Repairing clothing.....	27
		Making boots	7 20
		Repairing boots	2 47
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	11 51
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	37
		Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	1 05
		Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith.	10
		Plants.....	24
		Medicine	1 00
			26 37
	3 05		
<i>Lin Guin.</i>		<i>E. Jobin.</i>	
Water service	\$ 10 00	Repairing clothing	\$ 57
		Repairing boots	84
		Making sundry articles, carpenter	26 53
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	10
		“ “ “ blacksmith ..	15
		Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	2 92
		Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith.	76
		Plants.....	36
		Lime.....	10
		Ice	6 00
		Medicine	2 80
			41 13
		<i>E. Jolicoeur.</i>	
		Repairing clothing.....	\$ 62
		Making boots	1 74
		Repairing boots	4 02
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	52
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	1 46
		Making sundry repairs, tinsmith	2 75
		Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith.	30
		Meals	4 00
		Vegetables.....	17
		Lime.....	13 15
		Condemned articles	6 66
		Medicine	80
			38 19
		<i>E. Joly.</i>	
		Lime.....	\$ 1 15
		<i>C. Joubert</i>	
		Mortar	\$ 40
		<i>R. Joice.</i>	
		Medicine	\$ 7 40
<i>J. G. Herouz.</i>			
Articles bought at auction.....	6 80		
Vegetables.....	3 20		
Condemned files	12 00		
Fuse.....	30		
	22 30		
<i>C. Hogue.</i>			
Lime.....	\$ 15 60		
Water service	10 00		
	25 60		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued.

<i>N. Kisitsky.</i>		<i>V. Lortie.</i>	
Scrap iron	\$ 106 79	Making clothing	\$ 2 94
Rags	15 45	Making boots	12 56
Empty bags	10 00	Repairing boots	5 02
Junk	7 42	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 52
	139 66	Making iron rings, blacksmith	10
		Making sundry articles, tinsmith	64
		Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	25
		Vegetables	50
		Lime	40
		Water rate	10 00
		Condemned articles	88
		Stone	35
			35 16
<i>Rev. Kavanagh.</i>			
Water service	\$ 10 00		
Ice	6 00		
Making sundry small articles, tinsmith	1 43		
	17 43		
<i>R. C. Keefer.</i>			
Books bound	\$ 21 20		
<i>Jas. Kieley.</i>		<i>E. Leblanc.</i>	
Pipe rack made	21	Making boots	\$ 12 02
		Repairing boots	2 93
		Making sundry articles, carpenter	6 47
		Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	49
		Making sundry articles, tinsmith	4 77
		Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	33
		Plants	25
		Lime	10
		Medicine	93
			28 29
<i>Kingston Penitentiary.</i>			
Scrubbing brushes	12 70		
Hair seal caps	72 00		
Onions	24 47		
	109 17		
<i>E. Larue.</i>		<i>J. Lauzon.</i>	
Repairing clothing	\$ 30	Making boots	\$ 12 06
Repairing boots	45	Repairing boots	4 48
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6 35	Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 11
Repairing articles, tinsmith	91	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	55
Plants	33	Making sundry articles, tinsmith	59
Mortar	30	Hospital	30
Lime	40		19 09
Sundry condemned articles	4 55		
Medicine	60		
	14 19		
<i>F. W. Laskey.</i>		<i>Geo. Leger.</i>	
Repairing boots	68	Making clothing	\$ 6 69
		Repairing clothing	25
		Making boots	7 84
		Repairing boots	2 17
		Making sundry articles, carpenter	18 69
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	46
		Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1 06
		Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	45
		Plants	38
		Vegetables	50
		Lime	20
		Water service	10 00
		Ice	4 00
		Books bound	52
		Iron pipe	53
		Medicine	1 03
		Sundry condemned articles	4 38
			59 15
<i>P. Lynch.</i>			
Making slippers	\$ 62		
Repairing boots	2 96		
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 25		
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	30		
“ “ blacksmith	42		
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1 68		
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	14		
Plants	36		
Vegetables	1 18		
Mortar	15		
Cement	36		
Ice	3 00		
Condemned articles	75		
Medicine	1 63		
	16 80		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Continued.

<i>E. Leclair.</i>		<i>A. Lahaie.</i>	
Making clothing	\$ 7 11	Making clothing.....	\$ 1 23
Repairing.....	75	" boots.....	4 03
Making boots.....	8 85	Repairing boots.....	1 95
Repairing boots	2 29	Sundry articles repaired, blacksmith	20
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	5 62	" made, tinsmith.....	1 48
Piece stove cast, blacksmith.....	15	Plants.....	50
Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	3 78	Vegetables.....	1 16
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	10	Medicine.....	50
Vegetables.....	25		11 05
Water service	5 00		
Ice	3 00		
Condemned articles	5 00		
Medicine	40		
	42 30		
		<i>H. Lussier.</i>	
		Lime.....	\$ 4 25
		<i>A. Lucas</i>	
		Iron rings repaired. . .	16
		Lime.....	80
			96
		<i>J. Leblanc</i>	
		Lantern made.....	60
		<i>D. Leduc.</i>	
		Article bought at auction.	10
		<i>A. Larive.</i>	
		Water service.....	10
		<i>A. Leduc.</i>	
		Lime.....	40
		Puncheon.....	50
			90
		<i>A. Lafrance.</i>	
		Repairing clothing.....	10
		" boots.....	23
			33
		<i>A. Leonard.</i>	
		Making boots.....	\$ 5 02
		Repairing boots.....	52
		Making checker-board.....	54
		" basin.....	32
		Medicine.....	15
			6 55
		<i>A. Lacombe.</i>	
		Medicine.....	\$ 10
<i>H. Leonard.</i>			
Making clothing.....	\$ 9 99		
Repairing clothing.....	35		
Making boots	12 37		
Repairing boots	87		
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 06		
" " blacksmith	1 40		
" " tinsmith	6 18		
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith.....	28		
Lime.....	2 00		
	36 50		
<i>F. Lesage.</i>			
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 29		
Making boots	3 49		
Repairing boots	71		
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 13		
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	10		
Making sundry repairs, tinsmith	4 58		
Plants.....	25		
Vegetables.....	1 17		
Rent.....	50 00		
Watch repaired.....	10		
Ice	3 00		
Medicine	1 05		
	67 87		
<i>P. Lachapelle.</i>			
Rags.....	\$ 4 50		
<i>J. E. Labrecque.</i>			
Pressing suit	\$ 10		
Making boots	9 79		
Repairing boots	15		
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	65		
Repairing sundry articles carpenter	10		
Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	1 11		
Vegetables.....	34		
Ice	4 00		
Medicine	60		
	16 84		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Continued

<i>L. Marchand.</i>		<i>J. Moran.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 5 37	Stone	\$ 80
" boots.....	5 42	Water service.	10 00
Repairing boots.....	3 17		
Making sundry articles, carpenter	16 44		10 80
Repairing " "	3 27		
Making " blacksmith.....	1 10		
Repairing " "	1 30		
Making " tinsmith.....	2 22		
Rent.	50 00		
Books bound.....	26		
Light.....	10 80		
Ice.....	1 50		
Medicine.....	50		
Fire-clay.....	10		
	101 45		
<i>G. S. Malepart.</i>		<i>A. McDermott.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$1 67	Making clothing.....	\$ 17
Repairing clothing.....	1 28	Repairing clothing.....	90
Making boots.....	1 02	" boots.....	40
Repairing boots.....	1 19	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	11 27
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	1 97	Repairing, "	10
Repairing " "	30	Making iron rods.....	10
Skates sharpened.....	10	" tinware.....	10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	2 38	Repairing tinware.....	11
Vegetables.	44	Meals	1 00
Books bound.....	2 04	Vegetables.	2 37
Ice.....	6 00	Clock repaired.....	17
Clock repaired.....	10	Lard	10
Condemned articles.....	20	Ice.....	5 00
Medicine	90	Condemned articles.....	60
Sundry stores.....	64	Medicine	1 50
	20 23		25 00
<i>J. Murphy</i>		<i>Geo. Nixon.</i>	
Making chair.....	\$ 5 87	Making clothing.....	\$ 4 25
" tinware.....	69	" boots.....	1 78
Medicine.....	1 30	Repairing boots.....	2 70
	7 86	Vegetables.	50
			9 18
<i>Montreal Lime Company.</i>		<i>L. Normand.</i>	
Stone.	\$293 90	Making clothing.....	\$ 5 22
		Repairing clothing.....	4 09
		Making boots.....	1 10
		Repairing boots.....	1 46
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	12 14
		" poker.....	10
		" sundry articles, tinsmith..	5 43
		Plants.....	25
		Vegetables.	61
		Ice.....	3 00
		Mortar.....	10
		Condemned articles.....	39
		Medicine.....	2 10
		Sundry stores.....	50
			36 49
<i>Geo. Meunier.</i>		<i>D. O'Shea.</i>	
Articles bought at auction.	\$ 35	Making clothing.....	\$ 6 80
Lime.....	40	Repairing clothing.....	33
Tile-pipe.....	2 50	Making boots.....	3 76
	3 25	Repairing boots.....	4 58
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter....	64
		Making " tinsmith.....	1 60
		Vegetables.	36
		Rent.	50 00
		Books bound.....	7 76
		Ice.....	2 00
		Lard pails.....	10
		Medicine.....	1 53
			79 46
<i>Manitoba Penitentiary.</i>		<i>U. Maisonneuve.</i>	
Blue prints.....	\$ 1 70	Water service.....	\$ 10 00
Seal caps.....	30 00		
	31 70		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued.

D. Ouimet.		O. Papineau.	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 77	Making clothing.....	\$ 2 00
Making sundry articles, carpenter..	7 77	Repairing clothing.....	20
Planks planed.	10	Straps made.....	98
Stove-pipe.....	11	Repairing boots.....	1 55
Articles bought at auction.....	1 35	Violin repaired.....	10
Medicine.....	50	Skates sharpened.....	15
Mortar	10	Making tinware.....	1 84
	11 70	Plants.....	25
		Vegetables.	81
		Lime.....	80
		Condemned articles.....	60
			9 28
T. Ouimet.		Jos. Paquette.	
Lime.	\$ 2 25	Making clothing.....	\$ 2 72
		Repairing clothing.....	57
W. Ouimet.		Making boots.....	24 46
Repairing boots.....	\$ 15	Repairing boots.....	6 80
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 25	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	10 21
Medicine.....	30	Repairing " ".....	82
	1 70	Making " blacksmith.....	2 33
		Repairing " ".....	40
J. R. Pion.		Making " tinsmith.....	3 95
Flower stand.....	\$ 28	Repairing " ".....	28
Length stove-pipe.....	10	Vegetables.	89
Medicine.....	20	Lime.....	50
	58	Water.....	10 00
		Ice.....	3 00
		Condemned articles.....	3 05
		Medicine.....	30
			70 28
A. Proulx.		M. Proulx.	
Making boots.....	\$ 1 44	Coat repaired.....	\$ 10
Repairing boots.....	45	Making boots.....	4 50
Small table.....	55	Repairing boots.....	1 42
Repairing tub.....	15	Making sundry articles, carpenter.	17 87
Making tinware.....	1 30	Repairing " ".....	38
Medicine.....	20	" " blacksmith.....	69
	4 09	Making tinware.....	6 33
		Repairing tinware.....	20
W. Prevost.		Plants.....	25
Making clothing.....	\$ 1 73	Vegetables.	1 14
" boots.....	3 03	Lime.....	50
Repairing boots.....	1 92	Condemned articles.....	1 00
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	6 99	Medicine.....	60
Repairing " ".....	7 01		34 98
Making " tinsmith..	41		
Repairing " ".....	10	G. A. Pratt.	
Plants.....	25	Making clothing..	\$ 5 95
Vegetables.....	25	Repairing clothing.....	88
Water service.....	10 00	Making boots.....	8 32
Stone.....	2 75	Repairing boots.....	2 85
Medicine	1 05	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	9 89
	35 49	Repairing " ".....	1 98
		Making tinware.....	7 90
		Brass cast and turned.....	2 27
A. Pepin.		Meals.....	50
Making boots.....	\$ 1 97	Vegetables.	2 30
Repairing boots.....	1 02	Coal.....	5 94
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	75	Carpet cleaned.....	10
Tinware repaired.....	12	Ice.....	6 00
Meals.....	20	Packing cases.....	50
Rent.	50 00	Old buggy bought at auction.....	31 00
Medicine	53	Medicine.....	20
	54 59	From stores.. . . .	1 37
			87 95

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued.

<i>J. B. Prevost.</i>		<i>Alex. Paré.</i>	
Lime	\$ 40	Making boots.....	\$ 2 39
		Repairing boots.....	59
		Making sundry articles, carpenter...	1 15
<i>V. Paquette.</i>		Chair repaired.....	10
Lime.	1 60	Making sundry articles, blacksmith	96
		Washing machine repaired.....	15
		Making tinware.....	3 99
<i>A. Pelletier.</i>		Books bound.....	54
Articles bought at auction..	70	Condemned articles...	27
		Medicine.....	20
			10 34
<i>A. Paquette</i>			
Articles bought at auction..	4 95	<i>Albert Prevost.</i>	
		Making tobacco cutter.	\$ 58
<i>E. Prevost.</i>		Making tinware.....	63
Water service.	\$ 10 00		1 21
Lime....	32 75		
Brick.....	8 25	<i>Jos. Querillon.</i>	
Stone.....	18 79	Lime.....	\$ 4 55
Cement.....	2 58	Water.....	10 00
Gravel.	3 75	Puncheons.	5 00
	76 03		19 55
<i>M. Parades</i>			
Lime	\$ 49	<i>U. Roger.</i>	
<i>I. H. Packard</i>		Cap made	\$ 5
Articles bought at auction.	2 85	Repairing clothing...	15
		Making boots.....	2 37
<i>L'Abbe Paré.</i>		Repairing boots.....	85
Books bound.	5 21	Making sundry small articles, carpenter.	1 38
		Repairing " " "	1 50
<i>M. Papineau.</i>		" " blacksmith	15
Stone.....	\$ 8 35	Making " " tinsmith.	1 19
Lime..	15 00	Repairing " " "	47
	23 35	Plants.....	25
		Vegetables.	48
<i>Jos. Peltier.</i>		Lime.	20
Lime....	\$ 40	Ice.....	3 00
Mortar.. . . .	1 05	Condemned articles.....	1 00
	1 45	Medicine.....	60
		From stores.....	29
<i>Providence Nunnery.</i>			14 23
Making sundry articles, carpenter..	\$ 5 72	<i>G. J. Renault.</i>	
" " blacksmith.	2 02	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 20
Mortar.....	30	Making boots.....	2 66
Water service.....	15 00	Repairing boots.....	3 76
Cement	2 04	Making articles, carpenter..	4 85
Lime.....	1 80	Repairing " " "	20
Iron pipe.....	3 79	Making " " blacksmith.	53
	30 67	" " tinsmith...	98
		Vegetables.	70
		Straw.....	10
		Ice.....	6 00
		Books bound.....	5 29
		Lime.	10
		Medicine.....	80
			25 97

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Continued.

J. R. Robertson.

Violin case..	\$ 79
Medicine.....	10
	89

E. Rodier.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 40
" boots.....	33
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 86
Repairing ".....	1 91
Making tinware.....	36
Plants.....	25
Vegetables.....	25
Medicines.....	60
	7 96

Rev. J. Rollit.

Making clothing.....	\$ 7 70
Repairing clothing.....	61
" boots.....	45
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	7 62
Repairing " blacksmith.....	41
Vegetables.....	24
Books bound.....	8 97
Medicine.....	10
	26 10

W. H. Russell.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 15
Making slippers.....	97
" sundry articles, carpenter.....	7 22
Repairing ".....	58
" stove.....	30
Making tinware.....	2 36
Coal.....	3 26
Wood.....	1 98
Medicine.....	35
	17 17

N. St. Germain.

Making boots.....	\$ 1 31
Repairing boots.....	54
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	13 89
" " blacksmith.....	1 04
" " tinsmith.....	1 22
Repairing " ".....	1 38
Books bound.....	1 15
Stone.....	3 00
Lime....	20
Water.....	10 00
Cement walk.....	12 05
Medicine.....	88
	46 96

D. St. Martin.

Making clothing.....	\$ 5 78
Repairing clothing.....	10
Making boots.....	8 75
Repairing boots.....	4 24
Picture frame made.....	49
Tinware.....	67
	20 03

J. 4. Senecal.

Making boots.....	\$ 2 74
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	6 05
Saw sharpened.....	10
Making tinware.....	1 73
Plants.....	25
Medicine.....	10
	10 97

U. Soril.

Lime..	\$ 9 37
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M. Sincard.

Chair repaired.....	76
Water service..	10 00
	10 76

Jos. Stafensky.

Jack	\$ 4 50
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Jules Seguin.

Stone.	3 20
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St. Vincent de Paul Church.

Cement.....	\$ 1 20
Water service.....	10 00
	11 20

Leon St. Jean.

Knife stand made.....	\$ 25
Knife made.....	38
Tinware made.....	55
Medicine.....	10
	1 28

A. Trudeau.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 1 87
Making boots.....	5 66
Repairing boots.....	2 24
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 92
" " tinsmith.....	1 91
Repairing " ".....	1 14
Vegetables.....	1 31
Condemned pipe.....	7 70
Medicine.....	60
Water service.....	4 17
	28 52

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

<i>P. Therien.</i>		<i>Em. Thoret.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 3 16	Making boots.....	\$ 2 61
Repairing clothing.....	25	Repairing boots.....	1 82
Making boots.....	4 32	Making sundry articles, carpenter..	1 87
Repairing boots.....	58	" " tinsmith..	3 84
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	29 93	Repairing " "	25
Repairing " "	41	Clock repaired.....	10
Making " blacksmith.	9 58	Medicine.....	10
" " tinsmith	3 96		
Vegetables.	1 09		10 59
Books bound.....	73		
Water service.....	9 17		
Ice.....	6 00		
Lime.	20		
Condemned articles.....	8 97	<i>J. Turcot.</i>	
Stores.	42		
	<hr/> 78 77 <hr/>	Lime.....	\$ 1 00
<i>Geo. Therien.</i>		<i>E. Therien.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 48		
Making boots.....	13 59	Lime.	1 20
Repairing boots.....	1 64		
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	16 86		
Repairing " "	1 19		
Making " tinsmith	8 54		
Repairing " "	61	<i>P. Vezina.</i>	
Making iron rods.....	49		
Plants.....	40	Lime.	80
Vegetables.	3 29		
Clock repaired.....	20		
Book bound.....	15		
Condemned articles.....	2 00		
Medicine	80	<i>T. Valade.</i>	
	<hr/> 50 24 <hr/>	Water service.....	10 00
<i>Chas. Taillon.</i>			
Making boots.....	\$ 3 16		
Repairing boots .	54		
Music rack.....	1 82		
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. .	20		
Making " tinsmith	73		
Repairing " "	30		
Vegetables.	99		
Rent.	50 00		
Medicine	1 00		
	<hr/> 58 74 <hr/>		
			\$1,450 70

DORCHESTER.

<i>A. A. Allain.</i>		<i>D. P. Belliveau.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 15	Making clothing.....	\$ 1 50
Making boots.....	1 25	Repairing boots.....	3 85
Repairing boots.....	3 60	Washer repaired.....	30
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	9 55	Making tinware.....	5 58
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	70	Bread.....	18 38
“ “ tinsmith.....	25	Vegetables.....	2 00
Rent.....	50 00	Rent.....	50 00
Grease.....	65	Glass.....	15
Small pigs.....	8 00	Coal.....	6 23
Pigs butchered.....	70	Medicine.....	1 85
Coal.....	12 43		
Electric fitting.....	61		84 84
Milk.....	2 64		
Medicine.....	1 30		
	91 83		
<i>W. Alexander.</i>		<i>S. Brownwell.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 75	Cattle, (23 head).....	\$1,247 92
“ boots.....	1 20		
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 85		
Convict labour.. ..	2 10		
Water service.....	6 00		
Coal.....	4 51		
Condemned articles.....	25		
	16 66		
<i>E. J. Adams.</i>		<i>M. Bourgeois.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 10	Small pig.....	3 00
Valise repaired.....	15		
	25		
<i>N. A. Burden.</i>		<i>W. W. Brownell.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 10	Water service.....	4 50
“ boots.....	1 40		
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 64		
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith.....	25		
Rent.....	8 34		
Pigs, small.....	6 00		
Medicine.....	1 65		
Glass.....	14		
	21 52		
<i>A. L. Belliveau.</i>		<i>H. Bowser.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 3 00	Condemned pipe.....	22
Making sundry articles carpenter.....	65		
Repairing sundry articles carpenter.....	20		
Rent.....	50 00		
Coal.....	7 04		
Medicine.....	1 15		
	62 04		
<i>F. C. Bowes.</i>		<i>L. A. Buck.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 50	Hay press repaired.....	25
Vegetables.....	1 95		
	2 45		
		<i>G. W. Bishop.</i>	
		Repairing boots.....	\$ 60
		“ furniture.....	60
		Condemned lumber.....	80
		Medicine.....	75
			2 75
		<i>A. Brown.</i>	
		Repairing boots.....	\$ 6 00
		Bolts threaded.....	10
		Making tinware.....	99
		Vegetables.....	60
		Rent.....	50 00
		Grease.....	15
		Coal.....	4 61
		Labour, convict.....	1 65
		Milk.....	10 91
		Medicine.....	95
			75 96

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.—Continued.

<i>W. R. Burns.</i>		<i>B. Cook.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 7 05	Condemned pipe.....	\$ 50
Repairing clothing.....	85		
Making boots.....	2 25	<i>R. R. Creighton.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	4 80	Clothing repaired.....	20
Making tinware.....	62		
Rent.....	50 00	<i>D. Crossman.</i>	
Coal.....	16 76	Condemned horse.....	35 00
Convict labour.....	15		
Medicine.....	4 10	<i>Rev. A. D. Cormier.</i>	
	<hr/> 86 58	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 76
		" " tinsmith.....	4 10
<i>Jno. Corcoran.</i>			<hr/> 6 16
Making clothing.....	\$ 96	<i>Copper Mining Company.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	1 45	Pipe threaded.....	\$ 3 00
Repairing boots.....	20	Bushing.....	15
Horse labour.....	18		<hr/> 3 15
Rent.....	50 00		
Condemned articles.....	80	<i>Chas. Card.</i>	
	<hr/> 53 59	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 10
<i>Asa Cole.</i>		" boots.....	80
Bull service.....	\$ 1 00	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	4 04
		Vegetables.....	45
<i>M. Cook.</i>		Rent.....	50 00
Bull service.....	1 00	Clock repaired.....	30
		Medicine.....	1 20
		Meals.....	38
			<hr/> 57 27
<i>W. P. Crossman.</i>		<i>L. H. Chambers.</i>	
Lumber planed.....	16	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 10
Machinery repaired.....	3 70	" boots.....	3 25
	<hr/> 3 86	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 00
		Repairing sundry articles ".....	4 12
<i>A. W. Chapman.</i>		" " blacksmith.....	25
Calf.....	\$ 5 00	Making tinware.....	15
		Bread.....	3 20
<i>Mrs. E. Cole.</i>		Vegetables.....	2 40
Bull service.....	1 00	Rent.....	50 00
Small pig.....	2 00	Coal.....	16 78
	<hr/> 3 00	Milk.....	1 40
		Condemned articles.....	2 40
		Medicine.....	2 52
			<hr/> 87 57
<i>R. Cook.</i>		<i>P. Connell.</i>	
Small pigs.....	\$ 6 00	Making clothing.....	\$ 1 50
Bull service.....	1 00	Repairing clothing.....	40
	<hr/> 7 00	Making boots.....	69
		Repairing boots.....	2 65
<i>Chapman & Co.</i>		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 68
Pipe threaded.....	\$ 30	Repairing " ".....	50
		Making " tinsmith.....	58
<i>C. Chapman.</i>		Vegetables.....	80
Bull service.....	2 00	Rent.....	45 87
		Small pigs.....	6 00
		Pigs butchered.....	70
		Milk.....	84
		Medicine.....	75
			<hr/> 64 96

DORCHESTER --Continued.

<i>A. B. Cummings.</i>		<i>Jas. Friel.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 20	Small pigs.....	\$ 6 00
" boots.....	20	Bull service.....	1 00
	40		7 00
<i>Miss Cumming.</i>		<i>W. J. Friel.</i>	
Medicine.	\$ 35	Making clothing.....	\$ 4 45
<i>Geo. Drillio.</i>		Repairing clothing.....	10
Making clothing.....	2 15	Making boots.....	1 05
Repairing clothing.....	10	Repairing boots.....	3 40
" boots.....	4 65	Window screens.....	45
Skates sharpened.....	10	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter....	80
Glass.....	10	Skates sharpened.....	10
Bread.....	1 20	Making tinware.....	2 41
Rent.....	50 00	Meal.....	13
Coal.....	4 33	Coal.....	12 94
Milk.....	1 40	Dripping.....	60
Medicine.....	1 90	Condemned articles.....	6 95
	65 93	Medicine.....	50
<i>Jno. Downie.</i>			33 58
Rent.....	\$ 16 68	<i>Albert Friel.</i>	
Medicine.	54	Repairing clothing.	\$ 10
	17 22	" boots.....	90
<i>C. S. Elsdon.</i>		Making sundry articles, carpenter . . .	1 35
Making clothing.....	\$ 1 50	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter....	1 18
Repairing clothing.....	30	Making sundry articles, tinsmith....	1 12
" boots.....	6 95	Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith....	45
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 55	Bread.....	2 09
" " tinsmith.....	16	Vegetables.....	2 35
Bread.....	19 83	Rent.....	50 00
Vegetables.....	1 00	Coal.....	25 12
Rent.....	50 00	Small pigs.....	6 00
Coal.....	15 79	Wood.....	2 25
Pork.....	1 40	Meat.....	2 20
Lumber.....	20	Labour.....	90
Glass.....	15	Pigs butchered.....	70
Drippings.....	48	Condemned articles.....	40
Laundry.....	25	Medicine.....	3 69
Condemned articles.....	25		100 80
Medicine.....	35	<i>T. F. Gillespie.</i>	
	100 16	Making clothing.....	\$ 1 10
<i>A. S. Etter.</i>		Repairing clothing.....	1 49
Balance due on acc. for beef.. . . .	\$ 75 00	" boots.....	2 60
<i>H. R. Emerson.</i>		Window screens.....	45
Bull service.....	2 00	Furniture repaired.....	65
Pipes threaded.....	95	Sundry repairs, blacksmith.....	35
	2 95	Making tinware.....	60
<i>A. Fillmore.</i>		Bread.....	2 20
Boar service...	\$ 50	Meat.....	13 16
		Small pig.....	3 00
		Wood.....	3 25
			28 85

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.-Continued.

<i>S. H. Getson.</i>		<i>J. H. Hickman.</i>	
Repairing boots	\$ 1 75	Bull service.....	\$ 2 00
Scantling.....	60		
Saw sharpened.....	10		
Boiler repaired.....	15		
Rent.....	50 00		
Coal.....	21 73		
Labour, convict	30		
Condemned articles	90		
Medicine.....	90		
	76 43		
<i>Dr. E. T. Gaudet.</i>		<i>A. T. Hicks.</i>	
Horseshoeing.	\$ 25	Making clothing.....	\$ 12 00
Small pig.....	3 00	Repairing clothing.....	35
	3 25	Strap made.....	20
		Repairing boots.....	2 00
		" shafts.....	25
		Sundry repairs, blacksmith	1 60
		Making tinware.....	90
		Sundry repairs, tinsmith.....	3 51
		Clock repaired.....	30
		Coal.....	10 58
		Small pigs.....	15 00
		Putty.....	18
		Sand paper.....	12
		Lime.....	4 83
		Cement.....	3 08
		Medicine.....	2 55
			57 45
<i>Jno. Hebert.</i>		<i>J. J. Kane.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 1 90	Making clothing.....	\$ 2 00
Repairing boots.....	2 15	Repairing clothing.....	50
Window screens.....	35	Repairing boots.....	2 50
Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	1 55	Making sundry articles, carpenter. ...	1 38
" tinsmith....	40	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	10
Bread.....	1 99	Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	22
Vegetables.....	1 40	Repairing.....	25
Rent.....	62 47	Bread.....	5 10
Labour.....	45	Meals.....	26
Kindling wood	2 25	Vegetables.....	45
Coal.....	1 83	Lard.....	60
Milk.....	3 24	Coal.....	4 51
Medicine.....	30	Wood.....	6 90
	83 28	Lumber.....	10
		Pork.....	40
		Condemned articles.....	8 10
		Medicine.....	40
			33 77
<i>L. S. Hutchinson</i>		<i>J. A. Kirk.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 1 90	Making clothing.....	\$ 8 40
Repairing clothing.....	2 45	Repairing clothing.....	70
Making boots.....	3 90	" boots.....	3 45
Repairing boots.....	4 40	Making sundry articles, carpenter. ...	85
Saw sharpened.....	10	Iron pails.....	50
Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	1 35	Skates repaired.....	10
Lawn mower repaired.....	10	Making tinware.....	50
Making tinware.....	1 02	Repairing tinware.....	15
Bread	40	Horse labour.....	1 60
Horse labour.....	3 15	Vegetables.....	90
Vegetables.....	2 40	Meat.....	32 46
Coal.....	38 18	Milk.....	26 14
Milk.....	4 48	Laundry.....	19 08
Small pig	3 00	Brooms.....	1 91
Water service.....	6 00	Wood.....	9 75
Cord wood.....	8 00	Flour.....	11 88
Cement.....	52	Medicine.....	60
Pig butchered.....	35		
Paint.....	32		
Condemned articles.....	2 25		
	84 27		
			118 97
<i>F. W. Houghton.</i>			
Hay press repaired.....	\$ 30		
<i>C. Hickman.</i>			
Bull service.....	1 00		

DORCHESTER.—Continued.

<i>Jos. Leblanc.</i>		<i>J. S. Milton.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 20	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 2 77
“ boots.....	3 65	“ boots.....	1 80
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	7 56	Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	83
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter ..	1 20	“ blacksmith.....	1 85
Making key.....	10	Bread.....	45
Making sundry articles, tinsmith... ..	3 17	Horse labour.....	1 05
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith... ..	1 15	Crushing grain.....	10
Crushing grain.....	49	Vegetables.....	1 00
Vegetables.....	20	Rent.....	50 00
Coal.....	1 14	Medicine.....	4 05
Rent.....	50 00	Condemned lumber.....	20
Small pigs.....	11 50		
Wood.....	6 00		64 10
Glass.....	14		
Milk.....	1 40		
Medicine.....	2 65		
	93 85		
<i>B. A. Lawerison.</i>		<i>F. G. Milton.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 1 45	Boar service ..	\$ 50
“ boots.....	3 55		
Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	1 80		
Knife made.....	15		
Skates sharpened.....	10		
Repairing tinware.....	1 82		
Bread.....	12 26		
Vegetables.....	60		
Rent.....	50 00		
Wood.....	3 00		
Coal.....	14 10		
Milk.....	1 20		
Medicine.....	1 65		
	91 68		
<i>Jas. Luther.</i>		<i>A. Milton.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 75	Bull service.....	1 00
Repairing clothing.....	45		
“ boots.....	2 30		
Sundry repairs, carpenter ..	55		
Making tinware ..	25		
Rent.....	50 00		
Clock repaired.....	30		
Coal.....	4 05		
Glass.....	14		
Milk.....	1 40		
Medicine.....	25		
Vegetables.....	1 00		
	61 44		
<i>W. E. Lawrence.</i>		<i>C. H. Martin.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 20	Making clothing.....	\$ 2 80
“ boots.....	1 50	Repairing clothing.....	1 30
Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	25	“ boots.....	2 80
“ blacksmith.....	90	Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 25
Making stove pipe.....	18	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	32
Sundry repairs, tinsmith ..	65	Making sundry articles, blacksmith.....	15
Bread.....	10	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith. ...	60
Hay ..	4 00	Making tinware.....	60
Vegetables.....	3 00	Repairing “ ..	25
Rent.....	39 98	Electric wire.....	1 48
Glass.....	29	Bread.....	15
	51 05	Meals.....	1 75
		Vegetables.....	96
		Rent.....	20 85
		Putty.....	12
		Medicine.....	82
		From stores.....	1 05
			37 25
<i>Captain Lockart.</i>		<i>Miss E. McMahon.</i>	
Bull service.....	\$ 1 00	Skirt pressed.....	\$ 10
		Repairing boots ..	20
		“ furniture.....	1 50
		“ tinware.....	30
		Vegetables ..	1 36
		Milk.....	19 82
		Meat.....	1 83
		Medicine ..	70
			25 81
		<i>Sinclair McDougall.</i>	
		Repairing clothing.....	\$ 20
		“ boots.....	1 55
		Making tinware.....	1 23
		Vegetables.....	20
		Rent.....	50 00
		Medicine.....	1 02
			54 20

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.—Continued.

Jno. McCaull.

Making clothing.....	\$ 1 80
Repairing clothing.....	10
Making boots.....	1 00
Repairing boots.....	65
Making sundry articles, carpenter. . .	4 62
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. . .	1 90
" " blacksmith..	60
Making tinware.....	60
Repairing tinware.....	55
Rent.....	41 66
Paint.....	30
Watch repaired.....	30
Laundry.....	15
Wood.....	3 00
Hospital.....	1 75
	<hr/>
	78 98

Jno. McLeod

Repairing clothing.	\$ 95
" boots.....	1 40
" cart.....	54
Horseshoeing.....	2 30
Making tinware.....	18
Repairing tinware.....	10
Hay.....	2 00
Grain crushed.....	24
Medicine.....	65
	<hr/>
	8 36

D. H. McIsaac.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 25
Making boots.....	3 50
Repairing boots.....	50
Medicine.....	25
	<hr/>
	4 50

J. D. McDonald.

Making clothing.....	\$ 2 50
Repairing clothing.....	65
" boots.....	70
Medicine.....	15
	<hr/>
	4 00

A. M. McDonald.

Making slippers.....	\$ 95
Repairing boots.....	35
Making tinware.....	18
Bread.....	2 07
Vegetables.....	1 30
Coal.....	35 37
Water service.....	6 00
Mortar.....	35
Kindling wood.....	2 50
Milk.....	3 68
Stone.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	55 25

Mrs. L. McGrath.

Vegetables.....	\$ 5 50
Water service.....	4 50
	<hr/>
	10 00

L. A. McDonald.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 25
" boots.....	1 30
Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	1 25
Making tinware.....	2 79
Repairing tinware.....	24
Bread.....	8 27
Rent.....	50 00
Meat.....	9 20
Coal.....	26 56
Convict labour.....	30
Glass.....	14
Milk.....	28
Condemned articles.....	60
Medicine.....	3 10
	<hr/>
	103 28

E. McCauley.

Bull service.	\$ 2 00
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J. A. McQueen.

Bull service.	1 00
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Alex. O'Brien.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 10
" boots.....	2 35
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	2 16
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. .	30
Making tinware.....	18
Bread.....	3 27
Rent.....	41 66
Milk.....	1 40
Medicine ..	25
	<hr/>
	51 67

S. O'Beans.

Small pigs.....	\$ 12 60
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G. B. Papineau.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 55
" boots.....	60
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	49
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter. .	65
Making tinware.....	31
Vegetables.....	1 08
Rent.....	50 00
Convict labour.....	30
Coal.....	13 59
	<hr/>
	67 57

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

DORCHESTER—Continued.

S. A. Palmer.

Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 25
Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	20
Bread.....	10
Vegetables.....	80
Rent.....	50 00
Wood.....	2 00
Meat.....	1 10
Milk.....	70
Condemned articles.....	1 50
Medicine.....	35
Making tinware.....	15
	<hr/>
	58 15

S. Pullman.

Scrap iron (9. ¹⁶⁵⁰ tons).	\$ 73 69
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P. J. Palmer.

Bull service	1 00
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J. A. Piercy.

Repairing boots.....	\$ 2 15
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 39
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter....	65
Rent.....	50 00
Coal.....	18 71
Milk.....	13 04
Meat.....	80
Medicine..	50
	<hr/>
	89 24

A. B. Pipes.

Making clothing.....	\$ 1 50
Repairing clothing.....	10
Horse labour.....	1 40
Laundry.....	4 80
Coal.....	38 78
Milk.....	3 60
Bread.....	1 65
	<hr/>
	51 83

Amos Robinson.

Repairing clothing.....	2	10
" boots.....		65
Making screens.....		30
" tinware.....		18
Bread.....		36
Hay.....	1	20
Rent.....	50	00
Coal.....	6	68
Medicine.....		50
		<hr/>
		59 97

A. D. Richard.

Bull service	\$ 1 00
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W. A. Sherard.

Repairing boots.....	\$	90
Meals.....	5	75
Medicine.....		15
		<hr/>
		6 80

IV. Styles.

Bull service.....	£\$ 1 00
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C. S. Starratt.

Making clothing.....	\$ 2 35
Repairing ".....	10
Making boots.....	2 15
Repairing ".....	3 80
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 40
Repairing " ".....	2 87
Making " blacksmith.....	20
Repairing " ".....	35
Making " tinsmith.....	1 22
Repairing " ".....	25
Meals.....	1 62
Vegetables.....	2 35
Coal.....	19 52
Lime.....	33
Wood.....	2 65
Convict labour.....	75
Condemned articles.....	25
Medicine.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	43 16

J. R. Taylor.

Small pigs.....	\$ 15 00
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A. Taylor.

Boar service.....	50
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S. W. Tingley

Pipes threaded.....	50
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J. P. Tower.

Shaft repaired.....	40
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W. Trites.

Pipe threaded and cut.....	1 76
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F. Tait.

Lever made.....	\$ 50
Repairing gasoline engine.....	1 25
Small pigs.....	6 00
Bull service.....	2 00
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	9 75

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER—Concluded.

Rev. B. H. Thomas.		Jos. Wright.	
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 50	Wheat.....	\$ 1 20
Repairing clothing.....	75		
“ boots.....	45		
Making tinware.....	2 38		
Press repaired.....	55		
Rent.....	9 87		
Convict labour.....	2 40		
	18 90		
C. W. J. Upham.		F. Wood.	
Beef hides, (862 lbs.).....	\$ 98 36	Bull service.....	\$ 1 00
Calf skin.....	1 00	Boar service.....	50
	99 36		1 50
Thos. Walsh.		W. Wilber.	
Making clothing.....	\$ 1 20	Bull service.....	\$ 1 00
Repairing clothing.....	2 70		
“ boots.....	2 45		
Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	90		
“ blacksmith.....	75		
Meat.....	1 00		
Vegetables.....	40		
Rent.....	50 00		
Coal.....	8 87		
Milk.....	2 64		
Medicine.....	2 90		
	73 81		\$4,395 90

MANITOBA.

W. C. Abbott.		W. Botting	
Making clothing.....	\$ 85	Repairing clothing..	\$ 15
Repairing boots.....	1 65	“ bicycle...	15
Sundry articles repaired, carpenter.	41	Lumber.....	10
Making pail, tinsmith.....	22	Lettering.....	10
Repairing tinware.....	1 50	Bread.....	1 12
Bread.....	8 98	Medicine.....	59
Horse labour.	1 50		2 21
Meat.	13 99		
Vegetables.	30		
Rent.	36 00		
Milk.....	7 14		
Night latch.....	1 40		
Convict labour.....	2 40		
Medicine.....	30		
	76 64		
W. P. Archibald.		W. Burt.	
Meal..	\$ 25	Making clothing.....	\$ 1 05
		Repairing clothing.....	50
		“ boots.....	53
		Making sundry articles, carpenter..	3 07
		Repairing “ “ ..	43
		Making “ tinsmith...	5 86
		Bread.....	13 50
		Vegetables.	4 70
		Meat.	8 10
		Rent.	36 00
		Convict labour.....	80
		Horse labour.	75
		Bull service.....	1 00
		Medicine.....	39
		Grain.....	75
			77 43
D. Ashworth.			
Boar services.	1 50		
W. Andrews.			
Boar services	1 50		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

MANITOBA.—Continued.

T. Douglas.

Making clothing.....	\$ 75
Repairing clothing.....	25
" boots.....	1 19
Sleigh repaired.....	20
Making tinware.....	93
Bread.....	16 81
Vegetables.....	2 40
Meat.....	1 85
Rent.....	36 00
Horse labour.....	63
Convict.....	1 20
Medicine.....	29
	<hr/>
	62 50

W. Endersby.

Grain.....	\$ 6 75
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Jos. French.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 25
" boots.....	3 37
Making buggy box.....	6 61
Chair repaired.....	21
Tinware repaired.....	21
Bread.....	15 48
Meals.....	1 40
Grain.....	18 50
Vegetables.....	20
Rent.....	48 00
Convict labour.....	2 40
Paint.....	30
Horse labour.....	1 00
Fish.....	1 00
Medicine.....	99
	<hr/>
	99 95

E. Freeman.

Making cap.....	\$ 15
Repairing clothing.....	75
Making boots.....	6 22
Repairing boots.....	3 45
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 88
Repairing " ".....	4 34
Making tinware.....	30
Repairing " ".....	10
Bread.....	18 26
Grain.....	10 50
Vegetables.....	6 00
Meat.....	7 22
Rent.....	48 00
Fish.....	66
Horse labour.....	1 25
Convict labour.....	45
Ice.....	20
Milk.....	60
Medicine.....	10
	<hr/>
	110 43

Mrs. D. Farquhar.

Pork.....	\$ 6 18
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W. H. French.

Pipe repaired.....	\$ 38
Boat services.....	1 50

3 08

W. R. Grahame.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 60
" boots.....	1 10
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	6 20
Repairing " ".....	85
" " blacksmith.....	62
Making tinware.....	72
Repairing tinware.....	50
Bread.....	11
Meat.....	2 43
Rent.....	48 00
Milk.....	17 55
Convict labour.....	4 80
Horse labour.....	75
Paint.....	11
Glass.....	38
Ice.....	13
Medicine.....	1 33
	<hr/>
	86 48

L. Gaudier.

Repairing clothing.....	\$ 47
Making boots.....	1 35
Repairing boots.....	86
" chair.....	57
Brace for stove.....	13
Repairing tinware.....	20
Bread.....	31 66
Vegetables.....	14 35
Meat.....	37 53
Rent.....	30 00
Labour.....	2 30
Medicine.....	19
	<hr/>
	119 81

Gordon & Ironsides.

Hogs (15,125 lb. live weight); bull, \$64.22	\$1,222 12
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W. V. B. Goff.

Making shirts.....	\$ 25
Repairing clothing.....	55
" boots.....	1 49
Pieces wood.....	25
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	53
Making tinware.....	2 26
Repairing tinware.....	10
Bread.....	13 86
Vegetables.....	2 68
Meat.....	1 89
Rent.....	36 00
Horse labour.....	1 13
Fish.....	46
Medicine.....	36
	<hr/>
	61 81

MANITOBA —Continued.

<i>Mrs. Henderson.</i>		<i>A. R. Mitchell.</i>	
Grain	\$ 75	Making clothing.....	\$ 8 10
		Repairing clothing.....	25
		" boots.....	2 42
		Making sundry articles, carpenter....	9 34
		Repairing " "	1 11
<i>W. Hubbard.</i>		Making " tinsmith.....	2 89
Grain	1 00	Repairing " "	10
		Bread.....	28 44
		Grain.....	15 50
		Vegetables.	8 20
		Meat.	13 41
		Milk.....	5 89
		Rent.	60 00
<i>A. G. Irvine.</i>		Convict labour.....	3 65
Repairing clothing	\$ 1 60	Horse labour.	1 00
Making shoes.....	1 75	Lumber.....	56
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	19 80	Medicine.....	90
Repairing " "	80		
Making tinware	68		161 67
Repairing tinware.....	68		
Bread.....	25 28		
Vegetables	3 00	<i>C. P. Kelpin.</i>	
Meat.	39 00		
Milk	19 05	Potatoes.....	\$ 60
Ice	3 70		
Medicine	10		
	115 44	<i>J. Kilgour.</i>	
		Grain.....	3 50
<i>J. Isbester.</i>			
Grain.	\$ 5 00	<i>F. Kilgour.</i>	
		Grain.....	5 50
<i>A. Johnston.</i>		<i>Geo. Laing.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 25	Grain... ..	1 25
Making boots.....	1 06		
Repairing bicycle.	15	<i>R. D. Laing.</i>	
Bread.....	2 40	Grain.....	1 50
Vegetables.	1 60		
Laundry.....	10	<i>A. Lindsay & Son</i>	
Medicine.....	24	Potatoes... ..	4 00
	5 80		
		<i>A. Manseau.</i>	
<i>H. Keech.</i>		Making clothing.....	\$ 68
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 25	Repairing clothing.....	2 60
Repairing clothing..	50	" boots.....	4 17
" boots.....	25	Making sundry articles, carpenter. ...	1 36
" tinware.....	15	Repairing " "	1 65
Bread.....	15 41	" " tinsmith.....	10
Vegetables.	3 13	Bread.....	6 03
Meat. .	18 37	Meals.....	63 44
Milk.....	18 30	Grain.....	30 25
Rent. .	84 00	Vegetables.	1 45
Convict labour.....	2 85	Meat.	12 24
Horse labour.	3 25	Milk.....	11 20
Lime. .	10	Ice.....	63
Ice.....	2 25	Paint.....	31
	150 81	Convict labour.....	5 10
		Medicine	53
			141 74

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

MANITOBA

<i>W. J. Mitchell.</i>		<i>J. McCullough.</i>	
Grain	\$ 55 00	Making clothing	\$ 5 40
		Repairing clothing	38
		" boots	2 68
		Making sundry articles, carpenter	77
		Repairing " "	62
		Bread	26 45
		Grain	5 00
		Vegetables	9 80
		Meat	20 05
		Rent	48 00
		Convict labour	1 80
		Horse labour	1 00
		Ice	10
			122 05
<i>W. Moore.</i>		<i>M. McVittie.</i>	
Repairing boots	1 22	Bull service	\$ 1 00
<i>W. B. Macdonell.</i>		<i>D. C. McLagan.</i>	
Repairing clothing	\$ 1 10	Making clothing	2 70
" boots	85		
" carpenter	43		
" tinsmith	56		
Bread	11 35		
Grain	1 15		
Vegetables	8 25		
Meat	2 24		
Rent	34 50		
Convict labour	20		
Horse labour	88		
Bull service	1 00		
Medicine	87		
	66 43		
<i>T. Miller.</i>		<i>E. Newbury.</i>	
Making clothing	\$ 2 05	Repairing clothing	\$ 25
Repairing clothing	1 35	" boots	78
Making boots	1 88	Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 92
Repairing boots	1 55	" " tinsmith	3 20
Saw sharpened	10	Bread	15 95
Stove-pipes made	1 57	Grain	6 00
Bread	30 90	Vegetables	2 40
Grain	11 50	" "	49 90
Vegetables	7 20	Rent	48 00
Meat	94	Horse labour	75
Rent	48 00	Convict labour	1 60
Milk	15	Milk	40
Bull service	1 00	Medicine	20
Horse labour	1 00		131 44
Medicine	62		
	112 81		
<i>Moosomin Jail.</i>		<i>Dr. R. W. Neill.</i>	
Clothing	\$371 04	Making clothing	\$ 90
		Repairing clothing	1 05
		Making boots	3 90
		Repairing boots	68
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	2 28
		Stove shaker made	28
		Repairing tinware	11
		Making tinware	2 99
		Bread	19 56
		Grain	35 00
		Vegetables	8 40
		Meat	13 26
		Rent	60 00
		Labour, convict	5 65
		Bull service	1 00
		Labour, horse	1 63
		Cord wood	5 50
		Medicine	10 04
			173 13
<i>Mrs. McLean.</i>			
Potatoes	2 40		
<i>C. McLean.</i>			
Making wagon-pole	\$ 2 56		
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	5 49		
	8 05		

MANITOBA *Continued.*

<i>H. F. Norman.</i>		Convict labour.....	\$ 4 35
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 1 55	Horse labour.....	1 50
“ boots.....	10	Braces.....	35
Bread.....	3 17	Fish.....	50
Vegetables.....	20	Medicine.....	68
Rent.....	12 00		99 81
Convict labour.....	40		
Paint.....	36	<i>John Snell.</i>	
Condemned articles.....	1 09	Making clothing.....	\$ 1 90
Medicine.....	11	Repairing clothing.....	1 75
	15 98	Razor strop.....	22
<i>E. C. Ridley.</i>		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 39
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 75	Repairing “ “.....	55
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	2 67	Making “ tinsmith.....	1 25
“ “ tinsmith.....	58	Repairing “ “.....	15
Bread.....	15 14	Bread.....	11 74
Vegetables.....	3 30	Meals.....	4 60
Meat.....	9 09	Grain.....	14 00
Rent.....	24 00	Vegetables.....	10 95
Milk.....	13 15	Meat.....	1 98
Horse labour.....	50	Rent.....	32 00
Convict labour.....	80	Milk.....	10 35
Oil.....	21	Labour, convict.....	4 40
Medicine.....	31	“ horse.....	2 50
	70 50	Paint.....	43
<i>G. Richmond.</i>		Glue.....	35
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 35	Lumber.....	1 30
Repairing boots.....	67	Door latch.....	30
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	6 23	Medicine.....	49
Repairing “ “.....	15		102 60
Bread.....	10 16	<i>T. Scott.</i>	
Vegetables.....	5 05	Making clothing.....	\$ 9 93
Meat.....	7 65	Repairing clothing.....	1 80
Rent.....	36 00	“ boots.....	3 05
Paint.....	20	“ carpenter.....	20
Horse labour.....	63	“ blacksmith.....	30
Condemned articles.....	50	Making tinware.....	3 28
Medicine.....	10	Bread.....	27 00
	69 69	Grain.....	4 00
<i>Rifle Club.</i>		Vegetables.....	16 40
Targets.....	\$ 1 45	Meat.....	10 53
		Rent.....	54 00
<i>Regina Jail.</i>		Horse labour.....	23
Clothing.....	133 92	Convict labour.....	1 25
		Medicine.....	48
<i>Geo. Reid.</i>			132 45
Boar service.....	75	<i>Rev. S. W. L. Stewart.</i>	
<i>John Smith.</i>		Making clothing.....	\$ 2 10
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 65	Repairing clothing.....	70
Making mitts.....	95	Making boots.....	7 56
Repairing boots.....	3 15	Repairing boots.....	71
Sundry repairs, carpenter.....	28	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	12 48
“ blacksmith.....	10	“ “ tinsmith.....	10
“ tinsmith.....	32	Repairing, tinsmith.....	10
Bread.....	19 66	Bread.....	12 66
Grain.....	1 50	Grain.....	18 00
Vegetables.....	7 50	Vegetables.....	10
Meat.....	4 32	Straw.....	1 00
Rent.....	54 00	Meat.....	14 68
		Rent.....	84 00
		Milk.....	17 60
		Ice.....	2 25
		Labour, convict.....	2 15
		“ horse.....	3 50
			181 59

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

MANITOBA.

W. Skeoch.		Toronto Hide Company.	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 54	Hides.....	\$ 19 00
" carpenter.....	75		
" blacksmith.....	15		
Medicine.....	55		
	1 99		
D. Stewart.		F. Taylor.	
Meals.....	\$ 75	Boar service..	75
A. Smith.		H. Woods.	
Grain.....	7 00	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 1 00
		Making boots.....	4 11
		Repairing boots.....	33
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 72
		Repairing " ".....	22
		Blacksmith.....	28
		Repairing " ".....	13
		Bread.....	5 47
		Vegetables.....	1 73
		Meat.....	15 05
		Rent.....	33 00
		Laundry.....	10 00
		Horse labour.....	8 00
		Convict labour.....	4 00
		Cord wood.....	5 00
		Medicine.....	08
		Sundry stores.....	21
			82 58
Stony Mountain School District.		J. Wewale.	
Land (1 acre).....	30 00	Potatoes.....	\$ 5 00
F. Thornhill.		A. E. Whish.	
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 75	Making clothing.....	\$ 1 00
Repairing clothing.....	01	Repairing clothing.....	05
" boots.....	4 82	Making pipe-rack.....	55
Making, carpenter.....	43	Medicine.....	72
Repairing, carpenter.....	35		2 92
Making, blacksmith.....	11		
Repairing, tin-smith.....	45		
Bread.....	11 94		
Grain.....	4 50		
Vegetables.....	1 55		
Meat.....	17 82		
Rent.....	42 00		
Horse labour.....	1 25		
Fish.....	1 00		
Medicine.....	20		
	90 06		
G. Talbot.			
Grain.....	\$ 7 00		\$5,551 91

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Auction Sales (Sundry Customers.)		Agriculture, Department of	
Revolvers (32).....	\$117 90	Half value of hogs slaughtered on account of cholera.....	\$ 332 40
Rifles (14).....	86 40		
Ammunition.....	6 57		
Military saddle.....	17 00		
Old sash.....	16 00		
Scrap iron.....	13 00		
Gladstone buggy.....	20 00		
Cast iron pipe.....	15 00		
Engine.....	10 00		
Sundry small articles, under \$10.....	38 75		
	340 62		
Less auctioneer's charges.....	16 97		
	\$323 65		
J. J. Bushell.			
		Repairing boots.....	80
		Small bolts.....	05
		Making tinware.....	23
		Repairing tinware.....	1 19
		Bread.....	14 58
		Meals.....	16 90
		Brooms.....	55
		Boiler fitting.....	4 25
		Hard oil finish.....	75
			39 10

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

<i>J. C. Brown.</i>		<i>W. Currie.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 20	Repairing clothing.....	40
Repairing clothing.....	55	Making boots.....	5 45
Making boots.....	6 25	Repairing boots.....	9 90
Repairing boots.....	1 48	Making sundry articles, carpenter.	4 82
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 96	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	30
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	50	Making sundry articles, blacksmith.	3 51
Bread.....	30 84	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith. ...	13
Vegetables.....	2 65	Bread.....	2 23
Repairing typewriter.....	60	Meals.....	28 70
Glass.....	47	Coal.....	8 25
Paint.....	08	Medicine.....	20
Sundry stores.....	2 48	Sundry stores.....	2 50
	48 06		66 39
<i>W. Botting.</i>		<i>W. A. Cameron.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 2 35	Repairing clothing... ..	\$ 30
" rifle.....	10	" boots.....	2 70
Bread.....	16 48	Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 23
Meals.....	6 50	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	10
Horse labour.....	1 50	" blacksmith....	25
Vegetables.....	90	Bread.....	5 75
Rent.....	25 00	Meals.....	11 00
Coal.....	13 20	Mortar.....	30
Medicine.....	35	Medicine.....	70
	66 38	Making tinware.....	19
			22 52
<i>E. Blower.</i>		<i>T. Cooper.</i>	
Making boots.....	\$ 4 14	Repairing boots.....	25
Meals.....	1 90	Bread.....	4 14
	6 04	Meals.....	2 60
		Rent.....	2 00
			8 99
<i>P. Burns & Co.</i>		<i>R. H. Clark.</i>	
Dressed pork (1,416 lbs.).....	\$120 36	Repairing boots.....	60
		Bread.....	1 21
<i>Brunette Saw Mills Co.</i>		Meals.....	3 30
Hay, 3 1/2 tons	31 50		5 11
<i>W. Bennett</i>		<i>H. Disney.</i>	
Repairing boots.. ..	\$ 60	Making clothing.....	6 19
Meals	2 10	Repairing clothing.....	2 20
	2 70	Making boots.....	1 51
		Repairing boots.....	4 15
<i>W. J. Carroll.</i>		Making sundry articles, carpenter.	39 66
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 87	Stove repaired.....	12
Repairing clothing.....	2 30	Bread.....	24 71
" boots.....	4 12	Meals.....	4 90
Picture frame made.....	1 14	Vegetables.....	2 70
Furniture repaired.....	7 91	Rent.....	45 00
Repairing tinware.....	10	Binding books.....	1 60
Bread.....	29 76	Horse labour.....	2 30
Vegetables.....	90	Convict labour.....	1 20
Brooms.....	55	Coal.....	9 90
Condemned articles.....	32	Brooms.....	55
Medicine.....	3 72	Medicine.....	40
	53 69	Sundry stores.....	2 23
			149 32

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

<i>R. Dynes.</i>		<i>A. V. Glenn.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 5 05	Making clothes rack	\$ 50
Repairing clothing.....	1 03	Water key.....	30
Making boots.....	6 60	Bread.....	3 72
Repairing boots.....	9 67	Meals.....	90
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	12 15		5 42
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	6 37		
" blacksmith..	6 24		
" tinsmith....	2 95		
Bread.....	33 25		
Rent.....	60 00		
Brooms.....	55 00		
Paint.....	61		
Medicine.....	50		
	144 97		
<i>G. W. Dawson.</i>		<i>P. R. Goss.</i>	
Meals.....	\$ 7 00	Making boots.....	\$ 3 70
Trousers pressed.	15	Repairing boots.	3 25
	7 15	Making ladder.....	2 41
		Lawn mower sharpened..	10
		Paint.....	1 31
		Bread.....	15 38
		Meals	19 10
		Coal oil.....	29
		Sundry stores.....	20
			45 74
<i>P. Devine.</i>		<i>P. Gaynor.</i>	
Making pair trousers.....	\$ 93	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 55
Repairing boots.	32	Tops for posts.	1 26
Horse shod.....	42	Shears sharpened.....	15
Meals	20	Paint.....	3 91
Sundry stores.....	2 79	Bread.....	2 37
	4 66	Meals.....	2 10
		Sundry stores.....	5 07
			15 41
<i>James Doyle.</i>		<i>Jos. Grant.</i>	
Straps made.....	\$ 1 00	Meals... ..	\$ 3 00
Repairing boots.	7 30	Rent.	1 00
Making sundry articles, carpenter.	2 75		4 00
Plates welded.....	1 05		
Making tinware.....	1 14		
Repairing tinware.....	15		
Bread.....	15 79		
Rent.....	60 00		
Coal.....	13 20		
Horse labour.	1 00		
Brooms.....	55		
Electric lamps	84		
Medicine.....	20		
	104 97		
<i>D. Exley.</i>		<i>A. Grundy.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 1 09	Bread.....	\$ 1 76
" boots.....	2 40	Meals.	90
Bread.....	12 80		2 66
Meals.....	17 70		
Paint.....	1 16		
Furniture stain.....	1 92		
Axe handles.....	64		
Medicine.....	50		
	38 21		
		<i>J. W. Harvey.</i>	
		Making clothing.....	\$ 13 35
		Repairing clothing.....	1 55
		Making boots.....	3 04
		Repairing boots.	6 37
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.	1 22
		Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.	3 93
		Bucket.....	44
		Repairing tinware	35
		Bread.....	40 15
		Plants.....	10
		Vegetables.	90
		Books bound.	3 86
		Coal.....	11 07
		Brooms.....	77
		Horse labour.	1 00
		Medicine.....	2 03
		Sundry stores.....	5 26
			95 39

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

<i>A. Healey.</i>		<i>N. Mathewson.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 70	Meals.....	2 00
Meals.....	3 30		
Medicine.....	40	<i>D. C. McKenzie.</i>	
	4 40	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 1 55
		“ boots.....	98
<i>J. Imlah.</i>		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	11 89
Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 42	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	1 91
Bread.....	20 72	“ blacksmith....	96
Meals.....	28 10	Making thimbles.....	24
Lime.....	10	Bread.....	12 88
Brooms.....	55	Meals.....	22 60
Medicine.....	39	Electric supplies.....	2 62
Sundry stores.....	42	Medicine.....	1 53
	51 70	Sundry stores.....	62
			57 78
<i>Geo. Jeffery.</i>		<i>P. McGreener.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 60	Suit pressed.....	\$ 15
“ boots.....	1 25	Repairing boots.....	2 30
Picture framed.....	1 26	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	18 74
Meals.....	10 90	Paint.....	18
Medicine.....	40	Meals.....	4 00
	14 41	Rent.....	7 00
		Electric lamps.....	2 53
<i>J. Kenny.</i>		Wood stain.....	48
Meals.....	\$ 3 00	Coal.....	6 60
		Axe.....	1 10
		Vegetables.....	90
			43 98
<i>P. J. Keenan.</i>		<i>D. McLure.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 92	Trousers cleaned.....	\$ 15
Meals.....	50	Repairing, carpenter.....	10
Medicine.....	10	Meals.....	2 70
	1 52	Rent.....	2 00
			4 95
<i>M. Lavell.</i>		<i>Hugh McGill.</i>	
Screen door and windows.....	3 30	Motor boat.....	300 00
Repairing closet.....	66		
Bread.....	12 50	<i>D. McTavish.</i>	
Rent.....	60 00	Meals.....	\$ 4 50
Cutting archway in quarters.....	2 30	Rent.....	2 00
	78 76		6 50
		<i>W. A. McCallum.</i>	
<i>Rev. E. Lambot.</i>		Repairing clothing.....	\$ 30
Making boots.....	\$ 5 50	“ boots.....	2 00
Repairing boots.....	1 80	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 28
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	5 91	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	60
Meals.....	2 70	Bread.....	22 91
Books bound.....	2 25	Meals.....	2 50
	18 16	Horse labour.....	1 90
		Rent.....	12 00
<i>W. Lesslie.</i>		Paint.....	2 05
Meals.....	\$ 2 00	Coal.....	23 10
		Convict labour.....	60
<i>R. Morrison.</i>		Medicine.....	1 15
Meals.....	\$ 2 00		72 39
Rent.....	1 00		
Medicine.....	45		
	3 45		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

<i>Geo. McKenzie.</i>		<i>W. A. Patchell.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 4 45	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 1 00
Repairing clothing.....	2 30	Making boots.....	1 85
Making boots.....	6 10	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	2 09
Repairing boots.....	12 37	Bread.....	25 73
" sundry articles, carpenter.....	75	Vegetables.....	2 70
" " tinsmith.....	53	Rent.....	60 00
Bread.....	28 52	Coal.....	6 60
Meals.....	3 40	Horse labour.....	1 00
Hay.....	18 50	Medicine.....	10
Rent.....	60 00		101 07
Coal.....	6 60		
Horse labour.....	2 00		
Electric lamps.....	1 06		
Broom.....	28		
Nails.....	13		
Condemned articles.....	25		
Medicine.....	1 67		
Sundry stores.....	3 99		
	152 90		
<i>A. McDonald.</i>		<i>H. Phillips.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 1 05	Repairing boots.....	\$ 25
" boots.....	1 20	Meals.....	17 80
Meals.....	11 10	Medicine.....	25
Rent.....	9 00		18 30
Medicine.....	20		
	22 55		
<i>R. McLeod.</i>		<i>G. A. Pratt.</i>	
Bread.....	\$ 06	Meals.....	\$ 20
Meals.....	4 50		
	4 56		
<i>R. F. McVittie.</i>		<i>R. J. Robertson.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 85	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 15
Bread.....	12	Strap.....	15
Meals.....	8 60	Repairing boots.....	5 20
Rent.....	3 00	Axe handle.....	34
Medicine.....	20	Repairing boots.....	1 03
	13 07	Horse shed.....	15
		Repairing coil and standard.....	87
		Bread.....	23 94
		Hay.....	18 00
		Potatoes.....	2 70
		Rent.....	60 00
		Brooms.....	27
		Sundries.....	2 88
		Medicine.....	55
		Sundry stores.....	2 60
			119 13
<i>H. F. Norman.</i>		<i>W. Regan.</i>	
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	\$ 3 52	Repairing boots.....	\$ 60
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	20	Meals.....	2 50
Bread.....	1 43		3 10
Meals.....	1 90		
Medicine.....	50		
	7 55		
<i>New Westminster, City of</i>		<i>Dr. W. A. de Wolfe Smith.</i>	
Rent, right of way.....	\$ 50 00	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 35
		" boots.....	1 25
		Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	35 52
		Iron rings.....	17
		Cutting and drilling iron.....	10
		Bread.....	1 69
			39 08

BRITISH COLUMBIA —Concluded.

<i>P. Smythe.</i>		<i>W. J. R. Smith.</i>	
Making boots	\$ 3 24	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 50
Repairing boots.....	50	Making boots.....	3 60
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	21 33	Repairing boots.....	2 26
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter....	20	Bread.....	2 10
Bread.....	8 12	Meals.....	12 30
Meals.....	17 70		
Sundry stores.....	48		20 76
	51 57		
<i>M. Sullivan.</i>		<i>Geo. Vance.</i>	
Meals.....	\$ 50	Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 50
		Bread.....	8 63
		Meals.....	10 32
			20 45
<i>F. Stewart.</i>		<i>Rev. A. E. Vert.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 84	Making clothing.....	\$ 1 08
Bread.....	6 85	" boots.....	2 50
Horse labour.....	1 50	Repairing boots.....	2 45
Manure.....	50	Making cabinet.....	13 83
Rent.....	60 00	Medicine.....	60
Coal.....	13 20		
Medicine.....	1 28		20 42
	85 17		
<i>T. Sampson.</i>		<i>W. Walsh.</i>	
Making boots.....	\$ 3 70	Making clothing.....	\$ 4 80
Repairing boots.....	3 36	Repairing boots.....	1 42
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	5 56	Boiler repaired.....	10
Repairing chain	10	Rent.....	60 00
Paint.....	18	Brooms.....	1 02
Bread.....	55	Hard oil finish.....	56
Meals.....	1 00	Medicine.....	1 82
Potatoes.....	90	Sundry stores.....	48
Rent.....	60 00		
Brooms.....	47		70 20
Serge	12 96		
Coal.....	1 65		
Horse labour.....	50		
Candles.....	11		
Medicine.....	20		
Sundry stores	2 08		
	93 32		
<i>G. L. Saunders.</i>		<i>F. Watt.</i>	
Bread.....	\$ 18	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 30
Meals.....	20	Making boots.....	4 74
		Repairing boots.....	1 11
		Bread.....	7 12
		Meals	15 20
		Rent.....	10 00
		Medicine.....	1 20
		Sundry stores.....	29
	38		39 96
			\$1,374 07

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ALBERTA.

<i>J. J. Cashman.</i>		<i>J. R. Gernon.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 84	Repairing clothing.....	\$ 15
Repairing clothing.....	45	Making boots.....	2 80
Making boots.....	4 32	Repairing boots.....	39
Repairing boots.....	3 13	Meals.....	17 80
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 24		21 14
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter ..	37		
Iron braces.....	11		
Tungsten lamps.....	1 80		
	16 26		
<i>E. H. Cummings.</i>		<i>G. P. Halley.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 1 59	Making clothing.....	1 30
Making boots.....	1 61	Repairing clothing.....	15
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	5 51	Making boots.....	4 24
" blacksmith.....	1 07	Repairing boots.....	32
" tinsmith.....	3 78	Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	3 40
Potatoes.....	63	Axe repaired.....	10
	14 19	Making sundry articles, tinsmith....	3 38
		Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith....	30
		"	2 70
		"	57
		Medicine.....	65
			17 11
<i>A. G. Champion</i>		<i>R. Jones.</i>	
Repairing boots.....	83	Galv. iron pail.....	\$ 38
		"	5 00
		Cement foot scraper....	52
			5 90
<i>R. Chambers.</i>		<i>R. C. Morris.</i>	
Making boots. . .	\$ 6 91	Making boots.....	\$ 2 06
Socks.....	1 66	Water barrel.....	1 31
	8 57	Making sundry articles, tinsmith ..	1 14
		"	10 30
		Potatoes.....	25
			15 06
<i>R. G. Cook.</i>		<i>Jno. Mann.</i>	
Meals.....	\$ 2 30	Repairing boots.....	\$ 16
		Meals.....	24 00
		Roofing felt.....	1 52
			25 68
<i>Wm. Coward.</i>		<i>A. D. Mallandaine.</i>	
Coal scuttle.....	\$ 55	Making boots.....	\$ 3 58
Storm door.....	55	Repairing boots.....	54
	1 10	Meals.....	20 30
			24 42
<i>J. B. Dharty.</i>		<i>T. May.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 10	Making clothing.....	\$ 2 59
Making boots.....	3 55	Repairing clothing.....	15
Repairing boots.....	30	Making sundry articles, carpenter. .	85
Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	1 07	Bolts.....	12
Meals.....	19 50	Coal scuttle.....	15
Potatoes.....	75	Brick.....	42 50
Medicine.....	10		46 36
	25 37		
<i>Dr. A. Forin.</i>			
Making pair mitts.....	\$ 20		
" boots.....	6 89		
Repairing boots.....	1 30		
" sundry articles, carpenter. .	25		
Soap dish.....	10		
Potatoes.....	3 00		
	11 74		

ALBERTA.—Continued.

<i>Jno. McDougall.</i>		<i>J. Pollard.</i>	
Repairing clothing.....	\$ 45	Making clothing.....	\$ 11 10
Making boots.....	16 89	Repairing clothing.....	22
Repairing boots.....	5 93	“ boots.....	41
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	6 48	Meals.....	29 10
Repairing model.....	15	Medicine.....	15
Making sundry articles, blacksmith.....	79		
“ tinsmith.....	56		40 98
Meal.....	10		
Cement roller and scraper.....	2 18	<i>J. Schell.</i>	
Iron pipe and fittings.....	2 05	Repairing boots.....	\$ 1 77
Bricks.....	148 75	Making vest.....	1 71
Cement.....	25 18	Water barrels.....	6 59
Turpentine.....	12	Meals.....	41 30
Varnish.....	56	Condemned articles.....	3 15
Wood stain.....	25	Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith.....	29
Boiler plate.....	32	Making sundry articles, tinsmith.....	75
Medicine.....	1 10		
	211 86		55 56
<i>M. McCauley.</i>		<i>R. H. Stedman.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 2 89	Coal.....	\$ 3 58
Repairing clothing.....	32		
“ boots.....	98	<i>R. Smith.</i>	
Wash tub.....	37	Pressing clothing.....	15
Boot scrapers.....	1 05	Meals.....	40
Sprinkling can.....	49		
Tungsten lamps.....	1 80		55
Medicine.....	80		
	8 70	<i>J. J. Smirl.</i>	
<i>Rev. D. G. McQueen.</i>		Making boots.....	\$ 2 80
Making boots.....	\$ 5 72	Meals.....	6 70
Repairing boots.....	56		
	6 28		9 50
<i>P. M. Oldroyd.</i>		<i>H. E. Smith.</i>	
Making clothing.....	\$ 5 07	Making pair child's shoes....	\$ 27
Repairing clothing.....	1 12	Repairing boots.....	41
Making boots.....	3 93	Water barrel.....	1 31
“ quoits.....	60	Making tinware.....	65
“ tinware.....	82	Meals.....	5 20
Meals.....	14 90		
Potatoes.....	2 50		7 84
	28 94	<i>M. J. Salzl.</i>	
<i>F. Pope.</i>		Making clothing.....	\$ 7 99
Making clothing.....	\$ 12 81	Repairing clothing.....	25
Repairing clothing.....	30	Making boots.....	16 73
“ boots.....	1 02	Repairing boots.....	11
Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 99	Making sundry articles, carpenter.....	3 46
Repairing saw.....	10	Repairing sundry articles, carpenter.....	30
Making sundry articles, blacksmith.....	26	Making sundry articles, blacksmith.....	1 66
“ tinsmith.....	2 57	“ tinsmith.....	4 44
Meals.....	22 60	Meal.....	10
Paint.....	90	Potatoes.....	2 50
Cement roller.....	86	Cement roller.....	86
Mat.....	32	Mortar.....	10
Medicine.....	10	Varnish.....	1 45
	45 83	Boiled oil.....	22
		Socks.....	67
		Turpentine.....	50
		Paint.....	32
		Mats.....	1 26
		Pipe fittings for stove.....	94
		Medicine.....	45
			44 31

ALBERTA.—*Concluded.*

F. Urquhart.

Making clothing.....	\$ 15 21
" boots.....	9 78
Repairing boots.....	99
Making part of bed.....	65
Straw hats.....	69
Mattress.....	3 44
	<hr/>
	30 76

C. Wilson.

Repairing boots,	¢	32
Making sundry articles, carpenter.		70
Meals,	36	80
	<hr/>	
		37 82

S. J. Truscott.

F. Watt.

Repairing clothing.....	\$	32
" boots.....		43
Meals.....		1 50
		<hr/>
		2 25

Making boots.	\$ 2 80
Repairing boots.	49
Meals	17 60
	<hr/>
	20 89

\$935 51

APPENDIX K.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

STAFF.

Salaries:

General

Warden, 1, 12 m.....	\$2,600 00
Surgeon and Med. Supt. Insane, 1, 12m	2,400 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ \$1,200.....	2,400 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m.....	1,700 00
Engineer, 1, 12 m.....	1,200 00
Warden's Clerk, 1, 12 m.....	900 00
Storekeeper, 1, 12 m.....	1,000 00
Asst. Storekeeper, 1, 12 m.....	700 00
Steward, 1, 12 m.....	1,000 00
Asst. Steward, 1, 12m	700 00
Hospital overseer, &c., 1, 12m.....	900 00
Asst. Hospital overseer, &c., 1, 12 m., @ \$700, less deductions.....	698 06
Matron, 1, 12m.....	600 00
Deputy Matron, 1, 12m.....	450 00
Electrician, 1, 12m.....	900 00
Asst. Electrician, 1, 12 m	700 00
Asst. Engineer, 1, 12 m.....	700 00
Messenger, 1, 12 m.....	600 00
Firemen, 2, 12 ., @ \$600.....	1,200 00

Industrial.

Chief trade instructor, 1, 12m.....	1,000 00
Supt. binder twine, 1, 12 m.....	1,200 00
Asst. Supt. binder twine, 1, 12 m.....	800 00
Trade instructors, 5, 12 m., @ \$800.	4,000 00
" 2, 12 m., @ \$800, less deductions.	1,591 40
Asst. Farm Instructor, 1, 12 m	700 00
Stable guards, 3, 12 m., @ \$600.....	1,800 00

Police.

Deputy Warden, 1, 12 m.....	1,500 00
Chief Keeper, 1, 12 m.....	1,000 00
Keepers, 10, 12 m., @ \$700.....	7,000 00
" 2, broken periods.....	649 96
Chief Watchman, 1, 12 m., @ \$800, less deductions.	793 48
Watchmen, 2, 12 m., @ \$650.....	1,300 00
" 3, 12 m., @ \$650, less de- ductions.	1,919 68
" 4, broken periods.....	1,212 90
Guards, 17, 12 m., @ \$600.....	10,200 00
" 19, 12 m., @ \$600, less deduc- tions.....	11,338 02
" 4, broken periods.....	1,140 06
Temporary police officers.....	1,217 13

Retiring Allowances.

E. C. Walsh.....	\$ 298 47
Thos. Marsh.....	559 99
E. R. Davis.....	1,020 82
F. W. Dickenson.....	483 33
	<hr/>
	2,362 61

Uniforms.

Anti-squeak, 36 lbs.....	\$ 2 88
Buttons, dome, 4 doz.....	2 60
" gilt, 11 gross.....	29 00
Blacking, 6 doz.....	5 40
Braid, tracing, ½ gross.....	9 88
Boot ink, 4 quarts.....	1 40
Canvas, 357½ yds.....	56 20
Caps, hair-seal, 2 doz.....	72 00
" wires for, 8 doz.....	1 55
" peaks, 2½ doz.....	6 25
" sweatbands, 5½ doz	4 08
Cheese cloth, 167 yds.....	5 85
Cleaning fluid.....	1 80
Channel corner, 2 gals.....	2 50
Denim, 82 yds.....	8 81
Drilling, 181½ yds.....	18 93
Duck, 57 yds.....	8 55
Dress goods, 10 yds.....	8 00
Eyelets, 19m.....	10 75
Frieze, 122½ yds.....	107 40
Felt, boot, 14½ lbs.....	15 95
" padding, 47½ yds.....	11 88
Hair cloth, 51½ yds.....	13 91
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross.....	35
Khaki, 207 yds.	217 35
Lining, sleeve, 199½ yds....	41 50
" overcoat, 72 yds... ..	46 80
Italian, 178½ yds. .	91 12
Leather, with, 85 lb.....	27 75
" box-calf, 436½ lbs..	100 69
" willow calf, 453 ft .	144 96
" dongola, 19½ lbs... ..	4 81
" beading, 43½ lbs... ..	5 19
" sole, 963 lbs.....	211 86
" patent, 10½ lbs....	4 84
Laces, 4 gross.....	4 70
Linen, 49½ yds.....	7 39
Mitts and gloves, 88 pairs..	89 00
Nails, zinc, shoe, 25 lbs.....	3 25
" iron " 104 lbs.....	5 20
Badges for uniforms.....	2 60
Polish, tan, 18 doz.	16 80
Padding, 43½ yds.....	10 88
Rubber tissue, 2 lbs.....	2 50
Serge, 340½ yds.....	408 60
Thread, linen, 18 lbs.....	36 00
" silk sewing, 2 lbs. .	16 00
" twist, 2 lbs....	9 50
" shoe, 9 lbs.....	7 65
" hardash, 2 lbs.....	10 00
Tacks, shoe, 25 lbs.....	3 75
Trimmings, sewing.....	1 74
Wax, shoe, 5 lbs.....	50
Webbing gaiter, ½ gross....	1 50
Containers.....	35
Freight and express.	7 87
	<hr/>
	1,948 57

Mess.

Apples, evaporated, 500 lbs..	\$ 37 50
" tinned, 7 doz.....	16 80
" fresh, 6 bbls.....	11 00
Beef, 9,557 lbs.....	521 79
Butter, 1,322 lbs.....	323 93
Baking powder, 42 lbs.....	16 80
" soda, 20 lbs.....	40
Cheese, 333 lbs.....	39 96
Currants, 438 lbs.....	26 28
Corn starch, 102 lbs.....	6 63
Cream of Tartar. 8 lbs.....	1 60

KINGSTON -Continued.

Mess -Continued.

Cinnamon, 5 lbs.....	\$ 1 50
Cloves, ½ lb.....	20
Carraway seeds, 1 lb.....	30
Eggs, 477 doz.....	95 40
Essences, 8 doz.....	5 20
Fish, fresh, 1,020 lbs.....	102 00
Figs, 165 lbs.....	8 25
Ginger, 12 lbs.....	2 16
Lard, 778 lbs.....	99 23
Lemons, 28 doz.....	4 20
Milk, 369 gals.....	58 40
Mustard, 20 lbs.....	4 00
Mutton, 100 lbs.....	5 46
Macaroni, 95 lbs.....	12 03
Mint, 1 tin.....	10
Nutmegs, 3 lbs.....	1 05
Prunes, 200 lbs.....	11 52
Raisins, 388 lbs.....	25 52
Sugar, granulated, 2,300 lbs.....	103 01
Sage, 15 tins.....	1 50
Savory, 12 tins.....	1 20
Sago, 35 lbs.....	2 10
Tapioca, 65 lbs.....	3 90
Tomatoes, canned, 4 doz.....	3 60
	1,554 52

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations.

Alum, 1 lb.....	\$ 10
Beef, 124,915 lbs.....	6,820 54
Barley, pot, 5,034 lbs.....	138 45
Bacon, 12,253 lbs.....	1,409 11
Beans 25,154 lbs.....	786 10
Ba'ia'g soda, 15 lbs.....	30
Cabbage, 303 lbs.....	4 55
Corn, cracked, 500 lbs.....	8 75
Flour, 3,490 bags.....	8,329 80
Figs, 100 lbs.....	5 00
Herring, 22 bbls.....	93 50
Lard, 468 lbs.....	59 70
Milk, skimmed, 96,450 lbs.....	241 13
Molasses, 2,782 gals.....	1,335 36
Mutton, 771 lbs.....	42 10
Onions, 3,897 lbs.....	115 42
Pease, split, 4,420 lbs.....	121 57
Potatoes, 1,804½ bags.....	1,127 00
Pepper, 287 lbs.....	40 18
Rice, 11,000 lbs.....	330 00
Rolled oats, 35,551 lbs.....	924 30
Sugar, brown, 30,414 lbs.....	1,254 70
Salt, fine, 70 bbls.....	89 70
" coarse, 54 bags.....	27 40
Spice, mixed, 20 lbs.....	3 20
Tea, 817 lbs.....	290 72
Vinegar, 815 gals.....	139 57
Yeast, 405 lbs.....	121 50
Other items.....	106 99
Freight and cartage.....	110 00
	24,076 74
Less refund of expenditure.....	97 84
	23,978 90½

Prison Clothing.

Buttons, coat, 36 gross.....	\$ 8 19
" trouser, 110 gross.....	10 35
" bone, shirt, 3 gross.....	90
Binding, stay, 5 gross.....	2 20
Buckles, trouser, 12 gross.....	1 14
Boots, rubber, 3 pairs.....	13 50
Cotton, 1,845 yds.....	143 02
Cottonade, 51½ yds.....	8 86
Camphor, 25 lbs.....	10 60
Duck, 210½ yds.....	33 69
Denim, 4,398 yds.....	934 58
Drilling, 305 yds.....	29 53
Eyelets, 18m.....	4 14
Galatea shirting, 2,238½ yds.....	237 85
Flannel, shaker, 16 yds.....	3 40
Hats, straw, 25 doz.....	25 00
Leather, sole, 4,283 lbs.....	940 06
" upper, 837 lbs.....	371 70
" sheepskins, 28 lbs.....	12 59
" russets, 15 doz.....	162 50
Laces, 45 gross.....	45 00
Moleskin, 114½ yds.....	47 75
Nails, shoe, iron, 75 lbs.....	3 75
Oil, neatsfoot, 20 gals.....	16 00
Prison cloth, 1,465 yds.....	1,267 22
Pegs, shoe, 4 bushels.....	4 20
Pins, safety, 1 gross.....	24
" black, 6 packages.....	45
Rivets, shoe, 50 lbs.....	7 70
Suspenders, 40 doz.....	95 00
Shawls, 1 doz.....	12 00
Shirting, 54 yds.....	7 29
Thread, shoe, 30 lbs.....	24 00
" linen, 81 lbs.....	141 72
" hardash, 1 lb.....	5 00
Tallow, 8 lbs.....	64
Underclothing, 184 doz.....	775 60
Webbing, 1 gross.....	1 85
Wax, shoe, 10 lbs.....	1 00
Yarn, 997 lbs.....	371 39
Containers.....	45
Freight and cartage.....	40 96
	5,823 01

Hospital.

Alum, ½ lb.....	\$ 05
Butter, 213 lbs.....	52 19
Biscuits, 127½ lbs.....	12 47
Brandy, 1 bottle.....	1 35
Batts, 8.....	69
Corn starch, 20 lbs.....	1 30
Drugs.....	473 63
Eggs, 216 doz.....	43 20
Essences, 1 doz.....	65
Envelopes, 1 box.....	50
Grape juice, 1 quart.....	50
Glasses, repairs to.....	15
Lard, 21 lbs.....	2 67
Milk, 1,425½ gals.....	228 08
Sugar, 120 lbs.....	5 40
Service of nurse.....	20 00
Tapioca, 200 lbs.....	12 00
Tobacco, 137½ lbs.....	57 75
Towelling, 52 yds.....	6 55
Whisky, 4 gals.....	11 00
Keep of insane prisoner.....	87 45
Nutmegs, ½ lb.....	18
Oranges, 34 doz.....	12 80
	1,030 56

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

KINGSTON -Continued.

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits and Allowances.

Buttons, coat, 11 gross.....	\$ 3 30
“ vest, 11 gross.....	1 98
“ trouser, 36 gross.....	2 85
“ collar, 1 gross.....	1 75
Braces, 15 doz.....	15 00
Braid, 2 bunches.....	30
Canvas, french, 394½ yds.....	26 62
Collars, 6 doz.....	6 00
Coats, women's, 4 only.....	11 00
Caps, 10 doz.....	30 00
Dress goods, 53 yds.....	25 05
Flannellette, 40 yds.....	5 00
Gloves, 6½ doz.....	19 50
Hats, women's, 9 only.....	15 00
“ mens, 7 doz.....	29 40
Handkerchiefs, 16 doz.....	9 60
Jean, 112 yds.....	7 84
Leather, Canadian kip, 333½ lbs.....	220 77
“ sole, 500 lbs.....	120 00
Linen, stay, 95 yds.....	10 93
Mufflers, 4 doz.....	8 00
Shirts, top, 20 doz.....	120 00
Silesia, 501 yds.....	41 15
Stockings, 2 doz.....	4 80
Satin, farmer's, 555½ yds.....	41 65
Thread, linen, 3 lbs.....	4 44
Ties, 17 doz.....	25 50
Tweed, 980½ yds.....	324 56
Tacks, shoe, 15 lbs.....	2 25
Tape, 38 gross.....	1 14
Under-clothing, 34 doz.....	140 80
Wadding, 2 bales.....	10 50
Yarn, 10 lbs.....	5 00
Freight and cartage.....	3 59
Transportation and allowance, 193 men.....	2,123 15
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	3,418 42

Interments.

Interments.....	\$ 8 00
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Transfer.

Transfer.....	3 80
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WORKING EXPENSES

Heat, Light and Water.

Burners, lamp, 4 doz.....	\$ 3 70
Coal, egg, 3 tons.....	20 25
“ screenings, 4,276-1890 tons.....	9,366 50
Carbons, 300 only.....	9 50
Coal oil, 403-40 gals.....	58 50
Globes, Auer, 48 only.....	8 30
Matches, 10 boxes.....	1 16
Lamps, Tungsten, 300 only.....	218 00
“ Westinghouse, 200 only.....	33 00
Custom entries.....	2 25
Duty on coal.....	710 57
Containers.....	45
Freight and express.....	7 17
	<hr/>
	10,439 35

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Aluminum ferric, 1076 tons.....	\$164 90
Adapters, 160 only.....	3 00
Alabastine, 100 lbs.....	7 00
Brass, sheet, 3½ lbs.....	1 40
“ “ 2 pieces.....	5 75
“ bar, 11 lbs.....	2 75
Batteries, 1 doz.....	6 00
“ zincs, 100 only.....	4 50
Baize, 11 yds.....	5 50
Bushings, 160 only.....	5 92
Basin, 1 only.....	1 50
Bolts, stove, 200 only.....	65
“ car, 200 only.....	72
“ stove, 100 only.....	17
Bricks, stove, 6 lbs.....	42
“ fire, 500 only.....	15 00
Colours, 313 lbs.....	46 05
Cord, sash, 20 lbs.....	7 00
“ flexible, electric, 200 yds.....	8 50
Cable, electric, 6 ft.....	5 20
“ duplex, 600 ft.....	12 96
Chloride of lime, 200 lbs.....	6 00
Closet connections, 3 doz.....	6 75
“ rings, 3 doz.....	3 00
Discs, Jenkins, 22 doz.....	16 20
Elbows, 8 doz.....	5 46
Electric fittings, sundry.....	7 56
Flower seeds.....	12 78
Fly-paper, 3 boxes.....	1 50
Glass, 5 boxes.....	16 85
“ 36 lights.....	4 88
Hinges, narrow, 2 doz.....	54
“ brass, 2 doz.....	2 10
Iron, bar, 2,631 lbs.....	63 08
“ hoop, 53 lbs.....	1 67
“ galvanized, 506 lbs.....	21 00
Insect powder.....	4 40
Intake pipe, repairs to.....	90 00
Japan, 46 gals.....	17 35
Kreso, 233 gals.....	152 45
Keys, 4 only.....	1 77
Lumber, maple, 367 ft.....	17 45
“ pine, 4,695 ft.....	145 98
“ hemlock, 864 ft.....	21 19
Lead, white, 2,200 lbs.....	125 40
Lawn seed, 20 lbs.....	4 00
Lye, 6 lbs.....	45
Nails, wire, 9 kegs.....	21 90
“ moulding, 20 lbs.....	89
Nuts, tapped, 2 lbs.....	30
“ “ 24 only.....	84
“ hexagon, 10 lbs.....	77
“ lock, 150 only.....	2 90
Oil, linseed, 43½ gals.....	27 78
Polish, metal, 100 lbs.....	20 00
Rivets, 194 lbs.....	9 45
Range, parts for.....	2 15
Rosettes, 1 doz.....	2 74
Rubber, 3 lbs.....	1 50
Soap, laundry, 11,075 lbs.....	346 11
“ olive oil, 11,146 lbs.....	557 30
Soda, washing, 20,625 lbs.....	202 50
Sapolio, 72 doz.....	76 80
Steel machine, 109 lbs.....	3 27
Services, caretaker of grounds.....	75 00
Shutter springs and parts for.....	7 65
Sash fasteners, 1 doz.....	75
Shingles, metallic, ½ square.....	1 42
Sand, 64 yds.....	70 40
Sink, enamel, 1 only.....	3 50
Sockets, lamp, 200 only.....	30 00

KINGSTON—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.		WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.	
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		<i>Chapels.</i>	
Sal ammoniac, 50 lbs.....	\$ 6 50	Floats, 14 boxes.....	\$ 2 10
Toilet paper, 42 boxes.....	253 60	Wine, altar, 9 bottles.....	3 00
Turpentine, 104½ gals.....	62 70	Prayer beads, 60 pairs.....	4 80
Telephone, repairs to.....	2 50	“ books, ½ doz.....	5 40
Tape, electric, 10 lbs.....	7 50	Hymn books, 436 only.....	127 00
Traps, steam, 6 only.....	60 00	Scapulars, 10 doz.....	6 00
Valves, rubber, 30 only.....	9 90	Olive oil, 2 gals.....	4 00
Wire, duplex, 1,500 ft.....	24 00	Candles, 48 lbs.....	24 00
“ solder, 30 lbs.....	7 50	Incense, 1 box.....	75
“ spring, 10½ lbs.....	3 68	Batting, 1½ lb.....	30
“ electric, r. c., 900 ft.....	10 00	Organist's salary.....	50 00
Washers, bibb, 9 doz.....	4 50		
Putty, 463 lbs.....	8 57		227 35
Zenoleum, 200 gals.....	150 00		
Customs entries.....	50		
Duty.....	35 50		
Containers.....	20		
Freight and express.....	69 80		
	3,240 40		
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		<i>School.</i>	
Asbestos, 502 lbs.....	\$ 26 20	Slates, 1 doz.....	\$ 1 20
“ plaster, 5 bags.....	6 25	Copy books, 12 doz.....	9 60
Anti-friction metal, 101 lbs.....	19 37		
Belting, leather, 26 ft.....	6 76		10 80
Boiler, repairs to.....	69 62		
“ compound, 1,089 lbs.....	108 73		
“ inspection,.....	40 00		
Brushes, flue, 4 only.....	9 75		
Brass bushing and nut.....	7 50		
“ bolts, 24 only.....	12 00		
Castings, brass, 35½ lbs.....	11 15		
“ grate bar, 1,491 lbs.....	59 64		
“ stoker, 36 lbs.....	1 44		
“ iron, assorted, 107 lbs.....	3 82		
Clay, fire, 7,032 lbs.....	42 18		
Couplings, steam hose, 1 only.....	75		
Crank shaft.....	50 00		
Frictionless metal, 28 lbs.....	7 00		
Gauge glasses, 1 doz.....	58		
Grease, cup, 212 lbs.....	16 96		
Grinder plates, 3 sets.....	4 20		
Labour.....	25		
Mica cement, ½ gal.....	4 25		
Oil, cylinder, 126 70 gals.....	66 61		
“ engine, 127 gals.....	47 00		
“ machine, 52 gals.....	14 04		
Packing, spiral, 61½ lbs.....	42 79		
“ asbestos, 300 ft.....	25 50		
“ plumbago, 28 lbs.....	9 80		
“ metallic, 2 lbs.....	2 50		
Plumbago, 37 lbs.....	11 45		
Plungers for pump, brass, 2 only.....	50 00		
Piston and ring.....	1 12		
Repairs to pyrometer.....	3 50		
Rubbers for extractor, 1 pair.....	5 00		
Steel, tool, 12 lbs.....	1 20		
Soda, washing, Wyandotte, 1,400 lbs.....	25 73		
Valves, pump, 20½ lbs.....	19 75		
“ globe, 3 only.....	184 60		
Waste, 743 lbs.....	69 66		
Wick, candle, 15 lbs.....	3 75		
“ asbestos, 9 lbs.....	3 60		
Containers.....	25		
	1,096 25		
		<i>Library.</i>	
		Books and magazines.....	\$197 35
		Freight.....	55
			197 90
		<i>Office Expenses.</i>	
		Premiums on officers' bonds.....	\$ 24 00
		Ink, 10 gals.....	13 50
		Keg, 1.....	1 50
		Postage.....	230 08
		Telegrams.....	16 90
		Telephone, long distance.....	19 85
		“ exchange.....	96 50
		Stationery.....	371 03
		Printing.....	248 29
		Subscriptions to papers.....	12 00
		Freight and express.....	20 82
			1,054 47
		<i>INDUSTRIES.</i>	
		<i>Farm.</i>	
		Axle grease, ½ gross.....	\$ 2 75
		Brushes, horse, 1 doz.....	4 05
		Bran, 1 cwt.....	5 75
		Barley, feed, 100 bushels.....	62 00
		Boar pigs, 2 only.....	27 50
		Bags, 3 only.....	75
		Corn, 104 bushels.....	85 43
		Forks, manure, ½ doz.....	4 20
		Horses, 3 only.....	695 00
		Harness, parts bf.....	50
		“ dressing, ½ doz.....	3 00
		Implements, repairs and parts.....	27 50
		Paris green, 25 lbs.....	5 00
		Pigs, 47 only.....	314 00
		Palm for ice-cutting.....	1 00
		Runners for sleigh.....	2 45
		Seeds, assorted.....	155 70
		Scythe, 1 only.....	1 00
		“ stones, 1 doz.....	1 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

KINGSTON—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.—Continued

Farm.

Travelling expenses buying horses	\$ 12 85
Threshing grain.....	80 20
Services of veterinary surgeon.	39 00
Weighing hogs.....	1 75
Containers.....	75
Freight and express.	18 20
	<hr/>
	1,551 33

Trade Shops.

Awls, pegging, 6 gross.	\$ 5 58
" sewing, 6 gross.....	14 40
" stitching, 3 gross.	6 05
" stabbing, 2 gross.....	2 18
Acid, oxalic, 2 lbs.	30
" muriatic, 1½ gals.....	70
Axles, 104 lbs.	7 02
Augers, 2 only.....	2 25
" points for.....	30
Benzine, 15 gal.	3 75
Brushes, kalsomine, 2 doz.....	15 12
" fitches, 1 doz.....	1 19
" varnish, 1 doz.....	4 54
" paint, 6 doz.....	4 25
" assorted, 2 doz.....	13 04
Buttons, gilt, 18 11-12 gross.....	75 66
" coat, 1 gross.....	1 20
Beaver, 47½ yds.....	130 63
Bluing, 6 lbs.	1 20
Borax, 50 lbs.	2 50
Broom corn, 3,301 lbs.....	324 36
Binders' cloth, 11 rolls.....	48 05
Bristles, 2 lbs.	13 00
Bill-heads, 6,000 only.....	4 75
Bronze, 5 packages.....	1 00
Brass, sheet, 19½ lbs.	5 53
Binding, stay, 14 packages.....	6 16
Buckles, 2 gross.....	2 00
Bolts, carriage, 2,100 only.....	12 00
" machine, 350 only.....	3 66
" tire, 400 only.....	71
" fasteners, 100 only.....	3 90
Burning kiln.....	20 50
Coal, smith's, 5—300 tons.	34 75
" screenings, 807—1680 tons.....	1,769 17
Colours, assorted.....	9 88
Castings, malleable, 2,930 lbs.....	161 72
" iron, 131 lbs.	5 64
" brass, 92½ lbs.	37 00
Chalk, tailors, 10 boxes.....	7 50
" lump, 30 lbs.	45
Cleaning fluid.....	1 80
Cement, channel, 5 gals.....	6 25
" leather, 1 doz.....	2 50
Charcoal, 102 bushels.....	18 36
Canvas, French, 167½ yds.	27 00
Chloride of lime, 100 lbs.....	4 00
Copper, 42½ lbs.	12 60
Clothes pins, 6 doz.....	30
Crayons, tailors', 1 doz.....	75
Coilers, 3 only.....	4 50
Cylinder, brass.....	6 50
Corundum wheels, 6 only.....	18 87
Drilling, 234 yds.....	27 07
Drills, twist, 85 only.....	25 94
" s. s., 24 only.....	1 66
" t. s., 9 only.....	3 78
Dressing, boot, 5 gals.....	3 75
Dyes, 13 packages.....	5 25

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Emery cloth, 2½ reams.	\$ 38 63
" powder, 380 lbs.	19 00
" wheels, 58 only.	53 85
" cutters, 2 sets.	90
Eyebats, 6M.	1 38
Fans, pad, 3½ gross.	12 98
Files, assorted, 9½ doz.	18 99
Fuse, 500 ft.....	15 00
Flannel, 710 yds.	241 40
Face caps, 2 only.....	1 05
Force cup, 1 only.....	1 90
Gasoline, 35 gals.	18 75
Glass, 2 boxes.....	6 50
Glue, 170 lbs.	15 30
Glass cutter, 1 only.....	1 50
Handles, hand, 3 doz.	6 75
" awl, 1 doz.	3 30
" pack, 7 doz.	21 15
" broom, 1,100 only.....	24 75
" ledge, 2 doz.	4 50
Hats, felt, 12 doz.	141 00
Handkerchiefs, silk 3 only.....	2 70
Hard cloth, 70½ yds.	11 62
Hinges, spring, 1 doz.	1 00
Hickory logs, 192 ft.	19 20
Heel-knive blades, 1 doz.	4 50
Horse shoes, 3 kegs.	13 25
Hooks, foot, 3M.	3 75
Iron, bar, 18, 76 lbs.	413 04
" round, 58½ lbs.	67 36
" galv. a. z. 1,650 lbs.	73 85
" Round, 80 lbs.	11 57
" sheet, 804 lbs.	26 13
" band, 685 lbs.	18 23
" hammered, 2 pieces.....	1 75
Ink, foot, 15 gals.	6 00
" printers, 12 lbs.	5 18
Knives, skiving, 1½ doz.	4 00
" F. W. C., 3 doz.	4 20
Knitting machine, parts for.	13 77
Knives, carriage, 2 gross.	1 50
Leather, harness, 59½ lbs.	16 06
" box calf, 97½ lbs.	25 73
" welt, 106 lbs.	39 22
" French kip, 114½ lbs.	113 60
" pebble, 150 lbs.	19 50
" sole, 655 lbs.	134 10
" lace, 7½ lbs.	5 63
" belt, 250½ ft.	67 58
Locks, desk, 1 doz.	7 75
Lumber, assorted, 1,476, ft.	44 28
" hemlock, 2,000 ft.	35 00
" elm, 2,500 ft.	50 00
" hickory, 166 ft.	13 28
" ash, 40 ft.	3 20
" pine, 60 ft.	4 80
Line, masons', ½ doz.	1 00
" sturgeon, 4½ lbs.	2 64
Lamp black, 22 lbs.....	2 42
Lasts, 12 pairs.....	6 00
Linen yarn, 1,014 lbs.	206 33
Millboard, 14 bundles.....	21 00
Measures, shoe, ½ doz.	42
" tape, ½ doz.	50
Mallets, stone cutters', 3 doz.	40 50
Nails, horse, 70 lbs.....	7 45
" chair, 1 box.	75
" broom, 20 lbs.	2 40
" shoe, iron, 100 lbs.	5 00
" zinc, 25 lbs.	3 25
Nuts, hexagon, 25 lbs.....	3 00

KINGSTON—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Nuts, untapped, 50 lbs.....	\$ 5 25
Needles, harness, 6 papers.....	48
" darning, 3 papers.....	15
" collar, 3 only.....	30
" knitting, 6 sets.....	30
" sewing, 190 papers.....	3 80
" machine, 60 doz.....	12 00
Neck yokes, 3 only.....	90
Nippers, jaws for, 1 pair.....	60
Oil, cuban, 2 quarts.....	1 80
" sperm, 1 gal.....	2 00
Powder, blasting, 6 kegs.....	14 40
Paper, printing, 65 reams.....	127 88
" wrapping, 1 ream.....	8 40
" Empire Bond, 19 reams.....	51 75
" Eton Mills, 6 reams.....	13 20
" Earnscliff, 25 reams.....	81 20
" Pentland, 15 reams.....	25 60
" Crown Linen, 20 reams.....	55 00
" Colonial White, 10 reams.....	20 00
" blue print, 4 rolls.....	2 95
" drafting, 1 roll.....	3 95
" sand, 2 reams.....	8 71
" Eddystone Mills, 60 lbs.....	1 80
" Half Moon, 160 lbs.....	6 00
Picks, 1 doz.....	5 00
Pulp board, 2 bundles.....	3 00
Pumice stone, 10 lbs.....	80
Pegs, shoe, 1 bushel.....	1 05
Rasps, shoe, 4 doz.....	9 40
Rules, 2 foot, 7 doz.....	30 80
Rivets, Norway, 226 lbs.....	11 05
" round head, 85 lbs.....	5 48
" shoe, 50 lbs.....	6 00
" tinned, 19 lbs.....	3 68
Rubber tissue, 3 lbs.....	3 75
Rotary float faces and screws.....	1 85
Rubber, sheet, 51 lbs.....	38 25
Screws, wood, 58 gross.....	9 27
Scoops, 1 doz.....	10 73
Shovels, 9 doz.....	83 05
Steel, tool, 309 lbs.....	30 90
" rods, 410 lbs.....	13 14
" tee calk, 12 lbs.....	36
" angle, 5,024 lbs.....	90 43
" barrier, 27,307 lbs.....	2,225 13
" milled, 6,306 lbs.....	108 20
" cast, 1,211 lbs.....	111 10
" core, 1,146 lbs.....	91 68
" machine, 3,296 lbs.....	109 07
" pine, 1,002 lbs.....	277 45
Silk, machine, 5 lbs.....	27 50
" twist, 4 lbs.....	18 00
" sewing, 1 lb.....	5 50
" B. H. twist, 2 lbs.....	9 00
Staples, iron, 10 lbs.....	1 50
" conpered, 20 lbs.....	3 00
Sewing machines, parts for.....	1 45
Saws, hack, 3 doz.....	2 70
Subscriptions to trade journals.....	4 15
Socks, 12½ doz pairs.....	37 00
Size stick, 1 only.....	25
Scissors, tailors', 1 doz.....	10 00
Sponges, 1 doz.....	30
Shellack, 5 gals.....	12 50
Saliammoniac, 2 lbs.....	26
Snips, tanners 2 pairs.....	5 00
Starch, laundry, 45 lbs.....	3 60
Tacks, cut, 5 doz. packages.....	1 20
" shoe, 15 lbs.....	2 25
Thread, linen, 33 lbs.....	66 00

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Thread, shoe, 20 lbs.....	\$ 16 00
" cotton, 7 gross.....	35 70
Tin, pig, 107 lbs.....	37 46
" block, 57 lbs.....	19 96
" sheet, 12 boxes.....	52 45
Twine, broom, 34 lbs.....	12 24
" bookbinders'.....	1 70
Tongues, 14 only.....	10 50
Thimbles, 3 doz.....	57
Taps, hand, 2 sets.....	1 64
Type, 7 fonts.....	36 04
Varnish, 10 gals.....	20 00
Wax, shoe, 5 lbs.....	50
Washers, 33 lbs.....	1 89
Wrenches, parts for.....	77
Wire, iron, 470 lbs.....	13 50
" cloth, 150 yds.....	5 00
" steel, bed, 3,682 lbs.....	282 10
" rope, 200 ft.....	4 00
" broom, 99 lbs.....	6 74
" screen, 27 sq. ft.....	7 80
" stove pipe, 3 lbs.....	21
" tinned, 1 spool.....	05
" cotton, 100 lbs.....	7 00
Wood, soft, 71 cords.....	301 22
Welding compound, 131 lbs.....	13 10
Wicks, oil stove, 3½ doz.....	80
Warp, 4,060 yds.....	118 15
Wadding, 4 bales.....	21 00
Webbing, gaiter, ½ gross.....	1 50
Customs entries.....	2 00
Duty.....	73 30
Containers.....	3 35
Freight and express.....	250 86

10,442 31

Binder Twine.

Advertising.....	\$ 6 40
Telegrams.....	16 68
Postage.....	137 00
Hessian, 106½ yds.....	4 10
Shipping tags.....	45
Subscriptions to trade journals.....	4 50
Printing.....	15 07
Freight.....	55 31

239 51

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Machinery.

Intergating watt meter.....	\$104 00
Freight.....	1 10

105 10

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

KINGSTON—Continued.

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Prison Furnishings.

Blankets, 479 lbs.....	\$ 189 20
Cotton, twill, 791½ yds.....	81 91
“ grey, 1156½ yds.....	115 65
Duck, 12 yds.....	3 09
Eyelets, large, 1 gross.....	75
Felt, hair, 3,600 sq. ft.....	198 09
Marking ink.....	25
Linen, table, 20 yds.....	11 00
Oil cloth, 5 yds.....	1 45
Soap, castile, 3,500 lbs.....	289 00
“ barbers, 40 lbs.....	14 00
Ticking, 1,154½ yds.....	163 01
Freight and express.....	8 40
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	1,086 62

Prison Utensils.

Ammunition, 3,300 rounds.....	\$ 77 95
Brushes, shoe, 1 doz.....	2 30
“ scrubbing, 22 doz.....	16 30
“ banister, 1 only.....	77
Broom, hair, 1 only.....	1 25
Blower.....	10
Burners, oil stove, 1.....	1 25
Bricks for range.....	3 10
Bathbricks, 2 doz.....	70
Crockery.....	14 73
Clippers, toilet, 1 pair.....	3 38
“ repairs to.....	1 00
Cups, agate, 7 doz.....	11 00
Clothes pins, 12 doz.....	60
Casting for range.....	3 80
Chimneys, lamp, 6 doz.....	4 50
Combs, 1 doz.....	1 80
Force cup, 1 only.....	75
Ferrule, 1 only.....	35
Frying pan, 1 only.....	45
Grease catcher, 1 only.....	1 00
Grate for oven, 1 only.....	1 50
Gloves, rubber, 1 pair.....	1 00
Iron, Russian, 113 lbs.....	14 69
Kettles, agate, 5 only.....	6 05
Knife, bread, 1 only.....	2 00
“ butcher, 6 only.....	1 74
Lawn mower, parts for.....	4 13
Milk can handles, 1 doz.....	2 50
Molasses gate, 1 only.....	35
Oil for rifles, 3 bottles.....	75
Padlocks, ½ doz.....	5 10
Print, 18 yds.....	1 80
Potato parers, and parts for.....	23 70
Pots, enamel, 2 only.....	2 40
Rakes, garden, 12 only.....	5 87
Razors, 1 doz.....	14 00
“ repairs to.....	2 00
Razor hones, 2 only.....	1 50
Rat traps, 2 only.....	1 20
Scoops, 3½ doz.....	33 78
Spoons, 2 only.....	20
“ table, 2 gross.....	8 00
Sponge, 1 only.....	25
Saw blade, butchers', 1 only.....	50
Shovels, 2 doz.....	15 73
Tin, 20 boxes.....	130 00
Thermometers, 2 only.....	30
Washboards, 3 only.....	70

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Prison Utensils.

Wringer, 1 only.....	\$ 8 00
Wire cloth, 5½ ft.....	2 20
“ iron, 187 lbs.....	4 78
Duty.....	41
Freight and express.....	2 30
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	446 51

Land and Buildings.

Bends, 4 only.....	\$ 1 50
Boxes, outlet, 4 only.....	80
Basin, 1 only.....	85
Bolts, expansion, 250 only.....	8 00
Castings, 198 lbs.....	6 76
Cement, 575 barrels.....	914 25
Couplings, 2½ lbs.....	35
Conduit, 680 ft.....	85 27
Condulets, 22 only.....	14 28
Chimney cleanouts, 4 only.....	9 20
Electric fittings, sundry.....	81 92
Electroliers, 6 only.....	54 17
Duplex cable, 105 ft.....	27 64
Iron conduit, 1,150 ft.....	118 15
Key sockets, 57 only.....	8 55
Condulet, 76 ft.....	26 26
Cable, 610 ft.....	13 35
Elbows, 54 only.....	4 74
Furnace, 1 only.....	125 41
Fasteners, window, 1 doz.....	1 25
Glass, 144 lights.....	43 06
Hair, plasterers', 105 lbs.....	6 00
Hinges, 4½ doz.....	16 72
Iron, bar, 14,414 lbs.....	322 32
“ galvanized, 1,344 lbs.....	61 91
“ sheet, 811 lbs.....	36 50
Lumber, hemlock, 3,763 ft.....	79 01
“ pine, 29,760 ft.....	1,020 96
“ maple, 2,538 ft.....	109 13
“ spruce, 8,984 ft.....	227 58
Lead, pig, 1,199 lbs.....	47 96
“ red, 25 lbs.....	1 25
“ pipe, 8 lbs.....	56
Nuts, hexagon.....	7 74
Nails, wire, 7 kegs.....	17 95
Pipe, iron, 1,737 lbs.....	110 87
“ galvanized, 107½ ft.....	13 95
Professional services re purchase of land.....	36 35
Paper, building, 10 rolls.....	6 00
Plaster paris, 1 barrel.....	2 25
Pulleys, sash, 10 doz.....	6 80
Lime, 23 bushels.....	6 90
Lath, metal, 756 sq. yds.....	109 80
Locks, mortice, 7 doz.....	8 15
Reducer, 1 only.....	26
Radiators, 12 only.....	200 50
Registers, 2 only.....	1 80
Steel, sheet, 376 lbs.....	9 40
“ reienforcing, 717 bars.....	435 00
“ 109 lbs.....	3 27
Sand, 679½ yds.....	592 47
Steam hose clamps, 24 only.....	2 22
Speaking tube whistles, 2 only.....	70
Staples, 115 lbs.....	11 50
Screws, wood, 2 gross.....	30
“ coach, 300 only.....	2 13
Switches, ceiling, 3 only.....	4 35
T's, 10 only.....	4 24
Traps, soil, 1 only.....	1 25
Tanks, closet, 3 only.....	22 50

KINGSTON—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.		MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.	
Land and Buildings.		Travelling Expenses.	
Tile, 45 ft.....	\$ 5 40	Departmental Officers:	
Valves, 12 only.....	15 05	G. W. Dawson.....	\$ 52 05
Vents, air, 1 only.....	1 25	E. J. Adams.....	45 60
Varnish, floor, 10 gals.....	20 00	G. Smith.....	76 45
Y's, 1½ doz.....	8 88	R. R. Creighton.....	137 18
Customs entries.....	50	G. A. Pratt.....	26 67
Duty.....	95 57	Penitentiary Officers:	
Freight and express.....	75 41	D. Phelan, M.D..	253 55
	5,317 43	R. J. Burns.....	11 95
Less refund of expenditure..	135 85	G. Sullivan.....	3 55
	5,181 58	Return of prisoners.....	102 80
		Street car tickets.....	44 00
			753 80
		Special.	
		Prizes for rifle and revolver practice.	\$ 50 00
		Salary of purchasing agent	175 00
			225 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Advertising.....	\$24 30	Total.	\$148,141 69

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

KINGSTON.

RECAPITULATION.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>					
Salaries and retiring allowances		74,073	30		
Uniforms and mess		3,503	09		
				77,576	39
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>					
Rations		23,978	90		
Clothing and medicines		6,853	57		
				30,832	47
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>					
Freedom suits and allowances		3,418	42		
Transfer and interment			11 80		
				3,430	22
<i>Working Expenses—</i>					
Heat, light and water		10,439	35		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery		4,336	65		
Chapels, schools and library			436 05		
Office expenses		1,054	47		
				16,265	52
<i>Industries—</i>					
Farm		1,551	33		
Trade shops		10,442	34		
Binder twine			239 51		
				12,233	18
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>					
Machinery			105 10		
Furnishing			1,066 62		
Utensils and vehicles			446 51		
Land, buildings and walls		5,181	58		
				6,799	81
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Advertising and travel		778	10		
Special		225	00		
				1,003	10
Total				148,141	69

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued.

STAFF.—Continued.

<i>Mess.</i>	
Beef, 3,248 lbs.....	\$194 23
Baking soda, 112 lbs.....	2 25
Coffee, 25 lbs.....	6 25
Corn, 10 lbs.....	40
Carraway seed, 1 lb.....	16
Currants, 83 lbs.....	5 81
Canned salmon, 111 tins.....	18 81
Extracts, lemon, 2 lbs.....	2 00
Eggs, 140 doz.....	39 25
Fish, B. Cod, 580 lbs.....	37 70
" haddock, 423 lbs.....	33 84
Ginger, 5 lbs.....	1 25
Mustard, 36 lbs.....	7 20
Milk, 197½ gals.....	39 67
Nutmegs, 1 lb.....	40
Rolled oats, 1 pckg.....	15
Raisins, 84 lbs.....	5 04
Sugar, 1 bag.....	4 60
Freight and express.....	5 07
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	776 50

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations.

Barley, 500 lbs.....	\$ 15 00
Beans, 13,935 lbs.....	487 73
Beef, 74,163 lbs.....	4,434 96
Christmas extras.....	43 32
Flour, 2,540 bags.....	6,126 00
Herrings, 47 bbls.....	282 00
Lard, 320 lbs.....	44 80
Mutton, 225 lbs.....	13 50
Molasses, 2,435 gals.....	925 19
Pepper, white, 221 lbs.....	44 20
Potatoes, 75,045 lbs.....	772 42
Pork, 113 bbls.....	2,881 50
Rolled oats, 4,950 lbs.....	173 25
Rice, 3,000 lbs.....	97 50
Sugar, 8,696 lbs.....	347 84
Salt, coarse, 19,100 lbs.....	133 70
Split pease, 4,500 lbs.....	157 50
Tea, 1,100 lbs.....	176 00
Vinegar, 184 gals.....	40 50
Yeast, 208 lbs.....	62 40
Freight and express.....	16 34
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	17,275 95

Convict Clothing.

Buckles, black, 2 grs.....	\$ 1 44
Boots, rubber, 3 pairs.....	13 20
Buttons, 35 grs.....	7 00
Burrs, 3 lbs.....	2 25
Cotton, grey, 304 yds.....	23 56
Cheese cloth 120 yds.....	4 20
Denim, 9,915 yds.....	2,034 92
Gingham, 115 yds.....	13 80
Laces, leather, 35½ grs.....	40 50
Leather, upper, 574 lbs.....	241 08
" sheep skin, 165 lbs.....	74 25
" sole, 3, 630 lbs.....	798 60
" split, 303 lbs.....	66 66
" welt, 49 lbs.....	18 13

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Convict Clothing.

Nails, iron, 60 lbs.....	\$ 3 00
" shoe, 10 lbs.....	80
Oil neatsfoot, 20 gals.....	18 00
Prison cloth, 1,613½ yds.....	1,395 48
Pegs, 3 bush.....	3 15
Rivets, steel, 100 lbs.....	8 00
Rivets and burrs.....	6 00
Straw hats, 15 doz.....	15 00
Shirting, galatea, 3,534½ yds.....	375 51
Tape, 15 grs.....	6 75
Tacks, shoe, 52 lbs.....	7 80
Thread, Barbours, 25 lbs.....	20 00
" wax machine, 39 lbs.....	39 45
" cotton, 8 grs.....	40 80
" 50 lbs.....	17 50
" white, 1 grs.....	4 80
" linen, 10 boxes.....	11 80
" linen, 6 lbs.....	8 88
Underclothings, 263½ doz.....	1,101 43
Wax, shoe, 15 lbs.....	1 50
Yarn, 600 lbs.....	223 51
Baling, containers, etc.....	1 95
Freight and express.....	22 40

6,676 10

Less refund of expenditure.....

1,796 34

4,879 76

Medicines and Medical Comforts.

Apples, 2 doz.....	\$ 20
Bovril, 5 cans.....	1 25
Bananas, 2 doz.....	40
Biscuits, soda, 6 boxes.....	1 75
" tea, 2 lbs.....	32
Butter, 297 lbs.....	83 16
Cornstarch, 25 lbs.....	2 50
Drugs.....	364 74
Eggs, 27½ doz.....	8 51
Felt, green, 1 yd.....	55
Flour, buckwheat, 5 lbs.....	20
Hot water bags, 2 only.....	1 50
Ice bags, 3 only.....	3 00
Jam, 2 boxes.....	50
Lemons, 2½ doz.....	45
Mustard, 16 lbs.....	3 20
Milk, 726½ gals.....	146 05
Medicinal instruments—	
Pulverisator, 1 only.....	9 50
Gum lancet, 1 only.....	65
Forceps, 3 pairs.....	6 35
Methylated spirits, 10 gals.....	6 50
Nutmegs, 1 lb.....	40
Professional services, (twice).....	250 00
Spectacles, 4 pairs.....	4 00
Sherry, 1½ gals.....	6 00
Tomatoes, 2 cans.....	25
Tapioca, 2 lbs.....	16
Tobacco, 91 lbs.....	40 96
Postage.....	19
Freight and express.....	13 28
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	956 52

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Lavatory, with fittings, 1 only..	\$ 14 55
Lamp black, 50 lbs.....	5 50
Locks, pad, 6 doz.....	111 40
" Yale, 11 only.....	13 70
Lye, 80 doz.....	36 00
Lead, pig, 634 lbs.....	24 41
" white, 7,450 lbs.....	469 35
" red, 1,269 lbs.....	62 18
Millboard, 96½ lbs.....	4 83
Moth balls, 25 lbs.....	1 00
Mall knees, 2,627 lbs.....	157 62
Nipples, radiator, 2 doz.....	2 16
Nails, wire, 33 kegs.....	83 75
Offsets, soil pipe, 2 only.....	4 20
Oil, linseed, 217½ gals.....	139 09
Pulleys, sash, 3 doz.....	4 80
Paper, fly, 6 boxes.....	2 10
" wall, 230 pieces.....	50 69
" border, 192 yds.....	9 07
Plants, mixed, 200 only.....	15 00
Posts, cedar, 54 only.....	235 00
Putz pomade, 5 gross.....	22 50
Poison, rat, 1 doz.....	1 75
" roach, 1 doz.....	1 75
Plugs, 14 5-12 doz.....	9 08
Pipe, 380½ lbs.....	26 62
" black iron, 2,714 lbs.....	58 76
" " 1,930 ft.....	142 72
" " 3 lengths.....	91
" soil, 6 lengths.....	7 65
" " 400 ft.....	156 73
" galvanized, 1,116 ft.....	75 59
" lead, 68 lbs.....	4 08
Paste, 2 doz boxes.....	3 00
Rivets, 1 lb.....	20
Rope, wire, 500 ft.....	47 50
" galvanized, 1,500 ft.....	136 39
Salt, fine, 1 bag.....	1 35
Size, 25 lbs.....	50
Screws, log, 200 only.....	2 97
" 171 gross.....	43 74
Switches, 2 doz.....	3 84
Sockets, 9 doz.....	15 66
Sand paper, 1½ reams.....	5 63
Soap, laundry, 10,200 lbs.....	408 00
Steel, machine, 909 lbs.....	30 50
" scrap, 35 lbs.....	93
" 290 lbs.....	7 25
" core, 2,776 lbs.....	222 08
" cast, 868 lbs.....	84 39
Shades, 2½ doz.....	5 45
Splicing compound, 10 lbs.....	5 20
Solder, 25 lbs.....	4 88
Tape, white, 16 rolls.....	80
" 20 lbs.....	18 80
Telephone set, 1 only.....	11 00
Toppins, 192 only.....	2 30
Turpentine, 320 gals.....	247 00
Tin, ingot, 233½ lbs.....	77 06
Toilet paper, 30 boxes.....	190 30
Traps, 7 only.....	4 42
Tar, coal, 15 barrels.....	51 00
Tacks, cut, 7 doz.....	1 87
T's, 7½ doz.....	14 13
Tuyer blocks, 18 only.....	18 00
Tap, ¼, 1 only.....	50
Telephone receivers, 3 only.....	5 25
Unions, 8 doz.....	13 83
Valve, 19 only.....	36 55
Varnish, white, 2½ gals.....	6 25
" wearing, 5 gals.....	13 75

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Valve cylinder for flushometer, 1 only...	\$ 1 75
" discs, 9½ doz.....	9 92
Whiting, 1,344 lbs.....	6 65
Wire, r. c., 5,031 ft.....	45 16
" steel, 24 ft.....	35
" cord, 598 ft.....	6 13
" spring, 2½ lbs.....	1 01
" 25 lbs.....	1 25
" galvanized, 288 lbs.....	9 50
" cloth, 23 pieces.....	11 50
Y's, 3½ doz.....	14 95
Zinc, white, 100 lbs.....	8 76
Postage.....	19
Duty on steel.....	130 40
Containers.....	2 75
Freight and express.....	125 83
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	6,473 49

Maintenance of Machinery.

Anti-friction metal, 27½ lbs.....	\$ 4 95
Asbestos cement, 16 bags.....	20 00
Belting, 9 ft.....	13 32
" leather, 100 ft.....	75 46
Comp. bibbs, 6 only.....	2 91
Carbon, brushes, 34 only.....	17 91
Glasses, for oiler, 1 doz.....	1 80
Graphite, powder, 10 lbs.....	1 20
Inspection of boilers, 1 year.....	40 00
Lace leather, 13½ lbs.....	9 45
Lubricator, ½ pint, 1 only.....	8 00
Nuts, 115 lbs.....	6 15
Oil, cylinder, 273 gals.....	103 74
" dynamo, 47½ gals.....	23 75
" machine, 468 gals.....	117 02
Oakum, 100 lbs.....	3 50
Parts of machinery, 54 only.....	133 71
Packing, spiral, 31 1-6 lbs.....	17 08
" rainbow, 25 9-16 lbs.....	18 92
" sheet, 15½ lbs.....	2 56
Pipe, brass, 6 ft.....	45
Rivets, 1 gross.....	70
Sal ammoniac, 50 lbs.....	4 75
Steel, machinery, 203 lbs.....	5 58
" cast, 256 lbs.....	21 71
Soda, ash, 600 lbs.....	6 12
Steam traps, 3 only.....	39 94
Screen, 1 only.....	7 00
Valves, air, 2 only.....	86
" Jenkins, 19 only.....	21 10
Washers, rubber, 4 doz.....	60
" hexagon, 1 doz.....	1 20
" 50 lbs.....	2 90
Containers.....	1 15
Postage.....	11
Freight and express.....	33 35
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	768 95

Chapels, Schools and Libraries.

Books, copying, 24 doz.....	\$ 19 20
" arithmetics, 1 doz.....	2 25
" readers, 3 doz.....	8 00
" spelling, 2 doz.....	96
" French course, 3 doz.....	15 00
" Roman Catholic chapel, 14 doz.....	52 20

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.		INDUSTRIES.—Continued.	
<i>Chapels, Schools and Libraries.</i>		<i>Farm.</i>	
Books, Mission, 3 doz.....	\$ 10 80	Hose, rubber, 80 ft.....	\$ 15 20
“ dictionaries, 3 doz.....	24 00	Hoes, 1 doz.....	4 50
“ library, 500 only.....	50 00	Harness dressing, $\frac{1}{4}$ gal.....	75
Charcoal, 8 boxes.....	3 60	Handles, fork, $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 75
Care of chapel and linen.....	54 65	Leather, harness, 100 lbs.....	27 00
Chaplets, 2 gross.....	14 40	“ collar, $57\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	13 51
Church register, 1 only.....	2 25	Lentils, 2 bushels.....	3 50
Hosts, 2 only.....	6 56	Mower, 1 only.....	47 50
Incense, 4 boxes.....	4 00	Manure, 30 cars.....	535 00
Organist's salaries, 2 for 1 year.....	100 00	Oats, 3,570 lbs.....	55 78
Repairing organs, 2 only.....	69 05	Ploughs, 3 only.....	37 00
Scapulars, 3 gross.....	4 50	Parts of machines.....	57 10
Sanctuary oil, 10 gals.....	14 50	Pease, 50 bushels.....	70 00
Slates, 3 doz.....	4 32	Paris green, 175 lbs.....	31 50
Slate pencils, 5 boxes.....	80	Potash, 10 lbs.....	2 00
Subscriptions to magazines, 12 only.....	26 55	Rubber, 4 pieces.....	16 00
Tapers, 50 lbs.....	20 00	Repairs to plows, 2 only.....	2 25
Wine, 3 5-8 gals.....	4 65	“ seeder, 1 only.....	1 50
Containers.....	1 70	“ mower, 1 only.....	19 36
Freight and express.....	4 35	Scythe stones, 4 only.....	23
	518 29	Shears, grass, 1 pair.....	1 50
		Snaiths, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	4 06
		Scythes, 1 doz.....	9 60
		Straw, 9,300 lbs.....	26 98
		Soap, harness, 1 doz.....	5 00
		Screens, potato, 2 only.....	3 25
		Seeds.....	2 53
		Tar, pine, 2 gals.....	80
		Veterinary services.....	41 50
		Wooden frame saddles, 2 only.....	60
		Containers.....	3 97
		Freight and express.....	12 75
			2,630 79
<i>Office Expenses.</i>		<i>Trade Shops.</i>	
Clock dials, 1,000 only.....	\$ 8 00	Awls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	\$ 3 90
Certificate of baptism.....	25	“ stabbing, 1 gross.....	1 25
Postage.....	123 37	“ sewing, 1 gross.....	1 65
Premium on officers' bonds for 1910.....	24 00	“ strip, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1 00
Printing.....	362 90	“ brad, 2 sets.....	90
Stationery.....	295 37	Acid, oxalic, 2 lbs.....	20
Telephones and connections.....	112 10	Architects' triangle, 1 only.....	23
Telegrams.....	35 56	Axes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6 only.....	45
Repairs to typewriter.....	50	Buckles, black, 2 gross.....	1 68
Subscriptions to papers.....	20 00	Boot tree stogie, 1 only.....	8 00
Freight and express.....	15 11	Brass, sheet, 24 lbs.....	5 28
	997 16	Bristles, 1 lb.....	6 50
		Beeswax, 50 lbs.....	22 50
		Brushes, paint, $10\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	49 66
		“ kalsomine, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	12 47
		“ sash tools, 1 doz.....	1 12
		Bolt clipper, 1 only.....	6 00
		Braces, 3 only.....	5 88
		Bolts, carriage, 700 only.....	3 77
		“ stove, 600 only.....	1 46
		“ sticker, 2 doz.....	4 80
		Bits; auger, 18 only.....	2 60
		“ 4 sets.....	9 00
		Bell, magneto, 1 only.....	7 25
		Cardboard, 75 sheets.....	1 00
		Colours, 127 lbs.....	45 30
		Charcoal, 54 bags.....	16 20
		Chalk, marking, 10 lbs.....	60
		“ tailors, 7 boxes.....	4 75
		Chain, 19 lbs.....	1 90
		Castors, 24 sets.....	8 82
		Chisels, 3 sets.....	10 25
		“ 22 only.....	9 65
<i>INDUSTRIES.</i>			
<i>Farm.</i>			
Axle nuts, union, 4 only.....	\$ 75		
Barley, 50 bushels.....	41 50		
Bran, 4 tons.....	91 60		
Buckwheat, 525 lbs.....	4 88		
Brass rings, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	3 61		
Buckles, tug, 6 pairs.....	3 00		
“ double, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	8 40		
Binder twine, 100 lbs.....	10 00		
Boar pig, 1 only.....	15 00		
Baskets, 2 doz.....	6 00		
Camphor, 1 lb.....	60		
Clippers, horse, 1 pair.....	1 25		
Curry combs, 6 only.....	1 25		
Castings, 28 lbs.....	1 12		
Examining horses, 2 only.....	8 00		
Feed, Eureka, 10 tons.....	255 00		
“ barley, 20 tons.....	548 00		
“ corn, 2 tons.....	58 00		
Grain, 479 bushels.....	59 89		
Grindstones, 74 lbs.....	71		
Hay seed, 400 lbs.....	37 53		
“ 1 bush.....	2 50		
Horses, 2 only.....	405 00		
Horseshoe nails, 50 lbs.....	4 50		
Horseshoes, 100 lbs.....	3 50		
Horse medicine.....	4 20		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Canada Plate, 6 boxes.....	\$ 15 00
Copper, square, 62½ lbs.	12 50
Cement roller, 1 only.....	5 50
Coal, smiths', 77,400 lbs.....	194 66
Chair webbing, 72 yds.....	1 75
Carbon, Bisnep, 7 lbs.....	2 10
Drills, 3½ doz.....	10 85
Dies, 1 set.....	5 25
Duck, black, 12 yds.....	4 08
Drawknife, 4 only.....	1 81
Drawing pins, 24 doz.....	57
Emery straps, 1 doz.....	1 65
" flour, 100 lbs.....	5 00
Emery wheel dresser, 1 only.....	40
Emery wheels, 9 only.....	52 53
Emery cloth, 1 ream.....	17 10
Elastic, 1 yd.....	75
Felt buffing wheels, 4 only.	39 60
Files, 69½ doz.....	152 78
Force cups, 2 only.....	1 50
Gauges, 7 only.....	1 03
Gloves (electricians'), 1 pair.....	3 50
Glazier's diamonds, 2 only.....	13 00
Gasoline, 23½ gals.....	6 00
Glue, 100 lbs.	10 00
Glass, 2 cases.....	7 80
Gutta percha, 19½ ozs.....	4 87
Gauges, carpenters', 2 only.....	71
" surface, 1 only.	2 50
Grindstone, 122 lbs.....	1 53
Hammers, 1 only.....	46
Heater coils, 6 sets.....	28 10
Hinges, brass, 16 doz.....	7 97
" spring, 2 doz.....	1 70
" 2 doz.....	18
Handles, awl, 7 doz.....	2 40
" bureau, 3 doz.....	2 34
Hickory, 1½ cord.....	30 00
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross.....	2 27
Hoes, mortar, ½ doz.....	3 75
Hair seal skins, 12 skins.....	66 00
Hoist, horse power, 1 only.....	175 00
Ink, printers', 20 lbs.....	6 80
Iron, galvanized, 2,564 lbs.....	98 00
" 50 lbs.....	1 40
Knives, shoe, 2 doz.....	2 80
" pocket, 2 only.....	82
Leather, buffing, 10 sides.....	43 20
" dongoli, 117½ ft.	29 71
" box-calf, 150 ft.....	40 92
" roan skins, 8 skins.....	14 16
Level glasses, 2 doz.....	65
Lasts, 82 pairs.....	47 00
Lumber, basswood, 1,028 ft.....	33 92
" hickory, 125 ft.....	26 04
Locks, Yale, 5 doz.....	28 00
" common, 1 doz.....	2 00
" cupboard, 3 doz.....	9 10
Millboard, 13 bales.....	20 04
Mason's lines, 7½ lbs.....	2 56
Moss, 312 lbs.....	31 20
Nail sets, 1 doz.....	80
" puller, 1 only.....	85
Nails, chair, 6x.....	3 00
Nippers, 2 pairs.....	1 35
Needles, 15 papers.....	1 50
" bent, 2 only.....	05
" 16 doz.....	5 70
" 600 only.....	8 60
Oil, sewing machine, 4 gals.....	3 95
" hard, 5 gals.....	5 00

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Oil stone, 3 only.....	\$ 1 75
Pincers, 6 only.....	2 25
Planes, 23 only.	44 26
Pencils, carpenters', 18 doz.....	5 76
Parts of tools.....	3 90
Paper, blue print, 61 rolls.....	33 82
" drafting, 1 roll.	5 10
" " 58 lbs.....	3 48
" tracing cloth, 1 roll.....	7 00
Pliers, 2 pairs.....	2 25
Pumice stone, 20 lbs.....	1 60
Plug taps, 7 only.....	1 25
Putty knives, 6 only.....	51
Plug and die, 1 only.....	61
Punch, spring roll, 1 only.	75
Polarity indicator, 1 only.....	1 50
Rasps, 10 inch, 2 doz.....	4 70
Rubber cement, 1 doz. cans.	4 62
Rules, 4 1-12 doz.	15 19
Rope, 662 lbs.....	61 92
" wire, 180 ft.....	12 41
Repairs to shuttle.....	47
" derrick winch, 2 only.....	16 25
Shoe for derrick, 1 only.....	19 00
Step for derrick, 1 only.....	17 00
Shellac, white, 5 gals.	9 75
Shellac, brown, 5 gals.....	8 75
Subscription to <i>Sartorial Art</i> , year.....	12 00
" <i>Clay Worker</i> , 1 year.....	2 00
Screw eyes, 1 gross.....	25
Sponges, 2 doz.....	3 00
Scraper, 1 only.....	11
Sea grass, 390 lbs.	9 76
Screw drivers, 3 only.....	1 13
Snips, 4 pairs.....	4 55
Steel, cast, 1,486 lbs.....	119 28
" plate, 1 piece.....	2 00
Saws, jewellers', 1 doz.....	10
" hack, 9 doz.....	7 44
" circular 18-inch, 1 only.....	4 05
" band, 120 ft.....	13 20
" 14 only.	1 80
" panel, 1 only.....	1 00
" buck, 2 only.....	2 34
" keyhole, 3 only.....	36
" jig, 1 only.....	13
" web, 2 10-12 doz.....	5 36
Solder, silver, 2 boxes.....	2 15
Scoops, 2 doz.....	21 60
Shovels, 3 doz.....	34 20
Steel squares, 19 only.....	10 43
Spring scale, 1 only.....	50
Screws, coach, 100 only.....	77
" 35 gross.....	5 57
Spoke shave, 4 only.....	2 18
Sand paper, 5 reams.....	19 65
Shears, tailors', 1 pair.....	8 87
Saw set, 1 only.....	63
Scissors, 1 pair.....	97
Tin, 3 boxes.....	17 25
" ingot, 111 lbs.....	36 63
Tape line, steel, 1 only.....	8 00
Tapes, tailors', 1 doz.....	45
Thimbles, 1 gross.....	1 80
Trowels, ½ doz.....	7 53
Turn-screws, 3 only.....	1 02
Tacks, gimp, 1 doz.....	31
Thread, bookbinders, 3 lbs.	3 25
Vise, 3 only.	24 33
Varnish, car, 5 gals.....	10 00
Wood filler, 1 gal.....	1 40

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

• Trade Shops.

Welding compound, 90 lbs.....	\$ 6 75
Wire netting, 447 ft.	19 44
Wire, stove pipe, 20 lbs....	1 00
“ tinned, 10 lbs.....	67
“ r. c., 504 ft.	4 26
“ iron, 142 ft.	3 41
Wrenches, monkey, 2 only.....	93
Yard stick, 1 only.....	30
Postage.....	53
Containers, cans, 3 only.....	1 50
Freight and express.	38 16
	2,399 78

PRISON EQUIPMENT

Machinery.

Tube boiler, 1 only.....	\$2,500 00
Fitting and installation.....	187 24
Oil filter, 1 only.....	45 00
Flanges, 9 only.	20 05
T's, 2 only.	25 00
Valves, 2 only.....	65 00
Bolts and nuts, 122 only.....	6 32
	2,848 61

Furnishings.

Blankets, 1,743 lbs.....	\$ 688 47
Beds, iron cot, 50 only.....	242 24
Cocoa mats, 2 only.....	2 40
Carpet, 13 yds.....	14 30
Casters, 6 sets	2 40
Crash, 2,079 yds.	280 66
Clock, 1 only.....	4 56
Drawer pulls, 2 doz.....	96
Felt, 3 yds.....	1 65
“ mattress, 600 ft.	31 50
Forfar linen, 1,588½ yds.....	476 55
Gimp, 18 yds.....	90
Hooks, brass, cup, ½ gross.....	1 15
Hinges, brass, 1 doz.....	1 75
Leather, furniture, 15 ft.....	4 50
Musk, net, 5 yds.....	25
Mirror, 1 only.....	25
Oil cloth, 58 yds.....	20 30
Soap, shaving, 40 lbs.....	13 65
“ castile, 1,890 lbs	160 65
“ “ 36 doz.....	7 20
Ticking, 528½ yds.....	84 52
Towels, 5 doz.....	4 85
Whisks, 1 doz.....	1 25
Freight and express.	33 44
	2,080 35

Utensils and Vehicles

Anti-friction metal, 27½ lbs.....	\$ 4 95
Barbers' duster, 1 only	32
Brooms, 71 doz.....	165 15
Bolts, tire, 300 only.....	1 76
Burrs, copper, 1 lb.....	39
Butcher's knife, 1 only.....	49
Bucket ears, 77 lbs.....	11 95
Bath bricks, 10 doz.....	3 50

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Utensils and Vehicles.

Cartridges, 2,100 rounds.....	\$ 34 75
Cups and saucers, 1 doz.....	1 00
Crock, 4 gal, 1 only.....	80
Colours, 45 lbs.....	8 60
Coal sifter, 1 only.....	25
Clippers, toilet, 2 pairs.....	6 00
“ springs, 3 doz.....	4 00
Clock, 1 only.....	5 00
“ parts for.....	2 10
Casters, 12 sets.	2 40
Duster, feather, 1 only.....	1 00
Faucet, 1 only.....	15
Flower pots, 200 only.....	10 00
Hone, razor, 2 only.....	1 54
Iron, tinned, 159 lbs.....	13 91
“ Russian, 152 lbs.....	17 49
“ hoop, 830 lbs.....	30 71
“ galvanized, 2,593 lbs.....	98 83
Knives and forks, 1½ doz.....	2 60
Locks, 7 only.....	2 50
Lawn mowers, 2 only.....	13 50
Lumber, elm, 1,500 ft.....	53 00
Pot, 3-gallon, 1 only.....	1 55
Potato knives, 1 doz.....	90
Pearline, 12 boxes.....	45 60
Plates, dinner, 2½ doz.....	2 18
“ butter, ½ doz.....	15
Razors, ½ doz.....	6 00
Rivets, copper, 2 lbs.....	63
“ tinned, 1½ lbs.....	2 38
Rice root, 50 lbs.....	13 00
Rubber tubing, 7 ft.....	70
Scissors, 1 pair.....	57
Spoons, table, 2 gross.....	5 80
“ tea, 3 doz.....	1 49
Scoops, 3½ doz.....	40 50
Shovels, 4 doz.....	46 80
“ snow, 3 doz.....	13 50
Top for range, 1 only.....	3 78
Tape, metallic, 1 only.....	2 80
Tumblers, 1 doz.....	80
Tin, 35 boxes.....	197 50
Whisks, 1 doz.....	1 25
Whip, 1 only.....	2 50
Wire, tinsmiths', 577 lbs.....	13 97
“ annealed, 10 lbs.....	1 00
“ bright, 366 lbs.....	9 52
Freight and express.	13 26
	946 77

Land, Buildings and Walls

Brackets for electric poles, 75 only.	\$ 15 00
Buckles, 75 only.....	2 25
Blasting powder, 10 kegs.....	25 00
Cement, 620 barrels.	818 40
Electrical equipment, new cells.....	121 79
Iron, galvanized, 2,104 lbs.....	81 00
Lumber, spruce, 4,150 ft.....	91 30
“ oak, 2,265 ft.....	144 96
“ pine, 5,502 ft.....	187 07
Pipe, black, 206½ ft.....	6 91
Sash, pulleys, 6 doz.....	8 40
Screws, coach, 500 only.....	5 99
Sand, 16 cars.....	128 00
Steel, soft core, 31,750 lbs.....	2,587 77
“ wire ply, 687 lbs.....	54 96
Saw dust, 75 bags.....	3 00
Ventilators, 12 only, 115 lbs.....	4 33

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Concluded.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.		MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.	
<i>Lands. Buildings and Walls.</i>		<i>Special.</i>	
Wire, steel, 3,228 lbs.....	\$ 75 56	Salary of purchasing agent, 1 month ...	\$175 00
Sacks, cement, 2,480 only.....	248 00	Prizes for rifle and revolver competition	50 00
Freight and express.	279 67	Services of auctioneer.....	5 00
	4,889 36	Rent of railway siding.....	11 54
Less refund of expenditure....	173 20		241 54
	4,716 16		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
<i>Advertising and Travel</i>			
Advertising.....	\$ 16 20		
Travel, penitentiary officers.....	202 60		
" departmental officers.	325 71		
Expenses, return of paroled convict.	34 90		
	579 41		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

RECAPITULATION.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>				
Salaries and retiring allowances.....	61,031	62		
Uniforms and mess.....	3,078	12		
			64,109	74
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>				
Rations.....	17,275	95		
Clothing and medicines.....	5,836	28		
			23,112	23
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>				
Freedom suits and allowances.....	1,939	63		
Transfer and interment.....	341	70		
			2,281	33
<i>Working Expenses—</i>				
Heat, light and water.....	9,152	49		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....	7,242	44		
Chapels, schools and library.....	518	29		
Office expenses.....	997	16		
			17,910	38
<i>Industries—</i>				
Farm.....	2,630	79		
Trade shops.....	2,399	78		
			5,030	57
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>				
Machinery.....	2,848	61		
Furnishing.....	2,080	35		
Utensils and vehicles.....	946	77		
Land, buildings and walls.....	4,716	16		
			10,591	89
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Advertising and travel.....	579	41		
Special.....	241	54		
			820	95
Total.....			123,857	09

DORCHESTER.

STAFF.		STAFF.—Continued.	
Salaries.		Uniforms.	
General.		Serge, 212½ yds.....	\$ 254 70
Warden, 1, 12 m.....	\$2,200 00	Serge, khaki, 181½ yds.....	190 31
Surgeon, 1, 12 m.....	1,500 00	Tweed, 18 yds.....	18 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m.....	1,200 00	Thread, shoe, 3 lbs.....	2 10
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ \$1,000.00.....	2,000 00	“ twist, 1 lb.....	4 50
Storekeeper, etc., 1, 12 m.....	800 00	Uppers, tan, 48 pairs.....	77 55
Steward, etc., 1, 12 m.....	900 00	Uppers, ladies, 8 pairs.....	17 40
Engineer, 1, 12 m.....	1,000 00	“ balmoral, 46 pairs.....	59 80
Hospital overseer, etc., 1, 12 m.....	900 00	Postage.....	07
Matron, 1, 12 m.....	600 00	Containers.....	25
Deputy matron, 1, 12 m.....	450 00	Freight and express.....	8 28
Messenger, 1, 12 m.....	600 00		1,164 46
Fireman, 1, 12 m.....	600 00		
Industrial.		Mess.	
Trade instructors, 6, 12 m., @ \$800.00....	4,800 00	Apples, evaporated, 150 lbs.....	\$ 13 50
Trade instructors, 3 broken periods.....	1,440 79	Biscuits, soda, 1 box.....	1 27
Stable guards, 2, 12 m., @ \$600.00.....	1,200 00	“ “ 42 lbs.....	2 74
Police.		Baking powder, 12 lbs.....	5 00
Deputy warden, 1, 12 m.....	1,500 00	Butter, 747½ lbs.....	192 97
Chief keeper, 1, 12 m.....	900 00	Canned tomatoes, 6 doz.....	6 48
Keepers, 4, 12 m., @ \$700.00.....	2,800 00	Coffee, 30 lbs.....	8 40
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m.....	800 00	Eggs, 16 doz.....	3 10
Watchmen, 2, 12 m., @ \$650.00.....	1,300 00	Ginger, ground, 10 lbs.....	1 80
Guards, 17, 12 m., @ \$600.00.....	10,200 00	Lemons, 4 doz.....	88
Guards, 1, 12 m., @ \$600.00, less deduc-	595 00	Lard, 100 lbs.....	13 76
tion.....	577 42	Mustard, 15 lbs.....	3 30
Guards, 2 broken periods.....	499 10	Onions, 100 lbs.....	3 50
Temporary police officers.....		Pepper, white, 20 lbs.....	4 00
	39,362 31	Prunes, 25 lbs.....	1 63
Retiring Gratuities.		Raisins, 112 lbs.....	8 40
Instructor John Downey.....	\$2,570 14	Spice, mixed, 4 lbs.....	80
Guard, D. H. McIsaac.....	77 21	Sugar, granulated, 641 lbs.....	32 05
Instructor Hicks.....	390 10	“ yellow, 586 lbs.....	26 46
	3,037 45	Freight and express.....	71
Uniforms.			330 75
Boot polish, 3½ doz.....	\$ 6 13	MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
“ 1 gal.....	1 75	Rations.	
Buttons, vest, 2½ gross.....	5 20	Barley, pot, 588 lbs.....	\$ 20 58
“ coat, 2 gross.....	6 00	Beans, 6,700 lbs.....	251 25
Badges, Red Cross, 1 pair.....	1 00	Beef, 34,184 lbs.....	2,351 86
Cloth, Italian, 116½ yds.....	52 43	Cornmeal, 3,136 lbs.....	62 72
Canvas, 150 yds.....	24 00	Christmas extras.....	18 97
Frieze, 63 yds.....	55 13	Flour, 610 barrels.....	3,346 00
Gloves, 38 pairs.....	39 00	Fish, cod, 4,870 lbs.....	194 80
Hats, cowboy, 2½ doz.....	59 03	Herring, 21 barrels.....	105 00
“ felt, ½ doz.....	11 25	Molasses, 972 gals.....	340 20
Lining, sleeve, 129 yds.....	20 64	Mutton, 420 lbs.....	28 90
Laces, 2 gross.....	2 25	Onions, 1,099 lbs.....	36 38
Leather, welt, 2 sides.....	11 00	Potatoes, 98½ bushels.....	39 60
“ sole, No. 1, 823 lbs.....	181 06	Pepper, white, 35 lbs.....	7 00
Mitts, 10 pairs.....	10 00	Rice, 448 lbs.....	14 56
Pocketing, 55 yds.....	11 00	Rolled oats, 9,900 lbs.....	346 50
Rubber heels, 1 pair.....	50	Salt, fine, 5,073 lbs.....	50 73
Scarlet cloth, 2½ yds.....	8 13	“ coarse, 2,514 lbs.....	12 59
Stay linen, 95 yds.....	15 20	Split pease, 1,764 lbs.....	57 33
Silesia, fancy, 63½ yds.....	10 80	Sugar, 7,597 lbs.....	341 80
		Tea, 550 lbs.....	88 00
		Vinegar, 37 gals.....	9 25
		Yeast, 260 lbs.....	91 00
		Freight and express.....	3 68
			7,818 70

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Clothing.

Buttons, pant, 4 gross	\$ 4 80
Cottonade, 120½ yds.....	20 49
Checked cloth, 615½ yds.....	532 19
Denim 271½ yds.....	57 69
Flannel, 124 yds.....	13 64
Freize, 31 yds.....	27 13
Galatea shirting, 1,089½ yds.....	129 35
Handkerchiefs, 34 doz.....	13 60
Hats, straw, 108 only.....	8 64
Laces, 7 gross.....	14 00
Leather, wax, 222 lbs.....	97 68
“ sole, 1,085 lbs.....	227 85
“ upper, 268 lbs.....	117 92
Moccasins, 2 doz. pairs.....	36 00
Nails, Hungarian, 20 lbs.	1 60
“ zinc, 25 lbs.	3 25
Rivets, shoe, 30 lbs.....	2 25
Underclothing, 80 doz.	334 40
Yarn, 750 lbs.....	279 38
Freight and express.	18 89
	<hr/>
	1,940 75

Medicines and Medical Comforts.

Apples, 4 doz.....	\$ 55
Biscuits, soda, 43½ lbs.	2 83
Bread, white, 52½ lbs.	2 89
Drugs and medicines.	292 65
Canned tomatoes, 2 doz.....	2 24
Professional assistance, 2 operations...	15 00
Eggs, 21 doz.....	1 86
Lemons, 7 doz.....	1 62
Oranges, 8 doz.....	2 90
Freight and express.	7 38
	<hr/>
	332 92

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Allowances and travel, 110 convicts. ...	\$1,007 05
Braces, 6 doz.	7 50
Cotton shirts, 1 doz.....	3 75
Canvas, 111 yds.....	7 49
Handkerchiefs, 6 doz.....	2 40
Hats, 6 doz.....	28 50
Holland, 5½ yds.....	94
Neckties, 6 doz.	6 00
Leather, sole, No. 2, 350 lbs.....	73 50
“ wax, 71 lbs.....	31 24
Shirts, top, 5 1-6 doz.....	20 45
Outfits for females, 12 only.....	88 37
Silesia, fancy, 70 yds.	6 12
Sateen, black, 134 yds.....	10 72
Tweed, 565½ yds.....	152 69
Thread, twist, 1 lb.	4 50
Underclothing, 12 doz.	53 88
	<hr/>
	1,505 10

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Transfers and Interments.

Expenses escort to Halifax with convict Domingo.....	\$ 16 20
Transfers to Kingston, 2 only.....	133 34
Parts for coffins.....	11 65
Services of coroner.....	6 00
Freight and express.	2 70
	<hr/>
	169 89

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Coal, egg, 75 tons.....	\$ 495 00
“ slack, 350 ⁷¹⁶ / ₁₀₀₀ tons.	847 66
“ round, 1,034 ⁷⁰⁴ / ₁₀₀₀ tons.....	3,833 87
Coal oil, 331 gals.....	59 58
Lamps, Tungsten, 199 only.....	157 21
Lantern, globes, 2 doz.	1 17
Electric current, 1 year.....	1,285 88
Matches, 10 boxes.....	4 20
Wicks, m. r., 1 doz.	1 25
	<hr/>
	6,685 82

Maintenance of Buildings.

Batteries, complete, 36 only.....	\$ 10 80
Bushings, 1 doz.....	38
Bibbs, brass, 1 doz.....	10 56
Cornice for roof, 240 ft.....	8 88
“ 20 corners.....	56
Cocks, stop, 6 only.....	5 46
Castings, 178 lbs.	7 12
Chloride of lime, 150 lbs.....	4 50
Colours, 100 lbs.....	5 00
“ 5 gals.....	8 82
Disinfecting fluid, 80 gals.....	56 00
Door knobs, 2 doz.....	2 40
Elbows, cast iron, 3 doz.....	1 70
Fire-clay, 500 lbs.....	5 00
Fire-brick, 300 only.	7 20
Glass, 1 case.....	16 00
“ 1 light.....	3 20
Iron, flat, 790 lbs.....	21 33
“ galvanized, 1,123 lbs.....	52 78
“ sheet, 1,126 lbs.....	52 92
Lead, black, 1 gross.	1 70
“ red, 25 lbs.	1 50
“ white, 100 lbs.....	6 35
Locks, 2 doz.....	2 95
Latches, thumb, 2 doz.	1 32
Oil, boiled, 45½ gals.....	28 17
Nails, wire, 20 kegs.....	53 75
“ clout, 200 lbs.....	18 40
Putty, 355 lbs.....	8 52
Plaster, Calc., 8 barrels.....	14 40
Paper, building, 230 rolls.....	180 97
“ fly, 1 case.....	3 70
Pitch, 30 casks.....	136 63
“ 2,403 lbs.....	19 22
Pipe, lead, 265 lbs.....	12 99
Roofing, 760 sq. ft.	25 46
Shingles, 30m.....	67 50
Soda, washing, 4,704 lbs.	47 04
Soap, chip, 1,000 lbs.....	55 00
“ P. Y., 1,500 lbs.....	67 50
Sink, enamelled, 1 only.....	2 75
Sal ammoniac, 50 lbs.....	7 00

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

DORCHESTER.—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

T's, cast iron, 3 doz.	\$ 2 70
Tin, block, 112 lbs.	39 20
Toilet paper, 6 cases.	68 75
Varnish, 10 gals.	12 00
Valves, globe, 16 only.	19 12
“ cylinder, 1 only.	2 25
Wire cloth, 3 yds.	72
Wall paper, 397 rolls.	73 85
Cartage.	80
Postage.	18
Customs duty.	2 82
Freight and express.	28 41

1,293 33

Maintenance of Machinery.

Belting, leather, 4-inch, 22 ft.	\$ 8 36
Glasses, water, 2 doz.	1 15
Inspection of boilers, 1 year.	40 00
Oil, machine, 92½ gals.	30 11
“ cylinder, 42 gals.	21 00
Parts for machines.	12 82
“ boilers.	22 45
Packing, canvas, 3½ lbs.	2 93
“ rubber, 12½ lbs.	6 25
Waste, cotton, 128 lbs.	12 16
Freight and express.	10 80

168 03

Chapels, Schools and Library.

Altar decorations and fittings.	\$ 14 50
Books, school, 6 doz.	13 23
“ chapel, 7 doz.	49 34
“ library, 1,047 only.	110 94
Organists' salaries, 2 for 1 year.	100 00
Surplice, 1 only.	2 50
Subscription to <i>Labour Gazette</i> , 1 year. .	20
Slates, 6 doz.	7 20
Slate pencils, 10 boxes.	1 60
Tapers, wax, 1 box.	70
Freight and express.	1 08

301 29

Office Expenses.

Buyers' Guide, 1 only.	\$ 5 00
Premium on officers' bonds, 1 year.	24 00
Postage, 1 year.	100 00
Printing, 1 year.	89 88
Stationery, 1 year.	75 32
Subscriptions to papers, 1 year.	29 20
Telegrams, 1 year.	15 50
Telephones, 9 months.	53 55
Freight and express, 1 year.	28 16

420 61

INDUSTRIES.

Farm.

Bran, 2 tons.	\$ 53 00
Brooms, push, 1 doz.	5 55

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Farm.

Brushes, horse, 1 doz.	\$ 4 20
Baskets, potato, 2 doz.	4 00
Chain, 91 lbs.	4 32
Curry combs, 1 doz.	1 50
Cornmeal, 12,740 lbs.	254 80
Cultivator, 1 only.	11 70
Disc drill, 1 only.	80 00
Forks, hay, 1 doz.	5 72
Grass seed, 1,200 lbs.	107 00
Horses, 1 team.	430 00
Harness, 1 set.	30 00
Hoes, 1 doz.	4 95
Handles, fork, 1½ doz.	2 98
“ axe, 2 doz.	2 00
Horse cards, 2 doz.	2 10
Iron, flat, 418 lbs.	10 66
Medicine.	17 48
Middling, 1 ton.	28 50
Oats, 807 bushels.	492 68
Phosphate, 3 tons.	89 25
Parts for machines.	34 58
Potato hooks, 1 doz.	6 74
Rugs, horse, 6 only.	16 50
Rivets, 7 lbs.	1 05
Rings, bull, 2 only.	50
Shafts, 2 pairs.	3 00
Spades, dyking, 1 doz.	16 50
Steel, toe calk, 40 lbs.	94
“ flat, 55 lbs.	4 13
Seeds.	20 62
Travel expenses of warden.	10 80
Whip sockets, 2 only.	28
Whips, carriage, 6 only.	2 89
Wire, hay, 90 lbs.	2 70
Containers.	7 74
Telephone tolls.	1 00
Veterinary services.	3 00
Customs charges.	1 08
Freight and express.	13 97

1,790 41

Less refund of expenditure. 31 88

1,758 53

Trade Shops.

Awls, pegging, 1 gross.	\$ 75
“ sewing, 1 gross.	1 35
Anvil, 254 lbs.	26 67
Bolts, car, 750 only.	5 36
Brushes, kalsomine, 4 doz.	55 76
“ tar, 1 doz.	3 00
“ white wash, ½ doz.	9 60
Blasting powder, 4 kegs.	11 00
Bristles, 1 oz.	41
Button hole cutter, 1 only.	2 00
Blocks, 4 only.	3 86
Bits, auger, 2 sets.	6 00
Braces, 1 doz.	1 78
Cotton, grey, 923 yds.	32 51
“ twilled, 119 yds.	12 79
Cottonade, 117 yds.	19 89
Colours, 150 lbs.	7 35
Copper, bar, 6½ lbs.	2 03
Clips, ¾-inch, 6 only.	1 31
Canvas, 100 yds.	6 75
Coal, blacksmiths', 21 tons.	84 00
Draw knives, ½ doz.	3 50
Derrick booms, 2 only.	50 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Drills, twist, 57 only.	\$ 6 00
Emery cloth, 10 quires.....	8 91
Eyelets, black, 5m.....	1 00
Fuse, 4 coils.....	2 60
Files, 17 doz.....	37 87
Force cup, rubber, 1 only.	29
Gasoline, 96½ gals.	21 20
Hooks, shoe, 6 lbs.....	3 90
Handles, awl, 2 doz.....	90
" pick, 2 doz.....	2 70
Hammers, 1 doz.	6 25
Handles, sledge, 6 doz.....	10 53
" hammer, 6 doz.....	9 60
Hard oil finish, 10 gals.....	12 00
Iron, flat, 959 lbs.....	23 80
" square, 239 lbs.....	6 20
" Russian, 132 lbs.	8 91
" galvanized, 787 lbs.....	36 99
" sheet, 440 lbs.	9 68
Japan, brown, 5 gals.....	4 25
Lasts, 8 pairs.	4 80
Lead, black, 2 doz.....	28
Leather, sole, No. 1, 67 lbs.....	14 74
" Canada calf, 21 lbs.....	15 75
" sheep skins, 52 lbs.....	15 60
Lumber, white pine, 7,440 ft.....	89 28
Mason lines, 1 doz.....	1 40
Nails, shoe, 12 lbs.....	72
" Hungarian, 120 lbs.....	9 60
" horse shoe, 50 lbs.....	5 94
Needles, machine, 156 only.....	3 90
" 3 doz. papers.....	90
Oil, sewing machine, ½ gal.....	75
Oil stones, 1½ lbs.	56
Plumbers' furnace, 1 only.....	6 00
Parts for tools.....	10 43
Pliers, cutting, 1 pair.....	1 25
Rivets, 10 lbs.....	80
" tinned, 12m.	2 64
Rope, 237 lbs.....	28 44
" wire, 150 ft.....	11 78
Rules, boxwood, 4 doz.....	22 20
Rubber cement, 1 doz.	1 50
Squares, steel, 1 doz.....	6 21
Saws, buck, ½ doz.....	4 97
" disc, 1 only.....	2 30
" hack, 1 doz.....	71
Screws, 6 gross.....	1 63
Shellac, 1 gal.....	3 50
Steel, tool, 32 lbs.....	2 64
" octagon, 342 lbs.....	28 21
" mild, 186 lbs.....	4 28
Shovels, 1 doz.....	12 68
Scoops, ½ doz.....	5 46
Stocks and dies, 2 sets.....	8 30
Stock, hand, 1 only.....	20 00
Snips, tanners, 2 pairs.....	2 25
Sal ammoniac, 25 lbs.....	3 50
Sand papers, 20 quires.....	4 62
Subscriptions to trade journals, 2 only	12 00
Tire binder, 1 only.....	18 75
Trowels, masons, 1 doz.....	6 75
Thread, cotton, 7 gross.....	28 70
" linen, 30 lbs.....	67 50
Tacks, carpet, 2 lbs.....	18
" shoe, 20 lbs.....	2 00
Turpentine, 47.02 gals.	27 20
Thimbles, 2 only.....	24
Tin, black, 54 lbs.....	18 90
Varnish, surfacing, 1 gal.	1 40
" carriage, 1 gal.	2 70

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Vise, trojan, 1 only.....	\$ 13 75
Wrenches, Stillson, 4 only ..	4 64
Wadding, 50 doz.....	10 50
Welding compound, 25 lbs...	1 89
Wire, iron, 50 lbs.....	1 35
" stove pipe, 50 lbs.....	2 00
Duty on button-hole cutter..	60
Postage	26
Freight and express.	66 54
	<hr/> 1,209 62

PRISON EQUIPMENT

Machinery.

Mast and derrick irons, 2 sets.....	\$650 00
Wire rope, 520 ft.....	39 00
Fittings for derrick.	3 60
	<hr/> 692 60

Furnishing

Blankets, wool, 481 lbs.....	\$189 99
Chair, office, 1 only.....	3 75
Crash, 540½ yds.....	48 65
Forfar linen, 433½ yds.	112 71
Linen, 645½ yds.....	167 83
" table, 6 yds.....	4 50
Pillows, 1 doz.....	7 50
Quilts, white, 1 doz.....	12 00
Soap, castile, 1,121 lbs.....	106 51
" barbers', 20 lbs.....	8 00
Freight and express.	8 19
	<hr/> 669 63

Utensils and Vehicles.

Axle arms, 4 only.....	\$12 00
Bunting, 18 yds.	3 42
Brooms, 10 doz.....	23 88
Brushes, shaving, 1 doz.....	1 50
Cups and saucers, 1 doz.....	1 90
Clippers, hair, 1 pair.....	3 06
Cartridges, rifle, 1,000 rounds.....	30 85
" revolver, 2,000 rounds.....	21 40
Coffee pot, 1 only.....	80
Crocks, 4 only.....	2 60
Combs, 2 doz.....	2 50
Double boiler, 1 only.....	75
Hand-cuffs, 3 pairs.....	14 25
Knives and forks, 1 doz.....	1 60
Mugs, 1 doz.....	1 50
Plates, dinner, 1 doz.....	1 50
" soup, 1 doz.....	1 50
Parts for range.....	5 00
Pots, iron with covers, 2 only.....	1 20
Razors, 6 only.....	5 50
Repairing clocks, 2 only.....	24 10
Shovels, 2 doz.	24 70
Spoons, 1 7-12 gross.....	5 45
Traps for barrow, steel, 2 only.....	11 00
Tea pots, 2 only	1 10

DORCHESTER.—Concluded.

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.		PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.	
<i>Utensils and Vehicles.</i>		<i>Lands, Buildings and Walls.</i>	
Tin, 8 boxes.....	\$ 46 00	Sash cord, 20 lbs.....	\$ 7 00
Wire, iron, 50 lbs.....	1 41	Tile, 3-inch, 600 ft.....	9 00
Whisks, 1 doz.....	2 50	T's, 1 only.....	88
Freight and express.....	1 51	Valve seats, 4 doz.....	2 64
	254 48	Valves, globe, 16 only.....	19 12
		Washers, bibb, 1 doz.....	10
		Cartage.....	18 38
		Packing.....	15
		Freight and express.....	48 15
			9,341 93
		Less refund of expenditure.....	105 40
			9,236 53
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		<i>Advertising and Travel.</i>	
		Advertising, 2 papers.....	\$ 27 00
		<i>Travel, Departmental Officers:</i>	
		Adams, E. J.....	104 15
		Creighton, R. R.....	92 76
		Dawson, G. W.....	50 00
		Pratt, G. A.....	3 95
		<i>Travel, Penitentiary Officers:</i>	
		Kirk, J. A.....	311 45
		Sundry.....	5 95
		Expenses return of paroled convicts, (2 only).....	60 70
			655 96
		<i>Special.</i>	
		Salary of purchasing agent, 1 month....	\$175 00
		Prizes for rifle and revolver competition.	50 00
		Commission on money orders.....	41
		Expenses re escape of 2 convicts.....	314 62
			540 03

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.	
<i>Lands, Buildings and Walls.</i>	
Bends, 3 only.....	\$ 1 50
Blasting powder, 2 kegs.....	5 50
Blue prints, 30 only.....	4 61
Basin, enamel, 1 only.....	4 50
“ lavatory and fittings, 1 only.....	13 45
Bushings, 3 doz.....	80
Castings, 206 lbs.....	12 36
Cleats, 500 only.....	6 00
Cock seats, 48 only.....	1 00
Cement, 911 barrels.....	1,685 35
Elbows, 8 doz.....	5 04
Electricians' services, 36 days.....	90 00
Electrical equipment.....	123 50
Hair, plasterers', 217 lbs.....	6 51
Hinges, 5 doz.....	1 20
Iron, flat, 3,665 lbs.....	93 71
“ round, 1,944 lbs.....	49 84
“ galvanized, 5,635 lbs.....	264 85
“ bar, 192 lbs.....	5 18
Japan, 5 gals.....	4 00
Lime, 300 casks.....	438 00
Locks, dead, 1 only.....	1 46
“ pad, 12 only.....	9 74
Lumber, pine, 3,000 ft.....	36 00
“ spruce, 25,928 ft.....	328 02
Lead, white, 500 lbs.....	27 25
Latches, night, 1 only.....	1 80
Nails, wire, 16 kegs.....	53 05
Pipe, galvanized iron, 267 ft.....	14 00
“ soil, 20 ft.....	4 00
“ black, 499 ft.....	23 46
Rivets, 28 lbs.....	2 13
Sawing lumber, 22,979 ft.....	39 03
Sand, 462½ tons.....	378 94
Stone for wall, 1,239½ tons.....	2,106 87
“ wing, 959½ tons.....	3,393 83

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

DORCHESTER.

RECAPITULATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>				
Salaries and retiring allowances	42,399	76		
Uniforms and mess.....	1,495	21		
			43,894	97
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>				
Rations	7,818	70		
Clothing and medicines. .	2,273	67		
			10,092	37
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>				
Freedom suits and allowances. .	1,505	10		
Transfer and interment.....	169	89		
			1,674	99
<i>Working Expenses—</i>				
Heat, light and water.....	6,685	82		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery. .	1,461	36		
Chapels, schools and library.....	301	29		
Office expenses.....	420	61		
			8,869	08
<i>Industries</i>				
Farm.....	1,758	53		
Trade shops. .	1,209	62		
			2,968	15
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>				
Machinery.....	692	60		
Furnishing.....	669	63		
Utensils and vehicles.....	254	48		
Land, buildings and walls.	9,236	53		
			10,853	24
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Advertising and travel..	655	96		
Special.....	540	03		
			1,195	99
Total..			79,548	79

MANITOBA.

STAFF.		STAFF.—Continued.	
Salaries.		Mess.	
General.		Sugar, granulated, 500 lbs.....	\$ 26 25
Warden, 1, 12 m.....	\$2,200 00	Tongue, 1 can.....	35
Surgeon, 1, 12 m.....	1,200 00	Tea, 1 lb.....	40
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ \$1,000.00.....	2,000 00	Vegetables, corn, 2 cans.....	20
Accountant, etc., 1, 12 m.....	1,500 00	“ pease, 2 cans.....	20
Steward, 1, 12 m.....	900 00	“ tomatoes, 2 cans.....	22
Engineer, 1, 12 m.....	1,000 00		438 12
Hospital overseer, 1, 12 m.....	900 00		
Industrial.		MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m.....	\$1,000 00	Rations.	
Trade instructors, 4, 12 m., @ \$800.00....	3,200 00	Beans, 1,822 lbs.....	\$ 77 44
Police.		Beef, 40,765 lbs.....	2,405 11
Deputy warden, 1, 12 m.....	1,500 00	Christmas extras.....	23 40
Keepers, 2, 12 m., @ \$800.00.....	1,600 00	Fish, jack, 2,258 lbs.....	67 74
Chief watchman, 1, 11 m., @ \$900.00....	825 00	Flour, 840 sacks.....	1,999 20
Guards, 14, 12 m., @ \$700.00.....	9,800 00	Molasses, 149 gals.....	71 52
Guards, 5, broken periods.....	1,986 53	Pepper, 35 lbs.....	8 75
Temporary police officers.....	525 95	Pease, split, 800 lbs.....	28 00
	30,137 48	Rolled oats, 3,200 lbs.....	112 00
Uniforms.		Rice, 896 lbs.....	40 32
Buttons, 2 gross.....	\$ 5 35	Salt, 5,965 lbs.....	53 70
Cap, staff, 1 only.....	4 50	Sugar, 3,551 lbs.....	186 43
“ hair, seal, 10 only.....	30 00	Tea, black, 330 lbs.....	52 80
“ peaks, 6 doz.....	15 00	Vinegar, 79 lbs.....	22 12
“ straps, 6 doz.....	2 70	Yeast, 90 lbs.....	37 80
Canvas, 350 yds.....	24 94	Freight and express.....	5 59
Coats, raccoon, 4 only.....	200 00		5,191 92
Frieze, 50 yds.....	43 75	Clothing.	
Felt, insole, 10½ lbs.....	13 45	Blue, 12 lbs.	\$ 2 40
Hair, cloth, 73 yds.....	18 25	Buckles, black, 1 gross.....	75
Hats, cowboy, 1½ doz.....	39 19	Brace elastic, 200 yds.....	30 00
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross.....	10	Cotton, twilled, 178 yds.....	18 69
Khaki, 210 yds.....	220 50	“ grey, 2,292½ yds.....	194 89
Leather, waxed calf, 44 lbs.....	35 20	Denim, 1,000 yds.....	212 50
“ French calf, 23 lbs....	31 05	Duffle, 50 yds.....	62 50
“ sole, 197 lbs.....	47 28	Duck, 96½ yds.....	14 44
“ glazed kangaroo, 53½ feet.....	21 40	Flannel, grey, 63 yds.....	6 62
“ silk cordovan, 47½ lbs.....	14 33	Hats, straw, 5 doz.....	5 50
“ moose hides, 3 only.....	19 50	Leather, mocca, 208 lbs.....	83 20
Padding, 77 yds.....	19 25	“ moose hides, 7 only.....	63 00
Rubber tissue, 2 lbs.....	2 00	“ cow hide, upper, 190 lbs..	85 50
Serge, 177½ yds.....	213 00	“ sole, 850 lbs.....	204 00
Silesia, fancy, 160½ yds.....	15 63	Prison cloth, 688½ yds.....	509 27
Freight and express.....	12 41	Silesia, black, 121 yds.....	8 77
	1,048 78	Shirting, galatea, 1,083½ yds.....	127 29
Mess.		Underclothing, 60 doz.....	250 80
Butter, 603 lbs.....	\$132 66	Yarn, 100 lbs.....	37 25
Beef, 2,200 lbs.....	129 73	Freight and express.....	31 59
Cornstarch, 12 packages.....	96		1,948 96
Cheese, 2½ lbs.....	38	Medicines and Medical Comforts.	
Essences, lemon, ½ doz.....	2 38	Biscuits, soda, 3 packages.....	5 75
Eggs, 3 doz.....	69	Bovril, 15 bottles.....	5 25
Flour, 60 sacks.....	112 80	Cotton truss stocking, 1 only.....	5 00
Marmalade, 1 jar.....	35	Drugs and medicines.....	118 37
Malta vita, 1 package....	15	Eggs, 3 doz.....	70
Oranges, 1 doz.....	40	Lemons, 1½ doz.....	45
		Maintenance of insane convict in Asylum, April 1 to July 10, 1909.....	121 25
		Mosquito netting, 5 yds.....	50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

MANITOBA.—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Medicines and Medical Comforts.

Sugar, granulated, 200 lbs.....	\$ 10 50
Tobacco, 15 lbs.....	13 50
" 4 plugs	50
Trusses, 2 only.....	4 48
Tomatoes, 2 cans.....	23
Postage.....	12
	<hr/>
	281 60

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits and Allowances.

Allowance and travel (50 convicts).....	\$349 35
Buttons, collar, 1 gross.....	42
Collars, 5 doz.....	4 95
Caps, 2 doz.....	9 00
Canvas, 100 yds.....	7 13
Handkerchiefs, 5½ doz.....	2 24
Hats, 2 doz.....	9 50
Leather, sole, 50 lbs.....	12 00
" box calf, 38 lbs.....	30 40
Mitts, wool, 1 doz.....	2 00
Mufflers, 1 doz.....	4 00
Shirts, white, 5 doz.....	22 45
Silesta, 211½ yds.....	15 58
Sateen, 210 yds.....	18 38
Ties, 5 doz.....	5 00
Tweed, 287½ yds.....	76 13
Wadding, 25 lbs.....	5 25
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	573 78

Transfers.

Female convict to Alberta Penitentiary.....	\$ 167 20
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WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Coal, soft, 536 tons.....	\$3,323 20
" egg, 92 9-10 tons	845 40
Coal oil, 2,500 gals.....	512 73
Lamp burners, 27 doz.....	21 45
Lanterns, 1 doz.....	7 00
Lantern globes, 42 doz.....	27 00
Signal oil, 5 gals.....	4 25
Wicks, lamp, 5 gross.....	2 00
" 2 rolls.....	1 30
Freight and express.....	9 00
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	4,753 33

Maintenance of Buildings.

Annunciator, 1 only.....	\$ 3 50
Bushings, cast iron, 3 only.....	17
Batteries, dry, 1 doz.....	3 60
Bath and fittings, 1 only.....	26 15
Bronze, 33 lbs.....	16 75
Black lead, 1 gross.....	2 00
Bends, 2 only.....	1 00
Cupboard catches, 1 doz.....	1 65
Chloride of lime, 1,253 lbs.....	56 38
Colours, 950 lbs.....	29 75
Drawer pulls, 2 doz.....	54
Elbows, 3 only.....	34
Emery cloth, 10 quires.....	9 00
Fly poison.....	10

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Hooks and eyes, 2 doz.....	\$ 26
Heaters, 5 only.....	64 83
Insect powder, 5 lbs.....	2 25
Ice, 60 tons.....	45 00
Japan, 20 gals.....	16 25
Locks, mortice, 3½ doz.....	11 16
Labour, repairing pipe and boiler.....	45 00
Lime, 288 bushels.....	69 12
Lye, 28 doz.....	28 00
Lath, 5,000 only.....	27 50
Lumber, fir, 4,960 ft.....	223 88
" common, 4,000 ft.....	156 00
" dimension, 2,897 ft.....	75 32
Lead, pure, 1,000 lbs.....	64 00
Moulding, 192 ft.....	11 52
Moth balls, 10 lbs.....	80
Nails, wire, 2 kegs.....	7 60
" finishing, 4 kegs.....	13 70
Oil, hard, 5 gals.....	8 75
" linseed, 41½ gals.....	31 25
" raw, 85½ gals.....	61 60
" boiled, 82½ gals.....	62 09
Putz pomade, 18 doz.....	6 30
Putty, 344 lbs.....	8 26
Plugs, bath, 12 only.....	75
" wrought, 12 only.....	13
Parts for windmill.....	1 50
" fuller bibbs.....	5 17
Pipe, black, 113½ ft.....	8 73
Paper, rosinized, 16 rolls.....	9 60
Rivets, iron, 2M.....	81
Reducers, 2 only.....	1 40
Soda, washing, 301 lbs.....	6 02
Soap, laundry, 3,226 lbs.....	169 37
Services re telephones.....	3 40
Sink and fittings, enamel, 1 only.....	17 70
Seeds, flower.....	6 25
Toilet paper, 1,100 packages.....	78 03
Turpentine, 41 gals.....	30 17
Unions, malleable, 12 only.....	1 30
Varnish, 5 gals.....	12 50
Wall paper, 220 rolls.....	54 70
" border, 228 yds.....	19 05
Wax, floor, 3 gals.....	4 80
Washing soda, 909 lbs.....	18 18
Wire, stove pipe, 5 lbs.....	26
Postage.....	05
Containers.....	2 10
Freight and express.....	87 14
Switching charges.....	6 00

1,736 48

Less refund of expenditure..... 3 65

1,732 83

Maintenance of Machinery.

Boiler compound, 600 lbs.....	\$ 60 00
Boiler inspection.....	30 00
Grate bars, 1,390 lbs.....	50 75
Oil, engine, 49 gals.....	29 40
" cylinder, 48 gals.....	48 00
Parts of machinery.....	70 22
Valves, 3 only.....	83
Customs duty.....	2 70
Freight and express.....	4 44

296 34

MANITOBA. —Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Chapels, Schools and Libraries.

Books, library, 82 only..	\$ 20 50
“ bibles, 12 only	9 00
“ copy, 4 doz	3 20
Care of chapel linen.	5 50
Charcoal, 1 box.....	50
Candles, 48 lbs.	5 28
Music, 888 pieces.....	6 00
Slate pencils, 3 boxes.....	48
Slates, 1 doz.....	1 20
Organists' salaries.....	73 08
Repairs to chapel furnishings.....	14 45
Subscriptions to magazines, 6 only. .	22 50
Sanctuary oil, 10 gals.....	14 90
Wicks, 2 boxes.....	1 50
Freight and express.	1 20

179 29

Office Expenses.

Clock dials, 600 only.....	\$ 8 00
Directory, Winnipeg, 1 only.....	5 00
Postage, 1 year.....	43 00
Printing, 1 year.....	155 20
Stationery, 1 year.....	180 55
Premium on officers' bonds, 1 year.....	24 00
Subscriptions to newspapers, 3 only. .	20 00
Telegrams.....	32 06
Telephones.....	6 23
Typewriter, balance in exchange....	72 50
Freight and express.	15 05

561 59

INDUSTRIES.

Farm.

Boar pig, 1 only.....	\$ 15 00
Bull, 1 only.	100 00
Brushes, horse, 1 doz.....	1 28
Bridles, 1 pair.....	5 00
Binder twine, 100 lbs.....	10 00
Barley, 150 bushels.....	82 50
Bran, 1 ton.....	19 00
Disc drill, 1 only.....	100 00
Grain threshed, 6,341 bushels....	190 23
Horseshoeing, ..	4 00
Horse shoes, 6 sets.....	6 00
Horses, 1 team.	473 20
Horse collars, 1 pair.....	7 50
Handles, hay fork, 1 doz.....	2 28
Harvest gloves, 5 pairs.....	2 60
Paris green, 20 lbs.....	4 60
Parts of machines.....	37 91
Shorts, 1 ton.	20 00
Sweat pads, 6 pairs.....	7 00
Seeds ..	30 70
Toe calks, 50 lbs.....	3 63
Travel of instructor.....	15 05
Turnip sower, 1 only.....	18 00
Veterinary service and medicine..	13 65
Wagon gear, 1 only.....	62 00
Whiffletrees, 13 doz.....	9 00
Freight and express. .	12 35

1,252 48

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Axes, 1 doz.....	\$ 7 25
“ bench, 2 only.	1 45
Acid, oxalic, 2 lbs.....	30
“ muriatic, 11 lbs.....	3 63
Ammonia, 1 gal.....	1 89
Buttons, vest, 8 gross.....	2 24
“ coat, 5 gross.....	1 65
“ trouser, 24 gross.....	2 40
“ agate, 12 gross.....	36
Brushes, 7½ doz	15 66
“ kalsomine, 1 doz.....	4 26
“ whitewash, 1 doz.....	2 52
Buckles, vest, 5 gross.....	75
Blasting powder, 30 kegs.....	90 00
Button-hole cutters, 1 pr.....	2 20
Bevels, 6 only.	1 60
Bolts, carriage, 500 only.	4 89
Bench screws, 2 only.	1 05
Coal, blacksmiths', 4 tons.....	42 40
Charcoal, 24 sacks.....	14 70
Colours, 28 lbs.....	3 82
“ 2 tins.	2 28
Chalk, tailors', 1 box.	25
Canada plate, 3 boxes.....	9 75
Copper, tinned, 28 lbs.....	10 36
Cordwood, 90 cords	637 00
Drills, round shank, 7 only.....	1 94
“ jobbers, 1 only.....	19
“ twist, 2 only.....	2 69
Emery cloth, 20 quires.....	17 00
Emery wheel, 1 only.....	3 21
Eyelets, 9m.....	5 60
Felt bottom filling, 24 sheets.....	2 40
Fuse, 1,500 ft.....	8 25
Files, 4 doz.....	3 86
Glaziers' points, 12 packages.....	1 10
Gaiter web, 24 yds.....	7 20
Grindstones, 380 lbs.....	5 70
“ fittings, 2 sets.....	84
Hemp, 12 lbs.....	9 42
Hinges, l. p., 1 doz. pairs.....	1 16
“ brass, 2 doz. pairs.	2 42
Hooks, 3m.....	3 75
Ink, burnishing, 1 doz.....	2 00
Iron, galvanized, 2,305 lbs.....	93 44
Hammers, 1 doz.	3 87
Handles, axe, 4 doz.....	8 00
Leather, sole, 96 lbs.....	23 04
“ harness, 101 lbs.	45 45
Leather cement, 1 doz.....	1 10
Locks, Yale, 5-12 doz.....	6 50
Laces, porpoise, 1 gross.....	9 00
Nippers, ½ doz. pairs.....	1 00
Nails, wire, 1 keg.....	3 80
“ iron, heel, 30 lbs.....	1 95
“ brass, chair, 1m.....	65
“ horse, 50 lbs.....	6 25
Needles, 30 papers.....	75
Oil, hard, 5 gals.....	8 75
“ sewing machine.....	75
Pincers, hoof, 1 pair.....	1 55
Parisian paste, 30 lbs.....	15 00
Parts of tools.....	5 81
Planes, assorted, 1 doz.....	28 35
Pencils, carpenters', 1 gross.....	2 64
Rules, boxwood, 2 doz.....	7 20
Rivets, copper, 3 lbs.....	96
“ brass, 55 lbs.	17 60
Subscription to Tailor and Cutter, 1 year	3 00
Solder pot, 1 only.....	1 40
Soldering paste, 3 boxes.....	45

MANITOBA.—Continued.

[illegible]

MANITOBA.—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.		MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.	
<i>Advertising and Travel.</i>		<i>Special.</i>	
Advertising.....	\$ 10 80	Payment in lieu of school taxes on officers, for year 1909.....	\$250 00
Travel:		Rent of railway siding.....	1 00
Inspector Dawson.....	85 20	Salary of purchasing agent, 1 month ...	175 00
Inspector Stewart.....	50 00		
Warden Irvine	316 10		
Sundry penitentiary officers.....	52 30		
Expenses return of paroled convict.....	6 20		
	520 60		426 00

MANITOBA.

RECAPITULATION.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>					
Salaries and retiring allowances.....		30,137	48		
Uniforms and mess.....		1,486	90		
				31,624	38
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>					
Rations.....		5,191	92		
Clothing and medicines.....		2,230	56		
				7,422	48
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>					
Freedom suits and allowances.....		573	78		
Transfer and interment.....		167	20		
				740	98
<i>Working Expenses—</i>					
Heat, light and water.....		4,753	33		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....		2,029	17		
Chapels, schools and library.....		179	29		
Office expenses.....		561	59		
				7,523	38
<i>Industries—</i>					
Farm.....		1,252	48		
Trade shops.....		1,463	37		
				2,715	85
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>					
Machinery.....		3,779	94		
Furnishing.....		445	32		
Utensils and vehicles.....		55	61		
Land, buildings and walls.....		3,218	77		
				7,499	64
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Advertising and travel.....		520	60		
Special.....		426	00		
				946	60
Total.....				58,473	31

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

STAFF.		STAFF.—Continued.	
<i>Salaries.</i>		<i>Mess.</i>	
<i>General.</i>		Barley, 62 lbs.....	\$ 1 86
Warden, 1, 12 m.....	\$2,200 00	Cream of wheat, 1 package.....	20
Surgeon, 1, 12 m.....	1,500 00	Cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	15
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ \$1,000.....	2,000 00	Essences, vanilla, 1 bottle.....	65
Accountant, etc., 1, 12 m.....	1,200 00	" lemon, 1 bottle.....	65
Storekeeper, 1, 12 m.....	900 00	Eggs, 32 doz.....	8 00
Hospital overseer, etc., 1, 12 m.	900 00	Flour, pastry, 4 barrels.	22 00
Steward, etc., 1, 12 m.....	900 00	Fish, cod, 60 lbs.	3 15
Engineers, etc., 1, 12 m.....	1,000 00	" salmon, 694 lbs.....	34 70
		" halibut, 239 lbs.....	15 53
		Lard, 100 lbs.....	12 50
		Fruits, canned, 10 tins.....	2 05
		Mustard, 13 lbs.....	5 20
		Milk, 370 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.....	148 05
		Pepper, white, 30 lbs.....	4 50
		Pork, 778 lbs.....	50 66
		Salt, 400 lbs.....	3 20
		Soda, c. b., 12 lbs.....	60
		Sage, 8 lbs.	2 30
		Sugar, 100 lbs.	44 00
		Tea, 70 lbs.....	15 75
		Vinegar, 9 gals.....	2 25
		Vegetables, tinned, 7 tins.....	85
		Yeast, 16 lbs.	4 80
		Freight and express.	4 10
			841 86
		MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
		<i>Rations.</i>	
		Apples, evaporated, 100 lbs.....	\$ 8 00
		Barley, 350 lbs.....	10 50
		Beans, white, 4,034 lbs.....	139 59
		Beef, 34,003 lbs.....	2,446 30
		Baking powder, R. B., 1 lb.....	40
		Bacon, 4 lbs.....	50
		Christmas extras.....	29 88
		Cornmeal, 1,700 lbs.....	42 37
		Flour, 1,400 sacks.....	3,542 00
		Fish, cod, 103 lbs.	6 50
		" herring, 1,400 lbs.....	70 00
		" salmon, 5,133 lbs.....	256 65
		" halibut, 2,117 lbs.....	137 59
		Hops, 20 lbs.....	3 00
		Lard, 180 lbs.....	22 50
		Oatmeal, 390 lbs.....	16 54
		Onions, 385 lbs.	8 03
		Pease, field, 2,000 lbs.....	40 00
		Prunes, 2,250 lbs.....	112 50
		Pork, 9,497 lbs.....	617 27
		Pepper, white, 220 lbs.....	33 35
		Peaches, evaporated, 1,900 lbs.....	133 00
		Pears, evaporated, 800 lbs.....	48 00
		Rice, 1,680 lbs.....	58 56
		Rolled oats, 2,532 lbs.....	107 48
		Sugar, brown, 6,200 lbs.....	279 00
		Salt, coarse, 600 lbs.	3 90
		" fine, 3,850 lbs.....	30 90
		Syrup, 13,660 lbs.....	347 47
		Tea, black, 330 lbs.....	52 80
		" green, 285 lbs.....	45 60
		Vinegar, 45 gals.....	11 25
		Yeast, 14 doz.....	6 40
		" 159 lbs.....	47 70
		Freight and express.	19 34
			8,734 87
<i>Industrial.</i>			
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m.....	1,000 00		
Trade instructors, 3, 12 m., @ \$800.....	2,400 00		
" 2, broken periods.....	1,122 23		
<i>Police.</i>			
Deputy warden, 1, 12 m.	1,500 00		
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m.....	900 00		
Watchmen, 2, broken periods.....	173 39		
Keepers, 2, 12 m., @ \$800.....	1,600 00		
Guards, 3, 12 m., @ \$700.....	2,100 00		
" 1, 12 m., less deduction	690 28		
" 18, broken periods.....	6,740 49		
Temporary police officers.....	2,511 38		
	31,337 77		
<i>Uniforms.</i>			
Buttons, coat, 4 gross.....	\$ 13 00		
" vest, 2 gross.	4 00		
Blacking, 2 doz.....	1 50		
Cap peaks, 6 doz.....	19 50		
Cloth, military, 10 yds.....	24 50		
" w. p., 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	81 81		
" hair, 30 yds.	9 00		
Canvas, 100 yds.....	18 00		
Frieze, 30 yds.....	26 25		
Gloves, 35 pairs.....	36 00		
Gum boots, 12 pairs.....	60 00		
Hardash silk, 1 14-16 lbs.....	11 25		
Italian cloth, black, 80 yds.....	64 00		
Khaki, 150 yds.	157 50		
Leather, willow calf, 124 ft.....	49 60		
" patent, 3 sq. ft.....	2 50		
" " 1 skin.....	1 75		
" chrome box, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	13 82		
Lining, mohair, 50 yds.....	14 75		
" sleeve, 60 yds.....	13 00		
Padding, felt, 99 yds.....	26 23		
Sweat bands, 6 doz.....	9 05		
Silesia, black, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	11 50		
Tailors' tissue, 1 lb.....	1 00		
Wire, cap, 1 roll.....	50		
Freight and express.	20 65		
	690 66		
<i>Mess.</i>			
Baking powder, 16 lbs.....	\$ 6 40		
Butter, 602 lbs.....	138 46		
Beef, 4,313 lbs.....	309 05		
Biscuits, soda, 1 tin.	25		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Gold size, 1 gal.	\$ 2 00
Gutter, 458 ft.	53 28
Grates for heater, 2 only.	3 00
Hinges, 6½ doz.	6 87
Hose, fire, 1,500 ft.	886 04
" fittings.	48
Hydrant, Ludlow, 1 only.	43 50
Ice, 4,600 lbs.	23 00
Insulators, 200 only.	2 50
Iron, ¼, 38 lbs.	2 28
" half-round, 105 lbs.	3 12
" round, 657 lbs.	19 43
" bar, 9,844 lbs.	281 53
" band, 419 lbs.	15 03
" galvanized, 778 lbs.	46 68
" sheet, 236 lbs.	11 80
" Norway, 487 lbs.	21 56
" black, 125 lbs.	6 25
Japan, brown, 50 gals.	42 50
" black, 50 gals.	40 00
Keys, 3 doz.	1 75
Lumber, cedar, 17,266 ft.	329 05
" fir, 61,111 ft.	1,323 01
" maple, 289 ft.	57 80
" oak, 308 ft.	77 00
" gutter, 266 ft.	31 92
" moulding, 1,507 ft.	47 50
" V joint, 500 ft.	15 90
Lead, white, 4,100 lbs.	297 60
" red, 163 lbs.	13 04
Lime, 140 barrels.	224 00
Lye, 384 lbs.	30 72
Locks, rim, 33 only.	12 25
" pad, 27 only.	55 58
" night, 3 only.	4 50
" Yale, 4 only.	9 17
Loom, half-inch, 50 ft.	4 00
Letter-box plates, 1½ doz.	2 81
Methylated spirits, 2 quarts.	1 50
Nipples, 3 doz.	2 92
Nuts, 85 lbs.	6 69
Nails, moulding, 88 lbs.	3 60
" wire, 15 kegs.	51 50
" " 1,160 lbs.	39 21
" H. S., 15 lbs.	2 25
" cut, 8 kegs.	28 90
" " 700 lbs.	25 10
Oakum, 10 lbs.	80
Offset, cast iron, 1 only.	1 85
Oil, boiled, 137½ gals.	101 85
" hard, 10 gals.	13 50
" white rose, 1 gal.	1 00
" lard, 4 gals.	5 00
" raw, 10 gals.	9 00
" linseed, 10 gals.	9 00
Pipe, galvanized, 788 ft.	62 98
" iron, 1,010 ft.	203 31
" " 10 lengths.	8 25
" vitrified, 1,879 ft.	329 65
" wood, 238 ft.	51 76
Plaster paris, 1 barrel.	4 75
Polish, tripline, 1½ doz.	2 98
Pipe plugs, 1½ doz.	50
Putty, 879 lbs.	30 76
Plants, 400 only.	19 85
Pipe covering, 456 ft.	101 04
Paper, tar felt, 158 rolls.	272 28
" tanglefoot, 6 boxes.	3 60
Prisms, 1 panel.	9 05
Rope, 1-inch, 100 ft.	4 76
" 612 lbs.	73 80

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Ridge roll, 200 ft.	\$ 8 00
Rim knobs, 1 doz.	1 50
Resin, 25 lbs.	1 06
Rivets, 10 lbs.	1 50
Soda, 15 packages.	75
" 840 lbs.	21 49
Sapolio, 6 packages.	60
Stop and waste, 1 doz.	8 40
Springs, door, 1 doz.	4 20
Screws, 95 gross.	22 81
" log, 25 only.	75
" set, 6 doz.	1 99
Soap, laundry, 2,082 lbs.	104 10
Sink, cast iron, 1 only.	4 25
Steel, 256 lbs.	34 20
Shingles, 46M.	92 00
Staples, coppered, 3 lbs.	45
Shellac, white, 1 gal.	3 00
Sockets, key, 24 only.	3 21
Shades, 6 only.	2 50
Tile, drain, 494 ft.	22 23
Tripoline, 18 tins.	6 68
T's, 45 only.	6 62
Tin, 29½ lbs.	11 80
Turpentine, 151 gals.	152 71
Toilet paper, 500 packages.	31 70
Tacks, carpet, 3 doz. packages.	1 00
" gimp, ½ doz. packages.	30
" cut, 2 doz. packages.	65
Tar, 5 barrels.	37 50
" 18,193 lbs.	363 86
Trees, 79 only.	23 90
Tubes, 2½-inch, 6 only.	1 20
Traps, 2 only.	3 20
Unions, 47 only.	12 28
Valves, rubber, 1 doz.	21 00
" globe, 11 only.	20 38
" gate, 9 only.	46 00
Varnish, body, 8 gals.	32 00
" surfacing, 2 gals.	1 80
" carriage, 2 gals.	6 50
" hard oil, 20 gals.	27 00
Wax, floor, 15 gals.	7 50
Waterclosets and flushometers, 12 only.	271 20
Whiting, 767 lbs.	15 34
Wire, spring, 6 lbs.	2 10
" brass spring, 5 lbs.	1 75
" waterproof, 225 lbs.	46 13
" R. C., 2,568 ft.	33 72
" copper, 4½ lbs.	1 90
" bell, 4 lbs.	3 00
Washers, pressed, 70 lbs.	4 90
" bibb, 7 doz.	93
" rubber, 5 doz.	3 15
Wire cloth, 150 ft.	9 00
Wall paper, 210 rolls.	47 45
" 232 yds.	3 35
Waste cotton, 10 lbs.	1 00
Window frames, 30 only.	226 80
Y's, 2 only.	2 50
Customs duty.	23 00
Freight and express.	32 22

8,019 01

Maintenance of Machinery.

Belting, rubber, 60 ft.	\$ 35 40
" leather, 244½ ft.	80 99

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.		INDUSTRIES.—Continued.	
Maintenance of Machinery.		Farm.	
Babbit metal, 20 lbs.....	\$ 3 00	Brooms, stable, 3 only.....	1 50
Castings, 5 only.....	43 89	Bolsters, oak, 2 only.....	3 50
Gauge glasses, 7 only.....	1 39	Bolts, carriage, 47 only.....	3 49
Lace leather, 11½ lbs.....	9 78	Buckles, nickle, 7 doz.....	2 60
Lubricator, 1 only.....	2 50	Back chain, 1 only.....	1 00
“ 1 doz. sheets.....	18 00	Curry combs, 6 only.....	1 50
Oil, machine, 43 gals.....	13 33	Crude carbolic, 5 gals.....	6 25
Packing, 30½ lbs.....	33 58	Collar pads, felt, 4 only.....	4 00
“ spiral, 4½ lbs.....	3 09	Caldron, 60 gallon, 1 only.....	16 00
Parts for machines, 2 only.....	1 40	Drugs and medicines.....	6 50
Repairs to machines,	22 00	Disc harrow, 1 only.....	48 00
	268 35	Dressing, harness, 6 tins.....	1 80
		Fertilizer, 4.1550 tons.....	156 38
		Horse shoe calks, 50 lbs.....	2 13
		Hose, W. W., 150 ft.....	24 50
		“ fittings.....	3 65
		Horse shoes, 2 kegs.....	10 00
		“ 5 lbs.....	25
		Horse collar, 1 only.....	3 50
		Handles, hay fork, 2 doz.....	5 00
		“ manure fork, 1 doz.....	3 25
		“ hoe, 1 doz.....	2 60
		“ shovel, 2 doz.....	6 00
		Hubs, wagon, 1 pair.....	4 25
		Lumber, oak, 837 ft.....	209 25
		“ d. d. select, 47 ft.....	94
		Manure, 62 loads.....	33 75
		Neck yokes, 2 only.....	1 50
		Oats, 15.1701 tons.....	521 58
		Parts of machines,	11 30
		Scythes, grass, 6 only.....	5 50
		Seeds.....	172 53
		Salt, coarse, 100 lbs.....	65
		Spokes, wagon, 2 sets.....	24 00
		Snaps, 9 doz.....	6 75
		Spray, lime and sulphur, 1 tin.....	1 75
		Sows, 7 only.....	135 00
		Tar, pine, 6 quarts.....	1 81
		Whet screws, ½ doz.....	90
		Wagon, 1 only.....	80 00
		“ poles, 2 only.....	5 50
		Customs duty.....	98
		Freight and express.....	3 65
			1,657 13
Chapels, Schools and Libraries.		Trade Shops.	
Care chapel linen.....	\$ 3 00	Awls, whipping, ½ gross.....	95
Candles.....	1 00	Augers, 13 only.....	14 30
Diary.....	1 00	Axes, 1½ doz.....	15 75
School books, Italian, 6 only.....	2 70	Alum, lump, 5 lbs.....	50
“ geographies, 12 only.....	6 75	Acid, oxalic, 1 lb.....	25
“ dictionaries, 48 only.....	7 00	Blazer stove, 1 only.....	6 50
“ copy books, 36 only.....	2 40	Bolt clippers, 1 pair.....	5 75
“ arithmetics, 48 only.....	12 96	Brushes, 38 only.....	44 74
“ Italian dictionaries, 6 only.....	3 90	Bench screws, 16 only.....	12 00
Chapel books, Japanese bibles, 3 only...	2 25	Braces, ratchet, 4 only.....	11 00
“ Chinese bibles, 4 only.....	2 00	“ corner, 1 only.....	5 00
“ testaments, 25 only.....	7 42	Bevels, 4 only.....	1 20
“ mission, 24 only.....	7 68	Bushing, 1 only.....	3
“ prayer books, 10 only.....	2 50	Bolts, carriage, 950 only.....	13 06
“ keys to heaven, 7 only.....	2 59	“ stove, 100 only.....	23
Library books, Italian, 14 only.....	5 85	“ tire, 200 only.....	90
“ 110 volumes.....	44 45	Band saw machine, with saws, &c., 2 only	245 13
Millboard, 50 sheets.....	9 25	Block, sheave 7-inch, single, 1 only.....	65
Organists' salaries, 2 for 1 year.....	100 00	Crayons, tailors', 1 box.....	1 25
Subscriptions to magazines, 13 only.....	23 89	Chalk, 6 boxes.....	4 80
Slates, 6 doz.....	7 20	Chain, steel, 50 ft.....	14 22
Tuning and repairing organs.....	6 00	“ sash, 200 ft.....	6 00
Slate pencils, 4 boxes.....	64		
Freight and express.....	5 63		
	268 06		
Office Expenses.			
Rent of P. O. box.....	\$ 3 75		
Postage for year.....	50 00		
Printing for year.....	244 57		
Stationery for year.....	185 70		
Clock dials, 1 package.....	8 00		
Subscriptions to newspapers, 5 only.....	16 25		
Telegrams for year.....	43 73		
Telephones and connections.....	153 70		
Premium on officers' bonds.....	24 00		
Duty on clock dials.....	2 80		
Freight and express.....	38 97		
	771 47		
INDUSTRIES.			
Farm.			
Axle grease, 24 tins.....	\$ 2 50		
Axle arms, 3 only.....	11 65		
Axles, wood, 2 only.....	6 00		
Brews of grains, 89 only.....	44 50		
Bran, 2 181-2000 tons.....	57 50		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.		INDUSTRIES.—Continued.	
Trade Shops.		Trade Shops.	
Cloth, hair, 30 yds.....	9 00	Planes, 42 only.....	\$ 139 45
Coal, blacksmiths, 11 tons.....	209 00	Pins, 6 doz.....	3 00
Chisels, 2 doz.....	7 50	Paper, marble, 2 reams.....	11 00
Colours, 5 lbs.....	75	Rope, 421 lbs.....	52 52
Cordwood, slabs, 200 cords.....	330 00	Rivets, tubular, 30 lbs.....	18 00
Clamps, cabinet makers, 2 only.....	4 00	Rules, carpenters', 1½ doz.....	6 53
Collett, 1 only.....	64	Repairs to tools.....	1 50
Cutters, moulding, 16 only.....	21 60	Shears, 3 pairs.....	7 50
Dividers, wing, 13 pairs.....	7 45	Sewing silk, 7½ lbs.....	86 10
Draw knives, 3 only.....	3 60	Screw drivers, 5 only.....	5 20
Drills, stock, 2 only.....	40	Sand paper, 60 doz.....	8 51
Die, 1 only.....	75	Subscriptions to trade journals, 3 only.....	9 20
Emery wheels, 2 only.....	10 75	Shovels, 1 doz.....	13 50
Eyelets, shoe, 10M.....	2 00	Sal ammoniac, 5 lbs.....	1 50
" tan, 2M.....	1 70	Service of brick burner, 47½ days.....	207 00
File card, 1 only.....	65	Sponges, decorators', 2 only.....	1 00
Files, 17 1-12 doz.....	17 85	" shoe, 6 doz.....	9 00
Gasoline, 1 case.....	3 25	Squares, 13 only.....	12 55
Glue, 50 lbs.....	7 50	Saws, hand, 1 doz.....	20 00
Glue pots, 2 only.....	1 50	" rip, ½ doz.....	11 00
Gauges, butt, 1 only.....	1 00	" H. S., 1 doz.....	90
" mortice, 2 only.....	1 50	" 5-foot, 1 only.....	1 75
Grate rests, 3 only.....	1 05	" 6-foot, 2 only.....	6 00
Goggles, wire, 2 doz.....	79	" S. & D., 2 only.....	3 00
Hooks, shoe, 12M.....	1 70	Shuttle plate, 1 only.....	1 00
Handles, sledge, 22 11-12 doz.....	63 59	Set screws, 1 doz.....	19
" axe, 2 doz.....	7 00	Springs, 1½ doz.....	2 40
" chisel, 6 doz.....	6 00	Steel, tool, 42 lbs.....	6 09
" pick, 3 doz.....	9 75	Spoke pointer, 1 only.....	1 00
Hammers, claw, 1 doz.....	6 00	Saw set, 1 only.....	1 25
" 7 doz.....	6 42	Sewing machines, 1 only.....	45 00
" upholsterers, 1 only.....	90	Tool baskets, 3 only.....	1 50
Household lubricant, 3 doz.....	3 75	Thread, spools, 6 gross.....	28 80
Hone, 3 only.....	2 51	" basting, 1 gross.....	15 85
Hatchets, shingle, 6 only.....	2 40	" linen, 44 lbs.....	104 70
Horse shoes, 1 keg.....	5 00	" silk, 4 lbs.....	18 00
Ink, shoe, 6 gals.....	4 50	" machine, 2 lbs.....	16 00
Knives, shoeing, 2 only.....	30	Tacks, carpet, 1 doz. papers.....	30
" putty, 6 only.....	1 20	" shoe, 100 lbs.....	15 00
Lathe, 11-inch, with countershaft, 1 only.....	57 30	Toe calks, 25 lbs.....	1 91
Lasts, 18 pairs.....	18 00	Twine, sack, 12 lbs.....	5 40
Locks, chest, ½ doz.....	2 00	Tube scraper, 1 only.....	1 75
Leather, welt, 42 lbs.....	14 74	Tailors' stove and extra grate, 1 only.....	21 00
" sheepskin, 124½ lbs.....	33 01	Wadding, 62 yds.....	13 02
Levels, Stanley, 2 only.....	2 50	Wrenches, 7 only.....	17 40
Lubricant, 3 doz. tins.....	3 75	Webbing, shoe, 50 yds.....	1 50
Lumber, spruce, 50 ft.....	1 98	Wire, galvanized, 67 lbs.....	4 02
Mitre box, 1 only.....	15 00	Cartage.....	7 00
Masons' line, 5 lbs.....	1 50	Customs duty.....	28 45
Needles, machine, 6 doz.....	1 50	Freight and express.....	59 09
" sewing machine, 300 only.....	4 80		
Nipple, 1 only.....	05		2,511 26
Nails, cut, 300 lbs.....	11 00		
" channel, 120 lbs.....	16 80		
" shoe, 87 lbs.....	6 09		
" brass, 60 lbs.....	19 20		
" horseshoe, 70 lbs.....	10 50		
Oil, sable, 2 gals.....	6 50		
" white rose, 1 gal.....	1 00		
" lard, 4 gals.....	5 00		
" linseed, 10 gals.....	9 00		
Oil stone, 5 only.....	5 00		
Oilers, 9 only.....	3 25		
Punchers, button, 66 doz.....	14 40		
Pumice, ground, 2 lbs.....	30		
Picks, R. R., 1 doz.....	7 50		
Pencils, carpenters', 12 doz.....	3 48		
Pliers, 2 pairs.....	1 35		
Plumbers' furnace, 1 only.....	5 20		
Parts of tools.....	1 75		
Pulleys, 2 only.....	5 03		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.		PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.	
<i>Furnishings.</i>		<i>Utensils and Vehicles.</i>	
Bed and spring, 1 only.....	\$ 8 25	Whisks, 27 doz.....	\$ 37 80
Blankets, 1,178 lbs.....	465 30	Watering pot, 1 only.....	90
Duck, 201 yds.....	80 40	Freight and express.	3 96
Hair felt, 1,500 sq. ft.....	85 50		
Linen forfar, 421 yds.....	115 77		625 53
Pitcher, glass, 1 only.....	85		
Silesia, fancy, 108 yds.....	10 53		
Sateen, 65 yds.....	5 68		
Soap, shaving, 50 lbs.....	17 50		
“ castile, 1,260 lbs.....	100 80		
Thermometers, 6 only.....	3 72		
Toilet set, 1 or 2.....	3 00		
Ticking, 109 yds.....	18 80		
Freight and express.....	45 48		
	961 58		
<i>Utensils and Vehicles.</i>		<i>Lands, Buildings and Walls.</i>	
Brushes, lather, 2 doz.....	\$ 4 50	Baths, cast iron, 3 only.....	\$ 88 50
“ tar, ½ doz.....	2 50	Bends, 6 only.....	5 75
Buckets, granite, ½ doz.....	1 50	“ 4-inch, sewer, 5 only.....	2 50
“ galvanized, 20 doz.....	128 00	Couplings, 36 only.....	6 48
Batteries, dry cell, 1 only.....	50	Cordwood, slabs, 88 cords.....	132 00
“ flashlight, 6 only.....	3 50	Casting and finishing pinions, 2 only.....	13 16
Bowls, mush, 1 doz.....	1 50	Crosses, railing, 75 only.....	19 86
Buckles, 3 doz.....	45	Collar, 1 only.....	30
Brooms, 18 doz.....	43 20	Cement, 976½ barrels.....	2,539 55
Basins, wash, 7 doz.....	18 90	Damper, 1 only.....	35
Bath birch, 3 doz.....	1 20	Elbows, 49 only.....	11 25
Cuspidors, 1 doz.....	9 00	Electrical installation in tenements.....	203 72
Coffee boilers, 3 only.....	6 75	Glass, 3 cases.....	41 00
Castings for hose carts.....	16 50	Iron, galvanized cornice, 10,499 ft.....	401 64
“ 1 only.....	5 25	“ band, 110 lbs.....	3 47
“ 505 lbs.....	26 10	“ bar, 1,308 lbs.....	36 74
Cups and saucers, 2 doz.....	1 85	“ Norway, 260 lbs.....	12 64
Cans, flat, 105 only.....	7 20	“ sheet, 272 lbs.....	13 60
“ sprinkling, 1 only.....	90	Keys for prison locks, 92 only.....	18 01
Double boilers, 3 only.....	4 10	Locks, prison, 8 only.....	49 30
Globes, lantern, ½ doz.....	58	“ pad, 3 doz.....	33 60
Handles, mop, 1 doz.....	2 00	Lumber, 2,308 ft.....	31 39
Ironwork for factory trucks, 2 only.....	13 00	“ flooring, 11,114 ft.....	222 28
Knives, butchers', 2 only.....	1 50	“ cedar, 37,811 ft.....	549 03
Locks, pad, 1 doz.....	23 75	“ fir, 23,542 ft.....	461 13
Lanterns, c. h., ½ doz.....	4 00	“ oak, 531 ft.....	132 75
Lawn sprinkler, 1 only.....	1 25	Lime, 300 barrels.....	480 00
Mugs, 7 doz.....	14 00	Nails, cut, 2 kegs.....	7 30
Oil, 1 doz. bottles.....	1 85	Offsets, 11 only.....	14 35
“ gates, 7 only.....	8 75	Plugs, pipe, 12 only.....	29
“ cans, galvanized, 12 only.....	7 00	Pipe, sewer, 210 ft.....	45 90
Plates, dinner, 4 doz.....	4 75	“ vitrified, 372 ft.....	92 72
Pans, soup, 6 doz.....	16 50	“ black, 3,137½ ft.....	321 22
“ fry, 1 only.....	60	“ galvanized, 1 piece.....	1 01
“ sauce, 1 only.....	50	“ “ 122 5-12 ft.....	8 82
Parts for range.....	9 00	Roofing, cornice galvanized iron, 31 sqs.....	124 70
“ rifles.....	2 00	Rivets, 65 lbs.....	9 70
“ utensils.....	14 20	Shingles, 3M.....	6 00
Repairs to washing machine.....	11 00	Track for sliding doors, 50 ft.....	4 00
Razors, 1 doz.....	18 00	“ hangers, 4 pairs.....	3 60
Rat traps, ½ doz.....	63	“ rollers, 12 only.....	2 00
Range and fittings, including boiler and stand, 1 only.....	68 00	“ fittings, 97 only.....	24 63
Saucers, enamel, 2 doz.....	2 10	T's, 42 only.....	10 08
Spoons, tea, 6 doz.....	1 50	Unions, 12 only.....	4 92
“ basting, 5 only.....	1 05	Valve, globe, 2 only.....	6 73
“ table, 14 doz.....	4 90	Waste and overflows, 6 only.....	12 00
“ soup, 4 doz.....	80	Y's, sewer, 4-inch, 1 only.....	75
Shovels, 4½ doz.....	58 88	Cartage on lime and cement.....	9 00
Tea kettles, 2 only.....	3 05	Cartage on barriers.....	9 80
Wash basins, granite, 2 doz.....	1 24	Freight on barriers.....	664 12
		“ sundry.....	3 25
			6,896 89

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.		MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.	
<i>Advertising and Travel.</i>		<i>Special.</i>	
Travel of penitentiary officers...	\$ 13 90	Keep of female convict in provincial jail.	
" Inspector Dawson.	90 00	15 days.	\$ 7 50
" " Stewart.	50 00	Reward for recapture of convict Clark ..	25 00
Bridge tolls.....	50	Legal services <i>re</i> escaped convicts.....	349 35
Tram tickets.....	13 00	Transcribing evidence <i>re</i> Clark.....	6 90
	167 40		388 75

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RECAPITULATION	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>				
Salaries and retiring allowances.	31,337	77		
Uniforms and mess.....	1,532	52		
			32,870	29
<i>Maintenance of Convict—</i>				
Rations.....	8,734	87		
Clothing and medicines ..	3,503	84		
			12,238	71
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>				
Freedom suits and allowances.	1,169	22		
Transfer and interment.....	188	00		
			1,357	22
<i>Working Expenses—</i>				
Heat, light and water.....	4,810	71		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.	8,287	36		
Chapels, schools and library.....	268	06		
Office expenses.....	771	47		
			14,137	60
<i>Industries—</i>				
Farm.....	1,657	13		
Trade shops.	2,511	26		
			4,168	39
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>				
Machinery.....	159	75		
Furnishings.....	961	58		
Utensils and vehicles.....	625	53		
Land, buildings and walls....	6,896	89		
			8,643	75
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Advertising and travel.	167	40		
Special.....	388	75		
			556	15
Total.			73,972	11

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ALBERTA.—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Prison Clothing.

Flannel, union, 126 yds.....	\$ 13 23
Galatea, shirting, 211½ yds.	24 86
Leather, sole, 850 lbs.	190 45
“ upper, 107 lbs.	51 36
“ welt, 28 lbs.	13 16
Moose skins, 5 only.....	37 50
Nails, shoe, 8 lbs.....	56
Rivets, shoe, 22 lbs.....	2 20
Underclothing, 20 doz.	83 60
Yarn, 300 lbs.....	111 75
Freight and cartage.	32 48

936 21

Hospital.

Butter, 153 lbs.....	\$ 44 00
Drugs.....	113 62
Eggs, 18 doz.....	6 15
Tobacco, 20 lbs.	17 59
Spectacles, 1 pair.....	75
Milk, 320½ gals.....	108 66
Professional services.....	10 00

300 77

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits, and Allowances.

Buttons, collar, 15 gross.....	\$ 53
“ coat, 1½ doz.....	75
Canvas, French, 200 yds.....	14 25
Collars, 5 doz.....	5 00
Cap, 1 only.....	25
Coat, woman's, 1 only.....	3 03
Coating, 4 yds.....	3 25
Dress goods, 15 yds.....	8 20
Hats, 3½ doz.....	14 65
Hat, woman's, 1 only.....	1 50
Handkerchiefs, 5 doz.....	2 00
Hose, 2 pairs.....	70
Leather, Canadian calf, 52 lbs.....	44 20
Silesia, 113 yds.	8 20
Satin, farmer's, 120½ yds.....	10 54
Shirts, top, 5 1-12 doz.	23 10
Silk, spools, 4 only	20
Socks, 1 pair.....	15
Serge, 9 yds.....	4 50
Tweed, 226½ yds.....	54 44
Ties, 5 doz.....	5 00
Freight and express.	50
Travel and allowance to 41 men.....	511 25
Expenses taking discharged to train...	6 40

722 59

Transfers.

Transferring 2 prisoners to Kingston.	\$415 20
Freight on returned clothing.....	3 44

418 64

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Coal, 498.1290 tons.	\$1,620 55
Coal oil, 41.4 gals.....	11 39
Light account.....	748 95
Tungsten lamps, 200 only.	158 00
Lamps, electric, 124 only.....	25 40
Lanterns, ½ doz.....	60
Water account.....	267 16

2,832 05

Maintenance of Buildings.

Bends, 2 only.....	\$ 26
Buttons, push, 7 only.....	3 15
Batteries, 4 only.....	1 80
Bell, 1 only.....	75
Cord, sash, 10 lbs.	3 00
Elbows, 3 only.....	64
Flushometer, 1 only.....	15 00
“ caps, 3 only.....	6 00
Glass, 69 lights.....	15 07
Gaskets, 2 doz.....	50
Ice, 40 tons.....	80 00
Insect powder, 3 lbs.....	85
Japan, 4 gals.....	3 60
Kreso, 80 gals.	88 00
Knobs, 20 only.	40
Lead, red, 5 lbs.....	34
Lock, desk, 1 only.....	1 75
Lye, 1 gross.....	14 40
Lumber, 235 ft.....	8 46
Oakum, 5 lbs.....	55
Plugs, 2 only.....	08
Pipe, iron, 908½ ft.....	66 11
Padlocks	2 50
Paper, toilet, 4 cases.....	25 36
Paint, enamel, 1 gal.....	3 20
Soap, laundry, 5,102 lbs.....	292 95
Soda, washing, 678 lbs.....	20 34
Saw dust, 6 loads.	13 00
Sapolio, 3 doz.....	4 50
Stoves, 3 only.	74 90
Switches, 6 only.....	3 00
Sockets, 6 only.....	1 20
Thawing out water pipes.....	3 00
T's, 3 only.	68
Unions, 2 only.....	58
Wire, duplex, 257 lbs.....	5 14
“ iron, 25 lbs.	1 00
“ electric, 350½ ft.....	2 62
Washers for spuds.....	1 50
Whiting, 1,008 lbs.....	25 20
Freight and cartage.	64 03

855 41

Maintenance of Machinery.

Boiler couplings, 2 only.....	\$ 1 00
Belting, 30 ft.....	9 30
Bricks, fire, 12 only.....	1 20
Graphite, 2 lbs.....	50
Cylinder oil, 1 gal.....	70
Lard oil, 5 gals.....	6 00
Packing, asbestos, 2½ lbs.....	70
“ redstone, 3½ lbs.....	2 63

22 03

ALBERTA.—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.		INDUSTRIES.—Continued.	
<i>Chapels.</i>		<i>Trade Shops.</i>	
Bibles, 4 doz.....	\$ 19 20	Bolts, stove, 7 1-6 doz.....	28
Hymn books, 2 doz.....	10 80	" cupboard, 6 only.....	1 20
	30 00	Button-hole cutter, 1 only.....	2 50
		Bees wax, 4 lbs.....	1 80
		Bits, 8 only.....	3 80
		Braces, 2 only.....	3 87
		Bristles, 1 lb.....	8 00
		Brazing.....	1 00
		Bit, expansion, 1 only.....	1 00
		Bevel machine, 1 only.....	1 25
		Bench stops, 6 only.....	7 50
		" screws, 4 only.....	3 40
		Cement, rubber, 4 tins.....	1 45
		" asbestos, 72 lbs.....	5 76
		Colours, assorted.....	9 67
		Coal, blacksmiths', 2.1223 tons.....	36 65
		Chalk, tailors', 2 boxes.....	50
		Compasses, 2 only.....	34
		Cleaning fluid.....	1 25
		Copperine, 5½ lbs.....	1 05
		Chisels, 1 set.....	6 30
		Discs, 1 doz.....	1 25
		Dryer, 5 gals.....	3 00
		Drills, 1 set.....	50
		" twist, 6 only.....	1 29
		" machine, 4 only.....	96
		Emery cloth, 24 quires.....	21 60
		Eyelets, 10M.....	6 00
		" set, 1 only.....	1 40
		Ears, pail, 5 doz.....	85
		Files, assorted, 13 doz.....	13 47
		Felt, shoe, 10 sheets.....	1 20
		Force cup, 1 only.....	1 00
		Gasoline, 30 gals.....	9 26
		Glass, 26 lights.....	1 50
		Glue, 50 lbs.....	6 13
		Gauge, mortice, 2 only.....	1 10
		Gum tragacanth, 1 lb.....	75
		Hooks, boot, 2M.....	1 70
		Hammers, 3 only.....	3 04
		Hinges, assorted.....	7 15
		Handles, hammer, 1 doz.....	1 75
		" pick, 1 doz.....	3 00
		" sledge, 1 doz.....	2 60
		" mattock, 3 only.....	75
		Hose bib, 1 only.....	1 25
		Hoes, mortar, 6 only.....	2 07
		Heel balls, 1 gross.....	2 50
		Hard oil finish, 5 gals.....	6 75
		Iron, bar, 2,089 lbs.....	71 49
		" galvanized, 2,002 lbs.....	104 60
		" tinned, 38 lbs.....	4 47
		" polished, 225 lbs.....	290 25
		" angle, 63 lbs.....	3 15
		Ink, burnishing, 1 doz.....	2 00
		Irons, tailors' electric, 2 only.....	31 00
		Knives, shoe, 1 doz.....	1 45
		Leather, calf, 11½ lbs.....	15 19
		" goat skin, 25 ft.....	7 50
		" cordovan, 83 ft.....	24 90
		" kangaroo, 78½ ft.....	31 50
		" sheepskins, 75½ ft.....	9 47
		Locks, drawer, 1 doz.....	6 00
		" cupboard, 1 doz.....	6 50
		Lumber, assorted, 5,531 ft.....	220 54
		Leatherette, 3 yds.....	3 75
		Lines, masons', 1 doz.....	2 00
		Lead, pig, 434 lbs.....	26 19
		Lamp black, 10 lbs.....	1 20
		Measures, foot, 1 doz.....	1 50
		Moose skins, 5 only.....	37 50
<i>School.</i>			
Slate pencils, 5 doz.....	\$ 25		
<i>Library.</i>			
Books, 104 volumes.....	\$ 52 00		
Freight and cartage.....	6 40		
	58 40		
<i>Office Expenses.</i>			
Printing.....	\$ 27 52		
Postage.....	32 00		
Stationery.....	55 88		
Telephone exchange.....	79 33		
Telegrams.....	19 25		
Subscriptions to papers.....	8 00		
India ink.....	25		
Postal guide.....	25		
Freight and cartage.....	20 66		
Premium on bonds.....	24 00		
	267 14		
INDUSTRIES.			
<i>Farm.</i>			
Buckles, trace, 1 only.....	\$ 15		
Brush, scrub, 1 only.....	40		
Bags, 2 doz.....	1 00		
Bran, 300 lbs.....	3 30		
Handles, axe, 6 only.....	4 50		
Horse hire.....	7 50		
Hay knife, 1 only.....	1 00		
Horse shoes, 16 only.....	1 74		
Mower, 1 only.....	54 00		
Oats, 273½ bushels.....	90 87		
Rake, horse, 1 only.....	33 30		
Rope, 12 ft.....	30		
Seed, assorted.....	10 08		
Scythe stones, ½ doz.....	50		
	211 64		
<i>Trade Shops.</i>			
Awls, sewing blades, 4 doz.....	\$ 1 27		
Axle grease, 3 doz.....	4 50		
Axes, 2 only.....	1 20		
Acid, oxalic, 1 lb.....	20		
" muriatic, 2½ lb.....	79		
Brushes, paint, 1 1-12 doz.....	7 80		
" kalsomine, 2 only.....	7 67		
" white wash, ½ doz.....	3 00		
" marking, 3 only.....	30		
" sash tool, 3 only.....	30		
" varnish, 1 doz.....	2 25		
" wall, ½ doz.....	1 73		

ALBERTA.—Continued.

31-16

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ALBERTA.

RECAPITULATION.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>					
Salaries and retiring allowances.....		23,445	13		
Uniforms and mess.....		1,079	14		
				24,524	27
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>					
Rations.....		7,082	01		
Clothing and medicines.....		1,236	98		
				8,318	99
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>					
Freedom suits and allowances.....		722	59		
Transfer and interment.....		418	64		
				1,141	23
<i>Working Expenses—</i>					
Heat, light and water.....		2,832	05		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....		877	44		
Chapels, schools and library.....		88	65		
Office expenses.....		267	14		
				4,065	28
<i>Industries—</i>					
Farm.....		211	64		
Trade shops.....		1,497	05		
Coal mine.....		131	40		
				1,840	09
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>					
Furnishing.....		480	93		
Utensils and vehicles.....		227	13		
Land, buildings and walls....		9,326	40		
				10,034	66
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Advertising and travel.		177	47		
Special.....		2,231	00		
				2,408	47
Total.....				52,332	79

EXPENDITURE.

PENITENTIARIES—GENERALLY.

Assistance to paroled convicts, 3 men.....	\$	32 00
Office disbursements of purchasing agent.....		11 42
Sundry printing.....		8 35
Travel of Parole Officer Archibald		1,237 17
Travel of Inspector Stewart.....		228 30
Travel of Purchasing Agent Pratt.....		359 65
		<hr/>
	\$	1,876 89

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	Warden.	Methodist.	18, 1840, May	17, 1899, May	17, 1899	\$2,600
D. O'Leary.	Deputy Warden.	Roman Catholic	15, 1853 Aug.	9, 1897 Aug.	9, 1897	1,500
D. Phelan, M.D.	Surgeon and Medical Superintendent Asylum for insane.	Roman Catholic	8, 1854 Aug.	4, 1897 Aug.	4, 1897	2,400
W. S. Hughes.	Accountant, etc.	Presbyterian.	2, 1861 Jan.	13, 1893 Feb.	13, 1903	1,700
Rev. A. W. Cooke, M.A.	Chaplain	Church of England.	13, 1841 Nov.	1, 1903 Nov.	1, 1903	1,200
Rev. M. McDonald.	"	Roman Catholic.	4, 1853 Sept.	30, 1899 Sept.	30, 1899	1,200
J. R. Forster.	Warden's Clerk	Church of England.	14, 1875 July	1, 1891 Jan.	1, 1898	900
T. W. Bowie.	Storekeeper.	Presbyterian.	6, 1841 Aug.	5, 1897 Aug.	5, 1897	1,000
T. A. Kennan.	Assistant Storekeeper.	Roman Catholic.	16, 1864 Aug.	4, 1897 Aug.	4, 1897	700
W. H. Derry.	Engineer.	Congregational.	12, 1817 Sept.	1, 1897 Sept.	1, 1897	1,200
F. Hornibrook.	Assistant Engineer.	Church of England.	15, 1855 Sept.	1, 1892 Feb.	1, 1907	700
C. Baylie.	Electrician.	Congregational.	19, 1869 Oct.	1, 1890 Oct.	1, 1890	900
R. McDonald.	Assistant Electrician.	Roman Catholic.	8, 1852 June	1, 1894 June	1, 1894	700
W. J. McLeod	Steward, etc.	Presbyterian.	7, 1868 Jan.	1, 1896 Apr.	1, 1903	1,000
J. Saunders.	Assistant Steward.	"	30, 1859 Aug.	1, 1899 Nov.	1, 1903	700
W. A. Gunn.	Hospital Overseer.	Church of England.	16, 1845 June	1, 1890 June	1, 1890	900
H. S. Begg.	Assistant Hospital Overseer.	"	27, 1879 Oct.	1, 1902 Oct.	1, 1902	700
R. A. Caughey.	Assistant Superintendent Cordage Industry.	Presbyterian.	23, 1870 Nov.	1, 1903 Jan.	1, 1907	800
Rose A. Fahey.	Matron.	Roman Catholic.	15, 1849 Mar.	6, 1886 Mar.	6, 1886	600
Mary Smith.	Deputy Matron.	Presbyterian.	4, 1852 June	1, 1889 June	1, 1889	450
R. J. Burns.	Chief Trade Instructor.	Church of England.	23, 1855 June	1, 1895 July	1, 1903	1,000
J. A. McCaugherty.	Farm Instructor.	Presbyterian.	22, 1865 Apr.	1, 1893 Apr.	1, 1893	800
D. J. McCarthy.	Assistant Farm Inspector	Roman Catholic.	4, 1867 Feb.	9, 1901 Meh.	15, 1902	700
H. L. Walker.	Blacksmith Instructor.	Church of England.	25, 1865 Apr.	3, 1897 Apr.	3, 1897	800
Jas. Tweddell.	Tailor Instructor.	Methodist.	22, 1876 Mar.	23, 1903 Mar.	23, 1903	800
Jas. Lawlor.	Stonecutter Instructor.	Roman Catholic.	15, 1869 Sept.	18, 1896 Apr.	1, 1903	800
P. M. Beaupré.	Quarry Instructor.	Roman Catholic.	29, 1860 Jan.	10, 1885 Mar.	27, 1905	800
Robt. Paynter.	Shoemaker Instructor.	Congregational.	22, 1873 Nov.	1, 1904 Apr.	1, 1905	800
T. A. Davidson.	Mason Instructor.	Presbyterian	26, 1872 July	1, 1902 Mar.	16, 1908	800
Alex. Atkins	Chief Keeper.	Presbyterian.	13, 1857 July	1, 1878 Mar.	1, 1903	1,000
Wm. Holland.	Chief Watchman	Church of England	26, 1850 Aug.	1, 1889 Nov.	1, 1903	800
W. J. Calvert.	Industrial Keeper	Presbyterian.	9, 1866 Nov.	1, 1900 Mar.	1, 1907	700
J. A. Rutherford.	Gate Keeper.	Methodist.	17, 1851 Mar.	1, 1884 Feb.	1, 1908	700
J. Kennedy.	Keeper.	Roman Catholic.	12, 1852 May	1, 1870 Sept.	24, 1895	700
Chas. Bostridge.	"	Church of England.	20, 1848 Apr.	10, 1882 Aug.	1, 1899	700
J. Bannister.	"	Methodist.	13, 1851 May	23, 1885 Aug.	1, 1899	700
Jas. Doyle.	"	Roman Catholic	19, 1860 May	27, 1885 Aug.	1, 1899	700
Patrick Madden	"	"	27, 1864 Aug.	1, 1889 Aug.	1, 1899	700
T. Fowler.	"	"	22, 1860 Aug.	1, 1889 Jan.	1, 1907	700
J. Givens.	"	"	6, 1866 June	7, 1892 Mar.	1, 1908	700
C. S. Wheeler.	"	Church of England	7, 1852 July	23, 1892 Mar.	1, 1908	700
A. McConville.	"	Roman Catholic.	4, 1862 July	1, 1885 Feb.	1, 1910	700

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Don. A. Curtis.	Watchman	Presbyterian	4,	1873	Nov.	1,	1907	Nov.	1,	1907	650
Geo. P. Nolan.	"	Roman Catholic	3,	1872	Nov.	1,	1907	Nov.	1,	1907	650
Edw. I. McCue.	"	"	5,	1883	June	1,	1908	June	1,	1908	650
Richard McGeein.	"	"	8,	1873	July	1,	1908	July	1,	1908	650
G. A. Northmore.	"	Church of England	3,	1875	June	1,	1909	June	1,	1909	650
Albro Demill.	"	Methodist	13,	1888	Nov.	1,	1909	Nov.	1,	1909	650
Wm. Ryan.	Guard	Roman Catholic	14,	1853	May	31,	1890	May	31,	1890	600
Geo. McCauley.	"	"	19,	1862	Aug.	24,	1892	Aug.	24,	1892	500
Wm. Kenney.	"	Methodist	5,	1858	Mar.	1,	1893	Mar.	1,	1893	600
John O'Neill.	"	Roman Catholic	5,	1860	Feb.	1,	1894	Feb.	1,	1894	600
Jas. Bennett.	"	Church of England	8,	1854	Feb.	14,	1894	Feb.	14,	1894	600
R. Corby.	"	Roman Catholic	9,	1869	May	7,	1894	May	7,	1894	600
John Hughes.	"	"	4,	1869	Feb.	22,	1895	Feb.	22,	1895	600
Sam McCormack	"	Presbyterian	3,	1855	July	26,	1895	July	26,	1895	600
T. E. Hennesy.	"	Roman Catholic	3,	1861	Sept.	26,	1895	Sept.	26,	1895	600
R. D. Dowsley.	"	Presbyterian	3,	1858	May	6,	1896	May	6,	1896	600
R. Bryant.	"	Methodist	12,	1852	Jan.	1,	1898	Jan.	1,	1898	600
Geo. Sullivan.	"	Roman Catholic	20,	1875	Aug.	20,	1898	Aug.	20,	1898	600
W. H. Matthews.	"	Church of England	20,	1865	Aug.	1,	1899	Aug.	1,	1899	600
Jas. McWaters	"	Methodist	1,	1861	Aug.	1,	1899	Aug.	1,	1899	600
Dan Germain.	"	"	4,	1870	Aug.	1,	1899	Aug.	1,	1899	600
J. McQuade.	"	"	24,	1853	Dec.	1,	1899	Dec.	1,	1899	600
S. N. Watts.	"	Church of England	18,	1866	Nov.	1,	1900	Nov.	1,	1900	600
P. Johnson.	"	Methodist	17,	1871	Nov.	1,	1900	Nov.	1,	1900	600
R. M. Davis.	"	Church of England	7,	1878	Nov.	1,	1900	Nov.	1,	1900	600
C. H. Gray.	"	Methodist	8,	1878	Feb.	15,	1902	Feb.	15,	1902	600
Geo. O. Aiken	"	"	5,	1873	Nov.	1,	1902	Nov.	1,	1902	600
Geo. Doyle.	"	Roman Catholic	13,	1871	Nov.	1,	1903	Nov.	1,	1903	600
Jas. A. Fegg.	"	Church of England	31,	1870	July	1,	1904	July	1,	1904	600
W. A. McDonnell	"	Roman Catholic	3,	1873	Nov.	1,	1904	Nov.	1,	1904	600
Jno. Berrigan.	"	"	8,	1867	Nov.	1,	1904	Nov.	1,	1904	600
Robt. Aiken.	"	Methodist	22,	1866	Nov.	1,	1904	Nov.	1,	1904	600
Edward Cowan.	"	Church of England	25,	1869	July	1,	1905	July	1,	1905	600
H. J. Powell.	"	Methodist	24,	1873	Aug.	1,	1905	Aug.	1,	1905	600
M. J. Walsh.	"	Roman Catholic	4,	1875	Aug.	1,	1905	Aug.	1,	1905	600
B. R. Watson	"	Church of England	10,	1861	Aug.	1,	1905	Aug.	1,	1905	600
J. A. Potter.	"	Presbyterian	14,	1874	Jan.	1,	1906	Jan.	1,	1906	600
J. B. O'Driscoll	"	Roman Catholic	17,	1875	Jan.	1,	1906	Jan.	1,	1906	600
Wm. Tatton	"	Church of England	19,	1872	Apr.	1,	1906	Apr.	1,	1906	600
J. S. McPherson.	"	Presbyterian	21,	1872	June	1,	1906	June	1,	1906	600
J. A. Wilson	"	"	5,	1875	June	1,	1906	June	1,	1906	600
F. J. Doyle.	"	Roman Catholic	9,	1877	Aug.	1,	1906	Aug.	1,	1906	600
J. J. Lawless.	"	"	3,	1874	Nov.	1,	1906	July	1,	1909	600
J. V. Donaghue.	"	"	9,	1880	Oct.	1,	1907	Mar.	19,	1910	600
P. Stover.	Stable Guard	Methodist	6,	1854	Sept.	1,	1894	June	30,	1898	600
Jas. Weir.	"	"	4,	1856	May	4,	1896	June	30,	1898	600
W. W. Cook.	"	"	25,	1865	Sept.	1,	1901	May	25,	1906	600
C. H. Fenning	Fireman	Church of England	26,	1860	Aug.	1,	1899	Aug.	1,	1899	600
F. McGeen	"	Roman Catholic	6,	1874	Feb.	15,	1902	Feb.	15,	1902	600
M. J. Kennedy	Messenger	"	18,	1857	Apr.	1,	1872	May	1,	1884	600

¹Inspector Dominion Police, Dec. 2 1882, to Aug. 9, 1897.

²Appointed May 1, 1870. Resigned Mar. 31, 1872. Reappointed Jan. 1, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Beauchamp, Oscar	Warden.	Roman Catholic.	June 22, 1851	Feb. 17, 1899	Mar. 4, 1904	\$2,400
Russell, W. H.	Deputy Warden	Church of England	June 1, 1859	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1910	1,500
Allaire, Adolphe, A., M.D.	Surgeon	Roman Catholic.	Aug. 31, 1870	Jan. 30, 1902	Jan. 30, 1902	1,600
Malepart, George S.	Accountant	"	May 23, 1849	Oct. 9, 1880	June 1, 1882	1,400
Harel, Rev. L. O.	Chaplain	"	Aug. 30, 1847	Apr. 28, 1887	Apr. 28, 1887	1,200
Rohit, Rev. John	Chaplain	"	Apr. 9, 1841	Oct. 25, 1895	Oct. 25, 1895	1,200
Renault, Geo. Jos.	Warden's Clerk, etc	Anglican	Nov. 16, 1868	Jan. 11, 1903	Aug. 1, 1906	1,000
Therrien, Phédime	Storekeeper	Roman Catholic.	Dec. 6, 1858	May 28, 1907	May 28, 1907	900
Patt, H. C.	Assistant Storekeeper.	"	Apr. 14, 1869	Aug. 22, 1894	Dec. 1, 1899	700
Marchand, Lucien.	Engineer.	Anglican.	Nov. 24, 1859	Oct. 1, 1907	Oct. 1, 1907	1,000
Leclair, Eugène	Assistant Engineer and Electrician	Roman Catholic	May 20, 1871	Jan. 1, 1899	Feb. 1, 1910	900
Jubinville, Alfred	Fireman	"	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901	Dec. 9, 1901	600
Senecal, L. P. Armand.	Assistant Electrician.	"	Aug. 23, 1883	June 1, 1909	Feb. 1, 1910	700
Jobin, Eusèbe.	Steward and Baker.	"	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1, 1902	Aug. 1, 1907	1,000
Aubé, William	Assistant Steward and Baker	"	Oct. 5, 1874	July 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1906	700
O'Shea, David	Hospital Overseer, etc.	"	Mar. 2, 1860	Aug. 23, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	900
Leger, George	Chief Trade Instructor.	"	May 18, 1867	Oct. 1, 1906	Oct. 1, 1906	1,000
Bertrand, Elzéar	Mason Instructor.	"	Feb. 9, 1859	Aug. 1, 1885	May 1, 1907	800
Lortie, Vincent	Shoemaker Instructor	"	Feb. 14, 1854	July 15, 1895	July 15, 1895	800
Préyost, William.	Quarry Instructor.	"	May 18, 1860	Aug. 31, 1896	Oct. 1, 1896	800
Desjardins, Rodrigue.	Stonecutter Instructor	"	Feb. 23, 1871	Oct. 1, 1903	May 1, 1905	800
Bisson, Vincent.	Tinsmith Instructor.	"	June 24, 1850	July 12, 1884	Feb. 1, 1900	800
Leblanc, Edmond	Blacksmith Instructor	"	Mar. 20, 1861	Apr. 1, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901	800
Cadioux, Oscar	Tailor Instructor	"	Aug. 11, 1864	Apr. 8, 1901	Apr. 8, 1901	800
*St. Germain, Napoléon	Carpenter Instructor	"	Mar. 22, 1847	Feb. 1, 1877	Aug. 15, 1902	800
Papineau, Odilon	Farm Instructor	"	Nov. 22, 1864	Aug. 28, 1899	Jan. 1, 1910	800
Chartrand, Ubald.	Chief Keeper.	"	Jan. 1, 1843	Jan. 1, 1878	Apr. 7, 1899	1,200
Gibson, W. W.	Chief Watchman	Presbyterian.	Oct. 23, 1843	Aug. 6, 1886	Aug. 1, 1906	800
Nixon, George	Gatekeeper and Armourer.	Anglican.	Oct. 22, 1846	Aug. 6, 1883	Aug. 1, 1906	700
Fitzgibbon, J. D.	Keeper	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	Oct. 11, 1897	700
Desjardins, Joseph	"	"	Mar. 23, 1876	Oct. 1, 1897	Apr. 7, 1899	700
Blondin, Paul	"	"	Oct. 2, 1869	Oct. 19, 1896	Feb. 1, 1900	700
Normand, Ludger	"	"	Sept. 13, 1875	Nov. 2, 1897	July 18, 1902	700
Forster, J. Percy.	"	Anglican.	Oct. 12, 1874	Sept. 1, 1889	Jan. 1, 1903	700
Charbonneau, Alexandre	"	Roman Catholic	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1898	Feb. 4, 1905	700
Forest, George.	"	"	Mar. 14, 1857	Apr. 24, 1899	Mar. 20, 1905	700
Lesage, Félix	Watchman	"	July 10, 1846	Aug. 29, 1888	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Charbonneau, George	"	"	July 13, 1846	June 30, 1888	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Boucher, Eloi	"	"	Nov. 3, 1861	Dec. 1, 1899	Nov. 1, 1906	650
St. Martin, Désiré	"	"	Jan. 15, 1874	June 1, 1909	June 1, 1909	650
Théoret, Emery.	"	"	Feb. 13, 1875	June 1, 1909	June 1, 1909	650
Léonard, Arthur.	"	"	Jan. 17, 1877	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1909	650
Clermont, Félix.	Guard	"	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889	July 19, 1889	600

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

Desjardins, Abondus.					June	7,	1863	Nov.	9,	1893	Nov.	9,	1893	600
Lynch, Patrick J. G.					Feb.	16,	1870	May	1,	1894	May	1,	1894	600
Grece, William					Mar.	16,	1863	Oct.	1,	1897	Oct.	1,	1897	600
Jolicœur, Edouard					Apr.	13,	1863	Aug.	2,	1898	Aug.	2,	1898	600
Desjardins, Charles.					Apr.	2,	1871	Apr.	24,	1899	Apr.	24,	1899	600
Trudeau, Alphonse					May	21,	1864	Dec.	1,	1899	Dec.	1,	1899	600
Filiatreault, Napoléon					July	3,	1868	May	4,	1901	May	4,	1901	600
Desormeau, Félix					Jan.	17,	1858	Feb.	1,	1901	Feb.	1,	1901	600
Brisebois, H.					Nov.	7,	1872	Sept.	15,	1901	Sept.	15,	1901	600
Belanger, Edouard.					Nov.	19,	1870	July	1,	1902	July	1,	1902	600
McDonough, Andrew.					Mar.	30,	1876	Sept.	1,	1903	Sept.	1,	1903	600
Therrien, George					Nov.	8,	1877	June	15,	1904	June	15,	1904	600
Labrecque, J. E.					Feb.	17,	1874	Apr.	27,	1905	Apr.	27,	1905	600
Lauzon, Jean					Mar.	16,	1866	July	1,	1905	July	1,	1905	600
Lahaie, Aldridge					Dec.	11,	1868	July	1,	1905	July	1,	1905	600
Paquette, Joseph					Nov.	20,	1860	Oct.	1,	1905	Oct.	1,	1905	600
Hogue, Damase.					Dec.	9,	1873	Oct.	1,	1905	Oct.	1,	1905	600
Dufresne, Adélaïd.					Dec.	27,	1882	Aug.	1,	1906	Aug.	1,	1906	600
Barbeau, Emilen					Nov.	20,	1871	Aug.	1,	1906	Aug.	1,	1906	600
Roger, Urgèle					July	18,	1879	Sept.	1,	1906	Sept.	1,	1906	600
Murphy, J. W. R.					Mar.	18,	1885	Nov.	1,	1906	Nov.	1,	1906	600
Proulx, Médard					Mar.	9,	1879	Nov.	1,	1906	Nov.	1,	1906	600
Proulx, Alfred					Apr.	25,	1874	Feb.	1,	1907	Feb.	1,	1907	600
Deguire, Ovide					May	5,	1873	Sept.	1,	1907	Sept.	1,	1907	600
Rodier, Emilien.					July	20,	1873	Mar.	1,	1909	Mar.	1,	1909	600
Larin, J. Emile					May	10,	1873	June	1,	1909	June	1,	1909	600
Hétu, Honorius.					Feb.	1,	1877	Sept.	1,	1909	Sept.	1,	1909	600
Frappier, Arthur.					Apr.	8,	1882	Sept.	1,	1909	Sept.	1,	1909	600
Quimet, J. Wilbrod					Dec.	8,	1875	Oct.	1,	1909	Oct.	1,	1909	600
Paré, Alexandre					Oct.	26,	1881	Nov.	1,	1909	Nov.	1,	1909	600
Joyce, Richard					May	7,	1881	Feb.	1,	1910	Feb.	1,	1910	600
David, Joseph.					Nov.	24,	1883	Feb.	1,	1910	Feb.	1,	1910	600
Prévost, Albert					Mar.	10,	1887	Feb.	1,	1910	Feb.	1,	1910	600
Cloutier, Isaie					Dec.	25,	1843	Nov.	4,	1881	Nov.	4,	1881	600
Quimet, Damase					Nov.	15,	1862	Apr.	24,	1899	Apr.	24,	1899	600
Taillon, Charles					Aug.	18,	1838	May	1,	1880	May	1,	1880	600

*Removed January 24, 1881. Reappointed August 15, 1902.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. A. Kirk.	Warden.	Presbyterian.	1, 1837 Dec.	12, 1899 Dec.	12, 1899	\$2,200
A. B. Pipes.	Deputy Warden.	Church of England.	31, 1853 June	25, 1889 June	6, 1901	1,500
E. T. Gaudet, M.D.	Surgeon.	Roman Catholic.	17, 1857 Dec.	14, 1907 Dec.	14, 1907	1,500
C. H. Martin.	Accountant.	Methodist.	5, 1858 Aug.	4, 1897 Apr.	1, 1903	1,200
Rev. A. D. Cormier.	Chaplain.	Roman Catholic.	27, 1854 Dec.	1, 1889 Dec.	1, 1889	1,000
Rev. B. H. Thomas.	"	Baptist.	22, 1865 Aug.	1, 1906 Aug.	1, 1906	1,000
C. S. Starratt.	Storekeeper and Warden's Clerk.	"	10, 1858 Sept.	1, 1905 Sept.	1, 1905	800
James A. Piercy.	Engineer.	Methodist.	15, 1852 May	12, 1885 May	12, 1885	1,000
Angus M. McDonald.	Steward.	Roman Catholic.	26, 1865 June	1, 1891 April	1, 1903	900
G. B. Papineau.	Hospital Overseer.	"	22, 1856 Jan.	1, 1886 June	1, 1898	900
Elizabeth McMahon.	Matron.	"	7, 1870 "	21, 1898 May	1, 1899	600
Elizabeth Cumming.	Deputy Matron.	Presbyterian.	8, 1848 Feb.	8, 1900 Feb.	8, 1900	450
Wm. R. Burns.	Tailor Instructor.	Roman Catholic.	14, 1858 May	10, 1891 May	10, 1891	800
L. H. Chambers.	Carpenter Instructor.	"	20, 1853 "	1, 1886 Dec.	1, 1900	800
Jos. T. Leblanc.	Quarry Instructor.	"	29, 1849 "	1, 1883 Oct.	1, 1901	800
W. A. Sherrard.	Stone cutter Instructor.	Presbyterian.	13, 1876 Sept.	1, 1905 Sept.	1, 1905	800
John J. Kane.	Mason Instructor.	Roman Catholic.	15, 1866 Jan.	21, 1907 Jan.	21, 1907	800
W. J. Foran.	Shoe Instructor.	"	15, 1870 Mar.	12, 1907 Mar.	12, 1907	800
John McLeod.	Blacksmith Instructor.	Presbyterian.	20, 1860 Jan.	1, 1898 June	1, 1909	800
L. S. Hutchinson.	Chief Keeper.	Church of England.	18, 1874 Feb.	1, 1893 May	1, 1901	900
Willard Lawrence.	Chief Watchman.	"	14, 1849 Sept.	27, 1899 Aug.	1, 1906	800
John Corcoran.	Watchman.	Roman Catholic.	12, 1847 July	1, 1880 Jan.	1, 1907	650
A. L. Belliveau.	"	"	9, 1860 "	15, 1901 "	1, 1907	650
William Alexander.	Keeper.	Methodist.	31, 1846 Jan.	1, 1880 "	1, 1898	700
A. A. Allain.	"	Roman Catholic.	1, 1855 "	10, 1883 Mar.	1, 1903	700
Thomas Welsh.	"	"	1, 1859 Dec.	1, 1896 July	1, 1903	700
Chas. S. Elsdon.	"	Methodist.	4, 1869 July	23, 1895 Mar.	1, 1907	700
James Luther.	Guard.	"	1, 1840 May	9, 1882 May	9, 1882	600
T. F. Gillespie.	"	Church of England.	3, 1873 Oct.	18, 1891 Oct.	1, 1892	600
N. A. Burden.	"	"	25, 1852 "	1, 1892 Feb.	1, 1893	600
John McCaull.	"	Presbyterian.	1, 1850 July	23, 1894 July	23, 1894	600
Sinclair McDougall.	"	"	18, 1871 "	23, 1895 "	23, 1895	600
Arthur Brown.	"	"	26, 1864 Jan.	1, 1898 Jan.	1, 1898	600
Geo. Drillio.	"	"	27, 1865 "	1, 1898 "	1, 1898	600
Stephen H. Getson.	"	"	3, 1873 "	1, 1898 "	1, 1898	600
Patrick Connell.	"	Roman Catholic.	6, 1849 "	1, 1880 Feb.	5, 1899	600
Lauchlin McDonald.	"	"	28, 1876 June	1, 1901 June	1, 1901	600
S. A. Palmer.	"	Baptist.	19, 1858 July	1, 1901 July	1, 1901	600
Amos Robinson.	"	Methodist.	22, 1858 "	1, 1901 "	1, 1901	600
D. P. Belliveau.	"	Roman Catholic.	28, 1860 Jan.	14, 1901 Feb.	16, 1905	600
John D. McDonald.	"	"	12, 1878 "	1, 1903 Oct.	1, 1906	600
F. C. Bowes.	"	Baptist.	4, 1880 July	1, 1907 July	1, 1907	600
A. W. O'Brien.	"	Roman Catholic.	4, 1875 Mar.	1, 1908 Mar.	1, 1908	600

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A. B. Cummings.....	Guard	Presbyterian.....	Dec.	28, 1888	Nov.	1, 1908	Nov.	1, 1908	600
Bliss A. Lowerson	"	Church of England ..	Feb.	2, 1879	Apr.	1, 1909	Apr.	1, 1909	600
John S. Milton.....	Stable guard	Baptist.....	Nov.	22, 1853	May	1, 1894	July	1, 1898	600
Chas. Card.....	"	"	"	30, 1856	Jan.	1, 1907	Jan.	1, 1907	600
Albert Friel	Messenger.....	Roman Catholic ..	"	10, 1872	Aug.	14, 1906	Aug.	14, 1906	600
George Bishop	Fireman	Baptist.....	June	22, 1862	Oct.	11, 1906	Oct.	11, 1906	600

¹Resigned March 31, 1894. Reappointed November 1, 1894.
²Retired December 31, 1897. Reappointed February 5, 1899.
³Resigned December 2, 1903. Reappointed February 16, 1905.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
A. G. Irvine, I.S.O.	Warden.	Church of England	Dec. 7, 1837	Oct. 13, 1892	Oct. 13, 1892	\$2,200
A. Manseau.	Deputy Warden.	Roman Catholic	Jan. 14, 1858	July 1, 1891	Sept. 2, 1898	1,500
R. W. Neill, M.D.	Surgeon.	Church of England	May 24, 1869	Sept. 12, 1900	Sept. 12, 1900	1,500
H. Keech.	Accountant and Storekeeper.	Methodist.	May 26, 1851	May 1, 1907	May 1, 1907	1,500
Rev. S. W. L. Stewart.	Chaplain.	"	July 29, 1863	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 1, 1907	1,000
Rev. A. Beliveau, D.D.	"	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 2, 1870	June 21, 1905	June 21, 1905	1,000
E. Freeman.	Steward.	Church of England	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 1, 1903	900
*J. H. Daignault	Hospital Overseer.	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 30, 1867	Aug. 19, 1902	Feb. 14, 1908	900
J. Smith.	Engineer.	Church of England	Dec. 8, 1848	Dec. 10, 1883	Nov. 1, 1889	1,000
A. R. Mitchell.	Chief Trade Instructor.	Presbyterian	Aug. 2, 1844	July 2, 1903	Oct. 1, 1904	1,000
W. R. Grahame.	Farm Instructor.	"	Oct. 19, 1860	July 1, 1891	Oct. 24, 1893	800
T. Miller.	Shoemaker Instructor.	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1857	Nov. 10, 1892	July 23, 1895	800
T. Scott.	Tailor Instructor.	Presbyterian	Dec. 28, 1861	Nov. 10, 1906	Nov. 10, 1906	800
J. McCullough.	Mason Instructor.	Presbyterian.	Apr. 10, 1853	July 15, 1907	July 15, 1907	800
J. French.	Chief Watchman.	Methodist.	Oct. 22, 1870	Oct. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1907	900
J. Snell.	Keeper.	Presbyterian.	Aug. 8, 1875	July 2, 1902	May 1, 1905	800
W. C. Abbott.	"	Church of England.	May 14, 1873	June 1, 1903	May 1, 1905	800
T. Douglas.	Guard.	"	Feb. 8, 1869	June 1, 1899	June 1, 1899	700
R. Downie.	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 5, 1866	July 7, 1902	July 7, 1902	700
J. Douglas	"	"	Nov. 29, 1872	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	700
E. Newbury.	"	Church of England.	Nov. 30, 1875	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	700
W. Burt.	"	Presbyterian.	Mar. 12, 1875	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	700
G. Richmond.	"	Methodist.	Oct. 8, 1870	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	700
F. J. Thornhill.	"	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 24, 1880	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	700
W. V. B. Goff.	"	Church of England.	Dec. 4, 1870	Apr. 1, 1905	Apr. 1, 1905	700
H. Woods.	"	"	Sept. 18, 1870	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 1, 1906	700
E. C. Ridley.	"	"	Sept. 17, 1877	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr. 1, 1906	700
W. Skeoch.	"	Presbyterian.	Sept. 11, 1880	May 1, 1906	May 1, 1906	700
A. E. Whish.	"	Church of England.	Sept. 5, 1879	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	700
G. E. Brookes.	"	"	Feb. 9, 1877	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907	700
C. E. Bishop.	"	"	Nov. 4, 1880	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907	700
J. Bruton.	"	Roman Catholic.	Sept. 3, 1874	Sept. 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1909	700

*Resigned May 1, 1907. Reappointed February 14, 1908.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Brown, J. C.	Warden.	Presbyterian	Feb. 13, 1844	Nov. 26, 1907	Nov. 26, 1907	\$2,200
Carroll, W. J.	Deputy Warden	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	Dec. 3, 1907	1,500
DeWolf Smith, W. A.	Surgeon	Church of England	Oct. 5, 1859	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1890	1,500
Harvey, J. W.	Accountant, etc.	"	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	1,200
Vert, Rev. A. E.	Chaplain	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	1,000
Lambot, Rev. E.	"	Roman Catholic.	"	Apr. 1, 1909	Apr. 1, 1909	1,000
Robertson, R. J.	Storekeeper	Presbyterian	Jan. 28, 1865	Oct. 11, 1887	Jan. 1, 1908	900
Patchell, W. A.	Steward	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Jan. 1, 1908	900
Stewart F.	Hospital Overseer	Presbyterian	Aug. 16, 1852	Apr. 1, 1885	Jan. 1, 1908	900
Disney, H.	Chief Trade Instructor.	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1866	Mar. 1, 1895	Oct. 15, 1902	1,000
Currie, W.	Engineer, etc.	Presbyterian	June 5, 1859	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1908	1,000
Mackenzie, George	Shoemaker Instructor	"	July 4, 1854	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	800
Doyle, Jas.	Brickmaking Instructor.	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 1, 1902	800
Indah, John	Mason Instructor	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	Nov. 1, 1902	800
Mackenzie, D. C.	Tailor Instructor.	Methodist	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 4, 1904	Mar. 4, 1904	800
Dynes, R.	Farm Instructor	Roman Catholic	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan. 1, 1894	June 1, 1907	800
Lavell, M.	Chief Watchman	"	Feb. 17, 1867	Mar. 9, 1901	Oct. 1, 1907	900
Walsh, Wm	Keeper	"	Feb. 14, 1864	June 1, 1896	Dec. 6, 1907	800
Sampson, T.	"	Methodist	May 25, 1859	Apr. 1, 1890	Jan. 1, 1908	800
Smyth, P.	Guard.	Roman Catholic	Mar. 17, 1843	Feb. 21, 1879	Feb. 21, 1879	700
Devine, P.	"	"	July 20, 1875	Apr. 8, 1901	Apr. 8, 1901	700
Cameron, W. A.	"	Methodist.	May 16, 1879	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907	700
McGrenera, P.	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 24, 1879	Mar. 1, 1908	Mar. 1, 1908	700
Gray, T. R.	"	Church of England	May 7, 1878	Aug. 1, 1908	Aug. 1, 1908	700
Phillips, H.	"	Baptist	Jan. 31, 1882	May 1, 1909	May 1, 1909	700
*Botting, W.	"	Church of England	June 3, 1875	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1909	700
Bushell, J. J.	"	Congregationalist	May 20, 1880	June 1, 1909	June 1, 1909	700
Exley, D.	"	Church of England	Oct. 29, 1886	June 1, 1909	June 1, 1909	700
Healey, A.	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 14, 1880	Sept. 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1909	700
Smith, W. J. R.	"	Church of England	Mar. 19, 1883	Sept. 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1909	700
McDonald, A.	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 17, 1884	Sept. 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1909	700
*Norman, H. F.	"	Church of England	Apr. 30, 1874	June 1, 1906	Apr. 1, 1906	700
Keenan, P. J.	"	Roman Catholic	July 16, 1879	Dec. 1, 1909	Dec. 1, 1909	700

* Transferred from Manitoba Penitentiary.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Matthew McCauley.....	Warden.....	Presbyterian.....	11, 1850 June	1, 1906 July	1, 1906 July	\$2,200
Edgar H. Cummings.....	Deputy Warden.....	Methodist.....	28, 1880 June	1, 1907 Feb.	13, 1909 Oct.	1,500
Alexander Forin, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	Presbyterian.....	24, 1857 May	23, 1906 July	23, 1906 July	1,200
John Joseph Cashman.....	Accountant, etc.....	Roman Catholic.....	15, 1857 Apr.	1, 1906 Aug.	1, 1906 Aug.	1,200
¹ John McDougall.....	Chief Trade Instructor, etc.....	".....	6, 1862 May	5, 1891 Apr.	1, 1906 Aug.	1,000
Cleophas Turgeon.....	Engineer, etc.....	".....	11, 1859 Mar.	23, 1906 July	23, 1906 July	1,000
Rev. Peter Cozanet.....	Chaplain.....	".....	3, 1881 July	1, 1907 Sept.	1, 1907 Sept.	800
Rev. David McQueen, D.D.....	".....	Presbyterian.....	25, 1854 Dec.	4, 1906 Aug.	4, 1906 Aug.	800
Elizabeth Cummings.....	Matron.....	Methodist.....	11, 1882 July	1, 1909 Nov.	1, 1909 Nov.	500
² William Coward.....	Steward.....	".....	18, 1855 June	6, 1878 Aug.	1, 1906 Aug.	900
Sidney J. Truscott.....	Hospital Overseer.....	".....	31, 1874 Dec.	15, 1906 Aug.	15, 1906 Aug.	900
George P. Halley.....	Chief Watchman.....	Presbyterian.....	10, 1876 May	1, 1907 Oct.	1, 1910 Jan.	900
Frank Urquhart.....	Tailor Instructor.....	Church of England.....	17, 1862 Oct.	1, 1906 Aug.	1, 1906 Aug.	800
Matthew J. Salzl.....	Shoemaker Instructor.....	Roman Catholic.....	22, 1884 Mar.	15, 1906 Aug.	15, 1906 Aug.	800
Frank Pope.....	Carpenter Instructor.....	Church of England.....	18, 1881 Sept.	1, 1907 July	1, 1907 July	800
John Mann.....	Brickmaker Instructor.....	Methodist.....	18, 1864 June	10, 1907 July	10, 1907 July	800
Joseph J. Schell.....	Industrial Keeper.....	".....	1, 1873 July	1, 1907 June	1, 1907 June	800
Percy M. Oldroyd.....	Keeper.....	Church of England.....	12, 1877 Sept.	1, 1907 Sept.	1, 1907 Nov.	800
Jas. R. Gernon.....	Watchman.....	Roman Catholic.....	15, 1875 May	1, 1908 Aug.	1, 1909 Oct.	750
³ Charles Wilson.....	Guard.....	Church of England.....	22, 1876 May	1, 1908 Oct.	15, 1909 Mar.	700
⁴ James Pollard.....	".....	Methodist.....	12, 1881 June	1, 1907 Sept.	1, 1909 Aug.	700
Charles A. Wootton.....	".....	Church of England.....	28, 1882 July	1, 1909 Aug.	1, 1909 Aug.	700
Arthur D. Mallandaine.....	".....	".....	16, 1880 July	1, 1909 Aug.	1, 1909 Aug.	700
John B. Dharty.....	".....	".....	23, 1882 Feb.	1, 1910 Jan.	1, 1910 Jan.	700

¹Transferred from Dorchester Penitentiary staff.
²Transferred from Kingston Penitentiary staff.
³Resigned Feb. 13, 1910, reappointed March 1, 1910.
⁴Resigned May 7, 1908, reappointed Aug. 1, 1909.

APPENDIX M.

FARM REPORTS.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

[illegible]

J. A. McCAUGHERY,

Farm Instructor.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

FARM PRODUCE.

<i>To Steward.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pork, 22,023 lbs., @ 8c.....	1,761 84	
Pork, 11,894 lbs., @ 9c.....	1,070 46	
Potatoes, 137,784 lbs., @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	1,033 38	
Cabbage, 7,184 heads, @ 2c.....	143 68	
Tomatoes, 143 baskets, @ 20c.....	28 60	
Turnips, 15,509 lbs., @ 5-12c.....	64 62	
Turnips, 390 bds., @ 2c.....	7 80	
Beets, 1,539 lbs., @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	10 26	
Beets, 200 bds., @ 2c.....	4 00	
Onions, 31 44-50 bushels, @ 50c.....	15 91	
Onions, 3,989 lbs., @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	59 83	
Onions, 1,898 lbs., @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	6 33	
Onions, 800 lbs., @ 13-15c.....	6 93	
Onions, 1,002 bds., @ 2c.....	20 04	
Carrots, 5,869 lbs., @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	39 13	
Carrots, 533 bds., @ 2c.....	10 66	
Callions, 430 bds., @ 2.....	8 60	
		4,292 10
<i>To Stable.</i>		
Hay, 125,430 lbs., @ \$9.00 per ton.....	564 44	
Straw, 24,170 lbs., @ \$4.70 per ton.....	99 10	
Oats, 33,190 lbs., @ \$1.00 per 80 lbs.....	414 88	
		1,078 42
<i>To Piggery.</i>		
Straw, 65,840 lbs., @ \$4.70 per ton.....	154 72	
Potatoes, 100 bags, @ 25c.....	25 00	
Oats and pease, 33,600 lbs., @ \$1.00 per 80 lbs.....	420 00	
Buckwheat, 19,760 lbs., @ \$1.00 per 80 lbs.....	247 00	
Barley, 33,070 lbs., @ \$1.00 per 80 lbs.....	413 38	
Lentils, 8,000 lbs., @ \$9 00 per ton.....	36 00	
Turnips, 50 tons, @ \$6.00.....	300 00	
Carrots, 5,810 lbs., @ \$8.00 per ton.....	23 24	
Beets, 130 tons, @ \$8.00 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ton.....	1,040 00	
		2,659 34
<i>Sales to Customers</i>		
Turnips, 10 bds., @ 2c.....	20	
Turnips, 73 15-17 bushels, @ 17c.....	12 54	
Carrots, 28 bds., @ 2c.....	56	
Carrots, 44 6-27 bushels, @ 27c.....	11 94	
Onions, 270 bds., @ 2c.....	5 40	
Onions, 55 22-50 bushels, @ 50c.....	27 72	
Onions, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, @ 44c.....	18 26	
Beets, 16 bds., @ 2c.....	32	
Beets, 30 19 27 bushels, @ 27c.....	8 29	
Cabbage, 18 hds., @ 2c.....	36	
Cabbage, 506 hds., @ 1c.....	5 06	
Oats, 1 bag.....	1 00	
Potatoes, 80 lbs., @ 1c.....	80	
Straw, 2 bds., @ 5c.....	10	
Mixed grain, 2 bags.....	2 47	
Barley, 2 bushels.....	1 66	
Plants.....	9 46	
		106 14
Grand Total.....		8,136 00

O. PAPINEAU,
Farm Instructor.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF FARM.

Dr.		Cr.	
		<i>By Steward:—</i>	
Stock on hand, March 31st, 1909.....	\$8,894 67	Pork, 22,023 lbs., @ 8c.	\$ 1,761 84
Implements, feed, manure and horses purchased.....	2,671 84	Pork, 11,894 lbs., @ 9c.....	1,070 46
Shop work and horse-shoeing.....	606 08	Potatoes, 137,784 lbs., @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	1,033 38
Old blankets, stores.....	9 75	Cabbage, 7,184 hds., @ 2c.....	143 68
Salt.....	5 96	Tomatoes, 143 baskets., @ 20c.....	28 60
Kitchen refuse, for piggery.....	192 93	Turnips, 15,509 lbs., @ 5-12c.....	64 62
Macadam stone, for farm roads.....	61 65	Turnips, 390 bdl., @ 2c.....	7 80
Convict labour, on farm, 6,286 days @ 30c	1885 80	Beets, 1,539 lbs., @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	10 26
“ stable, 1,944 days, @ 30c	584 20	Beets, 200 bdles., @ 2c.....	4 00
“ piggery, 1,573 days, @ 30c	471 90	Onions, 31 44-50 bushels, @ 50c.	15 94
Instructor's salary, 9 mos., @ \$50.00, \$450		Onions, 3,989 lbs., @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	59 83
Instructor's salary, 3 mos., @ \$66.66, \$200	650 00	Onions, 1,898 lbs., @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	6 33
Teamster's salary.....	600 00	Onions, 800 lbs., @ 13-15c.....	6 93
		Onions, 1,002 bdl., @ 2c.....	20 04
		Carrots, 5,869 lbs., @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	39 13
		Carrots, 533 bdl., @ 2c.....	10 66
		Scallions, 430 bdl., @ 2c.....	8 60
		By sales to customers.....	119 77
		Horse labour to other departments, 2,350 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$.70.....	1,645 35
		Convict labour, other departments, 1,294 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$.30.....	388 35
		Farm implements condemned.....	220 28
		Improvements of farm roads.....	61 65
		“ fencing and drainage . . .	86 10
		Stock on hand, March 31, 1910.....	10,275 44
Balance, March 31st, 1910. (Profit)....	154 23		
	17,089 04		17 089 04

O. PAPINEAU,

Farm Instructor.

DORCHESTER.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit statement of farm, for the year ending March 31st, 1910.

The annexed statements show the products of the farm for the past year, and their disposal.

The cattle wintered fairly well, considering their poor condition when stabled and the limited quantity of roots for feeding. Most of the hay was housed in good condition, but a considerable quantity of marsh hay was greatly damaged by tides and storms, and consequently its feeding qualities greatly impaired.

The dykes which broke last fall are not repaired, and the marsh ploughed on the Hickman lot for oats will not yield any crop this year. This will occasion the ploughing of more upland for oats than was intended, and therefore the area under hay will be less than last year.

An endeavour will be made to raise more root crops for stock feeding, and green crops can be grown which may be fed the cows when the pastures get short, and the pigs also can be fed some of this green feed.

As regards the hay crop, I have put the quantity at 350 tons. Mr. Hicks, the retired farmer, left no data as regards this crop, and I did the best I could under the circumstances.

The oat crop was good, but what grew on the marsh was damaged, and its feeding qualities greatly diminished. The potato crop was good, but a large quantity was anected by rot, caused by the wet weather, and many were damaged by cuts from the forks of the diggers, and consequently did not keep well.

Respectfully snbmitted,

JOHN HEBERT,

For Farm Instructor.

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

350 tons, hay.....	\$2,800 00
3,096 bushels potatoes....	1,393 20
300 bushels turnips.....	600 00
13,251 lbs. carrots.....	99 38
6,038 lbs. beets.....	45 29
1,510 lbs. parsnips.....	11 33
1,368 lbs cabbage.....	10 26
2,440 bushels oats.....	1,332 00
50 bushels barley.....	30 00
50 bushels buckwheat....	35 00
100 tons straw.....	500 00
7,981½ qts. milk.....	292 26
8,770 lbs. beef.....	603 38
8,650 lbs. pork.....	783 98
38 small pigs.....	111 03
Hides.....	99 56
26 Bull services.....	26 00
4 Boar services.....	2 00
1 Calf.....	5 00
Soap grease.....	80
	<hr/>
	8,780 47

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

FARM STATEMENT, YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Dr.		Cr.	
Stock on hand, March 31st, 1909.....	\$12,756 33	Supplied to Storekeeper—	
Kitchen refuse.....	84 30	Carrots, 13,251 lbs.....	\$ 99 38
Machine shop account.....	8 33	Potatoes, 164,996 lbs.....	1,241 25
Blacksmith, account.....	247 05	Turnips, 42,738 lbs.....	142 46
Carpenter account.....	196 54	Beets, 6,038 lbs.....	45 29
Shoe shop account.....	33 99	Parsnips, 1,510 lbs.....	11 33
Steward, account.....	10	Cabbage, 1,368 ".....	10 26
Masons' account.....	10 69	Pork, 8,615 lbs.....	780 78
Stone cutters' account.....	28 20	Beef, 8,770 lbs.....	603 38
Quarry account.....	54 60	Milk, 3,400 qts., @ 4c.....	136 00
Convict labour on farm, stables and pig- gery, 5529½ days @ 30c.....	1,658 85	Milk, 1,859 qts., @ 3c.....	55 77
		Straw, for beds.....	18 20
From Storekeeper—		Sundry Customers—	
Oats for feeding.....	362 68	Milk, 2,722½ qts.....	100 49
Vegetables.....	287 11	Vegetables.....	19 36
Bran.....	87 80	Bull services (26).....	26 00
Corn meal.....	284 20	Boar services (4).....	2 00
Tools.....	47 14	Soap grease.....	80
Machinery.....	96 38	Calves (1).....	5 00
Seed.....	257 62	Hay.....	7 20
Fertilizers.....	89 25	Pork, 40 lbs.....	3 20
One set harness.....	30 00	Fat cattle (23).....	1,247 92
Drugs (horse med.).....	19 98	One horse sold (condemned).....	35 00
Horse blankets.....	17 50	Hides sold.....	99 56
Two horses.....	430 00	Young pigs (38).....	111 03
Sundries.....	104 08	Barley, 2 bushels.....	1 20
Stable guards (2).....	1,200 00	Labour to Storekeeper—	
Farm Instructor (10 months).....	666 67	Horse labour, 963 days.....	674 45
		Ox labour, 389 days.....	136 15
		Convict labour, 688 days.....	206 40
		Quarry Department—	
		Horse labour, 295 days.....	206 85
		Convict labour, 147 days.....	44 33
		Mason Department—	
		Horse labour, 15 days.....	10 50
		Ox labour, 36 days.....	12 60
		Convict labour, 9½ days.....	2 85
		Wheels, 1 pair.....	2 00
		Labour to other Departments—	
		Fence horse labour, 89½ days.....	62 65
		Ox labour, 83 days.....	29 75
		Convict labour, 52½ days.....	15 75
		Ornamental Grounds—	
		Convict labour, 155 days.....	46 50
		Flower seeds.....	1 70
		Work at Cottages—	
		Horse labour, 35 days.....	24 50
		Ox labour, 37 days.....	12 95
		Convict labour, 33½ days.....	10 05
		Labour on Roads—	
		Horse labour, 106 days.....	74 20
		Ox labour, 64 days.....	22 40
		Convict labour, 192 days.....	57 60
		Farm Improvements—	
		Spruce boards, 2,117 feet.....	23 28
		Nails, 100 lbs.....	2 55
		Horse labour, 4 days.....	2 80
		Ox labour, 62 days.....	21 70
		Convict labour, 64 days.....	19 20
		Guard, 3 days.....	3 28
		Messenger horse, 312 days.....	218 40
		General dr.....	91 70
		Work, expense.....	72

FARM STATEMENT.—Continued.

		<i>Labour to Customers—</i>	
		Harness cleaned.....	30
		Grain crushed.....	83
		Horse labour.....	8 35
		Ox labour.....	18
		Convict labour.....	3 50
		Work on dyke.....	22 77
		Stock on hand March 31, 1910.....	12,182 73
		Profit and loss.....	■
	19,059 39		19,059 39

JOHN HEBERT,
For Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit the annual farm statement for the year ended March 31st, 1910, as follows:—

Oats.....	3,502 bushels.
Barley.....	2,839 “
Potatoes.....	2,000 “
Turnips.....	300 “
Beets.....	40 “
Carrots.....	25 “
Cabbage and other green vegetables for prison use, about.....	2,000 head.
Hay.....	100 tons.

The farm shows a profit of over \$2,000, the increase is mostly due to the good prices received for farm produce.

Our farm stables are the same as twenty years ago, with the exception of a new pig-pen and a temporary cattle shed. It will soon be necessary to make some move either to repair or replace with new and up-to-date ones.

W. R. GRAHAME,
Farm Instructor.

FARM BALANCE SHEET.

To Inventory, March 31st, 1909..	...	\$7,700 18	By (Steward) Storekeeper:—	
To Storekeeper —			Milk, 1,288 gals., @ 20c.....	\$257 60
Tamarac wood, 10 cords, @ \$5	\$ 50 00		Turnips, 132½ bhls., @ 25c....	33 08
Soft coal.....	7 13		Turnips, 11½ bhls., @ 30c....	3 53
Veterinary services.....	13 25		Carrots, 22 bhls., @ 30c..	6 60
Boar pig, 1.....	15 00		Beets, 54 bhls., @ 30c.....	16 20
Horses, 1 team.....	473 20		Pork, 35 lbs., @ 8½c.....	2 98
Shorthorn bull, 1.....	100 00		Pork, 3,254 lbs., @ 9c.....	292 86
Farm and garden seeds.....	113 20		Pork, 98 lbs., @ 9½c.....	9 31
			Pork, 491 lbs., @ 9½c.....	47 87

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

FARM BALANCE SHEET.—Continued.

Seed drill, grain 1.....	\$ 100 00		Potatoes, 246 bbls., @ 60c.....	\$ 147 60	
Seed drill, turnip, 1.....	18 00		" 166½ bbls., @ 40c. . .	66 60	
Grain threshed, 6,341 bbls., @ 3c.	190 23		" 10 bbls., @ 35c.....	3 50	
Plow, 1.....	15 75		" 475½ bbls., @ 30c....	142 58	
Binder twine, 100 lbs.....	10 00		Beef, 1451 lbs., @ \$5.90 p. 100..	85 61	
Horse shoeing.....	10 00		Onions, 1 bhl.....	60	
Water trough.....	9 10		Cabbage, 4,834 lbs., @ ½c.....	24 17	
Harvest gloves, 6 pairs.....	2 60		Green vegetables, 1,166 lbs., @		
Hay forks, 1 doz	2 28		½c.....	5 83	
Paris green, 20 lbs.....	4 60				\$ 1,146 50
Bridles, 1 pair.....	5 00				
Axle grease, 1 dozen boxes.....	1 11		<i>By Storekeeper (Department) —</i>		
Wagon, 1	62 00		Teams, 575 days, @ \$1.40.....	805 00	
Grinder plates, 5 pairs.....	5 00		Convict labour, 687 days, @ 30c	206 10	
Repairs to implements and ma-			Straw, 4 loads.....	4 00	
chinery.....	25 62		Cement culverts, 5.....	8 21	
Sundry supplies.....	25 35		Cedar posts, 5 @ 15c.....	75	
Bran, 1 ton.....	19 00				1,021 06
Shorts, 1 ton.....	20 00				
		\$ 1,297 42			
<i>To Engineer—</i>			<i>By Mason—</i>		
Coal and repairs.....	11 39	11 39	Convict labour, 182 days, @ 30c	54 60	
			Teams, 179½ days, @ \$1.40....	251 30	
					305 90
<i>To Carpenter—</i>			<i>By Carpenter—</i>		
Repairs.....	75 78	75 78	Team, ½ day, 70c., convict		
			labour, 15c....	85	
<i>To Steward—</i>			<i>By Doctor—</i>		
Refuse.....	56 70		Barley, 218½ bbls., @ 50c....	109 25	
Salt, 2 bbls.....	5 04		Oats, 309 bbls., @ 50c.....	154 50	
		61 74	Potatoes, 10 bbls., @ 75c.....	7 50	
			" 90 ½ bbls., @ 60c.....	54 15	
<i>To Shoemaker—</i>			" 10 bbls., @ 50c.....	5 00	
Repairs.....	25 65	25 65	" 4½ bbls., @ 40c....	29 40	
			" 250 bbls., @ 30c.....	75 00	
			Pork, 1,410 lbs., @ 9c.....	126 90	
			" 671 lbs., @ 8½c.....	57 04	
			" 660 lbs., @ 9½c.....	62 70	
			" 86 lbs., @ 9½c.....	8 39	
			Live hogs, 7,420 lbs., @ 7½c.	537 95	
			" 1,800 lbs., @ 8c....	144 00	
<i>To Mason—</i>			" 1,635 lbs., @ 8½c....	134 88	
Lime, 17 bbls.....	4 08	4 08	" 1,390 lbs., @ 7½c....	104 25	
			" 1,915 lbs., @ 7½c....	148 40	
			" 734 lbs., @ 8½c....	62 39	
			" 1,365 lbs., @ 8½c....	119 43	
<i>To Blacksmith—</i>			Stag hog, 1.....	18 00	
Repairs and horseshoeing.	40 46	40 46	Beef, 764 lbs., @ 9c.....	68 76	
			Beef bull, 1,835 lbs., @ 3½c .	64 22	
			Milk, 635½ gals., @ 20c.....	127 10	
			Turnips, 18½ bbls., @ 25c.....	4 63	
<i>To Accountant—</i>			Carrots, 1½ bbls., @ 30c.....	45	
Freight, express, travelling ex-			Beets, ½ bhl., @ 30c.....	15	
penses.....	27 40	27 40	Parsnips, 1½ bbls., @ 30c.....	45	
			Cabbage, 700 lbs., @ 1c.....	7 00	
Convict labour, 3,948 days, @ 30c	1,184 40	1,184 40	Rhubarb, 230 lbs., @ 1c.....	2 30	
			Beef hides, 100 lbs., @ 7c . . .	7 00	
Farm instructor's salary.....	800 00	800 00	Beef hides, 150 lbs., @ 8c.....	12 00	
			Cattle, 11 head.....	480 00	
To balance, profit.....	2,002 20	2,002 20	Straw, 1 load.....	1 00	
			Teaming, \$31.03.....	31 03	
			Livers, hearts and tongues, 4 .	1 10	
			Convict labour, 1 day.....	30	
			Bull services, 5.....	5 00	
			Boar, services, 9.....	6 75	
					2,778 37
			<i>By Inventory, March 31, 1910.</i>		7,975 02
		13,230 70			13,230 70

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my report as farm instructor of this penitentiary, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

The crops were a fair average, but unfortunately, early frosts affected some of the potatoes, although we have ample to carry us along through the season.

The new ground purchased last year, adjoining the deputy warden's residence, is being cleared, and a portion of it will be in crop the coming season, from which we hope to have good results.

I am sorry that last summer we lost the entire herd of pigs, owing to an outbreak of hog cholera, causing a serious loss to the farm revenue. We have now restocked the piggery, and hope within a short time to be able to supply again the needs of the penitentiary.

R. DYNES,
Farm Instructor.

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

57 tons	Potatoes, @ \$16.00.....	\$ 912 00
7 "	Potatoes, @ \$12.00.....	84 00
30 "	Hay, @ \$15.00.....	450 00
6 "	Oats, @ \$28.00.....	168 00
1½ "	Pease, @ \$40.00.....	60 00
2 "	Onions, @ \$25.00.....	50 00
5 "	Red Carrots, @ \$7.50.....	37 50
3 "	White, Carrots, @ \$7.50.....	22 50
2 "	Parsnips, @ \$15.00.....	30 00
1 "	Beets, @ \$15.00.....	15 00
2½ "	Mangel beets, @ \$10.00.....	22 50
720 lbs.,	Lettuce, @ ¼c.....	3 60
280 "	Rhubarb, @ ½c.....	1 40
1,500 "	Leek, @ 1¼c.....	18 75
		<hr/>
		1,875 25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

FARM BALANCE SHEET.

DR.			CR.		
To stock on hand, March 31, 1910		\$4,951 03	By Storekeeper—		
Oats, 43,781 lbs.....	702 81		Potaotes, 85,181 lbs.....	681 42	
Bran, 6,181 lbs.....	87 50		Carrots, 5,003 lbs.....	20 01	
Shorts, 2,000 lbs.....	32 00		Turnips, 4,039 lbs.....	12 12	
Seed, oats, clover and pease....	48 30		Parsnips, 2,799 lbs.....	21 00	
Sundry seeds.....	54 83		Beets, 2,606 lbs.....	19 54	
Fertilizer, 7,000 lbs.....	156 93		Cabbage, 2,655 lbs.....	15 93	
Manure, 62 loads.....	31 00		Onions, 3,231 lbs.....	40 42	
Loading same.....	2 75		Pease, 3,870 lbs.....	58 05	
108 fruit trees and 400 hedge			Leek, 233 lbs.....	2 10	
plants.....	43 75		Lettuce, 719 lbs.....	3 59	
Brewer's grains, 89 loads.....	44 50		Rhubarb, 280 lbs.....	1 41	
Seed potatoes, 1,000 lbs.....	15 00		Pork, 971 lbs.....	83 39	
Disc harrow, 1.....	48 00		Hay, 6,300 lbs.....	31 50	
Democrat wagon, 1.....	80 00				990 48
Horse, 1.....	250 00		By Sundry Customers—		
Caldron, 1, 60 gal.....	16 00		Hay.....	38 00	
Sows, 7.....	135 00		Dressed Pork, 1,416 lbs.....	120 36	
Boar, 1.....	20 00		Cabbage plants.....	10	
Horse blankets, 3.....	24 74		Potatoes.....	15 50	
Drugs.....	1 05		Hauling.....	13 50	
Sundry supplies.....	148 95		Carpenter, 1 grindstone.....	2 00	
Shoe shop general repairs.....	73 87		Compensation pigs destroyed...	362 40	
Carpenter, general repairs.....	251 00				549 86
Blacksmith, general repairs..	195 79		By convict labour to other depart-		
Refuse.....	25 39		ments, 1,453½ days, @ 30c...	436 03	
Veterinary services.....	6 00		Horse labour, 1,385½ days, @70c	970 02	
Labour, 5,569½ days, @ 30c...	1,670 85				1,406 05
		4,166 01	Stock condemned.....		348 35
Salary farm instructor.....		800 00	By stock on hand, March 31, 1901		4,416 09
			By balance (loss)		2,206 21
		9,917 04			9,917 04

APPENDIX N.

YUKON PENITENTIARIES.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 1st, 1910.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit, herewith, my annual report as Inspector of Penitentiaries in the Yukon Territory, for the year ending 31st March, 1910, together with reports from the wardens at Dawson and Whitehorse.

The guard rooms operated by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at both these points are used as penitentiaries, and the officers commanding 'B' and 'H' Divisions, having headquarters at Dawson and Whitehorse respectively, are the wardens, while the non-commissioned officers and constables of both Divisions act in the capacity of guards and keepers.

The sanitary conditions of the penitentiaries, and the general health of all convicts, is under the direct supervisions of the surgeons of the police force. During the past year the sanitary conditions were excellent, and the health of the convicts first-class.

There has been a remarkable absence of crime in the Yukon during the past twelve months, only one convict being imprisoned at Whitehorse and three at Dawson. The one at Whitehorse was sentenced the previous year, and will probably be released on ticket of leave shortly. Two convicts at Dawson were serving at the beginning of the year, one being sentenced the year previous, and the other a ticket of leave man, compelled to serve out the balance of his original sentence. There was only one newly convicted convict during the year. The latter was convicted and sentenced to ten (10) years imprisonment with hard labour for stabbing a woman of the under world. He was also sentenced to an additional year for theft, and was, in March, transferred to the penitentiary at New Westminster.

I inspected the penitentiary at Whitehorse several times during the year, and also the penitentiary at Dawson. The convicts had no complaints to make.

The following is a statement of convicts handled during the year:

On hand, April 1st, 1909.....	3
Received during the year.....	1
	—
Total.....	4
Discharged during the year.....	1
Transferred to New Westminster.....	1
Remaining on hand.....	2
	—
Total.....	4

There have been no escapes, and no attempts to escape during the year. The conduct of the convicts has been excellent.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. I. WOOD,

Assistant Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police, Inspector of Penitentiaries in Yukon Territory.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 1st, 1910.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows concerning the prisoners confined in the Dawson penitentiary during the 12 months ending March 31st, 1910.

BUILDING.

We are still using the police guard-room, in which to keep convicts, common jail prisoners, and insane patients.

The east wing of the building has been closed, as, with the reduced number of prisoners in our custody, the south wing provided all the accommodation necessary. A great saving of fuel was effected by the change.

The building is old, and various repairs were made last fall, such as caulking and pointing, etc., in order to make it habitable during the winter months. This spring the interior has been painted and kalsomined, which has greatly improved its appearance.

Both penitentiary and jail have been kept most cleanly at all times.

CLOTHING.

The clothing, as supplied by the quarter master store, is of good quality and suitable for all requirements. A few articles were purchased locally at reasonable prices.

CONDUCT.

There have been very few breaches of prison discipline, none being of a serious nature.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners has been exceptionally good during the year, no sickness of a serious character occurring.

The prison is in a good sanitary condition.

INSPECTIONS.

The prison has been inspected by yourself, as inspector of penitentiaries of the Yukon territory, several times during the past year.

The officer commanding 'B' Division,—the warden—makes frequent visits, and the orderly officers make daily inspections of the guard-room, and inquire of the prisoners, if any have complaints to make. Some have been made, but none of a serious nature and all have been easily remedied. The orderly officers also visit the guard-room and prisoners during the night.

I might state here, that I make it an invariable rule to ask prisoners on their discharge if they have any complaints to prefer, but none have been made.

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RATIONS

The rations issued to the prisoners are ample and of the best quality. All meals are prepared in the division mess.

STAFF.

The staff is comprised of a provost, escorts, and night guard.

The position of provost is a permanent one and has been held during the past year by Reg. No. 4267, Corporal Jordon, E. D., who has proved himself an excellent man for this very responsible position.

The escorts are detailed daily from among the duty members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed in the post.

The night guard which was formerly also a daily detail is now a permanent position and consists of three men, one of whom performs the duty of flying sentry, and, during the winter months, that of night stoker.

LABOUR.

The labour consists of levelling and grading the barrack grounds and repairing buildings in the summer months, and sawing and splitting wood in the winter. Should a convict or common jail prisoner be an artisan, he is, if possible, given employment at his trade.

There are only seven prisoners in our custody at the present time.

GENERAL.

Insane patients, of whom nine have been in our custody during the past year, are also kept in the guard-room. There is no other place in which they can be lodged, and they are a great nuisance at times, disturbing both the prison routine and the prisoners.

One convict, who was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude for wounding with intent to kill, and to one year for theft, (eleven years in all), has been transferred to the New Westminster penitentiary.

Reading matter which consists of magazines and outside papers is supplied by the R. N. W. M. Police Library. No local papers are allowed in the guard-room.

The Salvation Army hold service in the prison at 10 a.m., on Sunday mornings.

Attached herewith, is a summary of the convicts confined at present and also of those who have been in our custody during the past year, together with a report from Assistant Surgeon Thompson.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. A. WROUGHTON,

Inspector, Commanding 'B' Division R.N.W.M. Police, Warden of the R.N.W. M. Police Penitentiary, Dawson, Y. T.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911.

DAWSON, Y. T., May 11th, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 Dawson, Y. T.

SIR, —I have the honour to forward, herewith, my report for the year ending March 31st, 1910, in connection with the penitentiary at Dawson.

There was no sickness of a serious nature throughout the year among the prisoners in this department. Mild attacks of la grippe and biliousness were the prevailing ailments. Two old men, both about 70 years old, suffered a good deal from chronic rheumatism, were unable to work at hard labour, but did occasional light work. One was released about Christmas time.

The penitentiary is inspected regularly and is kept in a good sanitary condition, as is evidenced by the lack of sickness therein.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

DAWSON, Y. T., May 10th, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
 'B' Division R.N.W.M. Police,
 Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of penitentiary prisoners confined in the Dawson jail between the 1st of April, 1909 and 31st March, 1910.

Crime.	SENTENCES.			Totals.
	11 yrs.	3 yrs.	2 yrs.	
Theft from dwelling house.....		1		1
Theft.....			1	1
Wounding with intent to kill.....	1			1
Totals.....	1	1	1	3

The above statement includes one (1) discharged, time expired; one (1) transferred to the New Westminster penitentiary, and one (1) still serving.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your obedient servant,

E. L. JORDON, Corpl.,
Provost.

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RETURN OF PENITENTIARY PRISONERS UNDERGOING SENTENCE IN THE
PENITENTIARY AT DAWSON, FROM 1st APRIL, 1909, TO MARCH 31st, 1910.

In custody April 1, 1909.....	2
Received during the year.....	1

Total.....	3
------------	---

Discharged, time expired.....	1
Transferred.....	1
Still serving.....	1

Total.....	3
------------	---

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

3 years P.S. (Re-vocation of ticket of leave.).....	1
2 " P.S.....	1
11 " P.S.....	1

Total.....	3
------------	---

NATIONALITY.

Canada.....	2
Austria.....	1

Total.....	3
------------	---

CRIMES.

Theft from a dwelling house.....	1
Theft.....	1
Wounding with intent to kill.....	1

Total.....	3
------------	---

CIVIL STATE.

Married.....	0
Single.....	3

Total.....	3
------------	---

ETHNOLOGY.

White.....	3
------------	---

CREED.

Roman Catholic.....	2
Pagan.....	1

Total.....	3
------------	---

MORAL HABITS.

Intemperate.....	1
Temperate.....	2

Total.....	3
------------	---

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RETURN OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN THE ROYAL NORTH-WESTERN MOUNTED POLICE JAIL AT
DAWSON, Y. T., DURING PERIOD FROM 1st APRIL, 1909 TO 31st MARCH, 1910.

Date Received.	Name.	Crime.	Sentence Years P. S.	Date of Sentence.	By whom Sentenced.
1908				1905	
July 7..	Shaw, David Richardson.	Theft of gold bearing gravel and dirt, containing gold dust.	3	June 6.	Judge Craig (Pleaded guilty.)
		Breaking and entering dwelling house by day and stealing therefrom.	2	June 6..	"
		Theft of gold-bearing gravel containing gold dust, value about \$100.	1	June 6..	"
1908				1908	
Oct. 5	Ross, Thomas Anthony	Theft.....	2	Oct. 5.	Judge Macaulay....
1910				1910	
Jan 18..	Volovitch, Samuel....	Wounding with intent to kill.	10	Jan. 18.	Judge Craig
		Theft.....	1	Feb. 8	"

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., March 31st, 1910.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report as warden of the Whitehorse penitentiary and common jail up to the end of the year ending March 31st:

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police guard-room is used as a common jail and penitentiary at this place, for which purpose, as mentioned in previous reports, the general arrangement of the building is not entirely satisfactory for the proper care of all classes of prisoners.

The sanitary conditions are only maintained in such a condition by the most careful attention, and are as good as can be expected in the absence of sewerage or water pipes. There are, at present, confined in the guard-room here:

Convict No. 16, Volovitch en route to New Westminster penitentiary having arrived here under police escort on the 20th March, and held pending arrival of warrant of removal.

Joseph Smith Baker, undergoing sentence of eighteen months imprisonment at hard labour, for theft of government stores, having been sentenced by Judge Craig on March 23rd, 1909. Jimmie Stick, an Indian, undergoing sentence of six months' imprisonment at hard labour, for breaking shop at Champagnes' Landing, having been sentenced by Police Magistrate Taylor on November 24th, 1909.

All clothing was supplied from our own stores, the provisions issued being of good quality, although as mentioned in a memorandum of date, October 22nd, last, attached to the files of the officer commanding Yukon Territory, I consider the scale as laid down for prisoners by R.N.W.M. Police Rules and Regulations 1909, as inadequate to the Yukon.

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The conduct of prisoners during the year has been uniformly good, no serious breach of discipline having occurred.

The general health of prisoners has been good. The duties of provost have been efficiently carried out by Corporal Scott assisted by the usual escorts by day and N.C.O. or constables detailed for night guard.

The penitentiary has been inspected by an officer and surgeon daily and weekly by the officer commanding as warden, upon all of which occasions the prisoners were asked if they had any complaints.

I attach hereto the usual statistics required.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SNYDER, Supt.

Commanding 'H' Divison, R.N.W.M. Police, Warden of Penitentiary at
Whitehorse.

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE GUARD-ROOM AT WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

During the period from April 1st, 1909 to March 31st, 1910:—

On hand April 1st, 1909..... 3
Received since that date..... 24
(Including 4 lunatics in transit.)

Discharged on payment of fine or suspended sentence..... 15
Expiration of sentence..... 3
Lunatics transferred to New Westminster..... 4
Lunatics discharged as sane after commital..... 1
Under observation and sent to hospital (since dead) 1

On hand at March 31st, 1910..... 3

Name.	Duration and Date of Sentence.	Crime.	Nationality.	Creed.	Married or Single.
Chas. W. Hall.....	12 mos. from April 27, 1908	Theft.....	American.....	Protestant...	Single.
Kth. McIvor.....	3 mos. from Feb. 27, 1909	Indian Act.	Scottish.....	Protestant...	Single.
J. S. Baker.....	18 mos. from Mar. 23, 1909	Theft.....	English.....	Protestant...	Single.
McGinty.....	2 mos. from Sept. 17, 1909	Assault.....	Stick Indian ..		Married.
Jimmie Stick.....	6 mos. from Nov. 24 1909	Burglary.....	Stick Indian ..		Single.
Volovitch, No. 46.....	11 years In transit Dawson to New Westminster Penitentiary.				

Nationalities.	No.	Remarks.
American born.....	1	Theft.
Scottish born.....	1	Liquor to Indians.
English born.....	1	Theft.
Yukon Indians.....	2	Shop breaking and assault.
Slavonian.....	1	Murderous assault.

APPENDIX O.

CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION.

CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION.

CIRCULAR.

OTTAWA, November 23, 1909.

SIR, The House of Commons, on the 17th instant, adopted the following resolution:—

‘Be it resolved, That it is desirable to ascertain by reports obtained upon the subject from wardens, inspectors and chaplains, what means could be adopted in Canada to insure a judicious classification and segregation of the convicts in our penal institutions and reformatories.’

We inclose a copy of the unrevised record of the debate and have to request that you will forward a full and detailed report of your views on the subject, especially on the following points:—

(1) Is segregation necessary or desirable? If so, for what reasons, and what advantages would accrue?

(2) Is segregation feasible or practicable? If so, what principle should govern? (a) Age. (b) Class of crimes committed. (c) Prison conduct and industry, or (d) an arbitrary selection. If the latter, by whom should the selection be made?

(3) Are our penitentiaries structurally suitable for segregation? If so, in what way do you suggest the segregation in the dormitories?

(4) In view of our varied industries, in what way could the various classes be segregated during working hours?

(5) Would segregation involve structural changes or additions? If so, at what estimated cost?

(6) Would it involve an increase in the staff of police and industrial officers? If so, at what estimated cost?

(7) If segregation should be made, is there likely to be any difficulty as to complaints of discrimination by convicts who may be classed in the lower grades? If so, would such dissatisfaction interfere with discipline and reformatory influence among those who are debarred from the preferred class or classes?

(8) If segregation should be made, would you advise different regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., for the several classes? If so, what changes do you suggest?

We shall be glad if you find it convenient to make your report before the 15th of January next.

Yours sincerely,

DOUGLAS STEWART,
G. W. DAWSON.

Inspectors.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, January 15th, 1910.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—

RE CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION OF CONVICTS.

Referring to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons, November 17th, 1909, and your circular letter of the 23rd of the same month, I beg to suggest that, inasmuch as classification and segregation are not interchangeable terms, it may be well, in order to avoid confusion, to consider the question under separate heads.

An ideal prison system, in fact, any prison system worthy of the name in this age of the world, not only involves the principle of segregation as necessary and advisable, but adopts it as a leading or governing principle. The reasons for this being either self-evident or such as will suggest themselves to any one who gives a moment's thought to the subject. But the foregoing remark applies only to the general prison system and not to the conduct or administration of an individual prison.

Segregation implies the absolute and continuous separation of the several classes of convicts, which, under our present penitentiary system and our institutional equipment as at present constituted, is utterly and hopelessly impracticable. Efficient segregation can be effected only by stone walls or distance, or by both walls and distance. Structurally, our penitentiaries are not suitable for segregation nor can they be made suitable without radical and expensive alterations. Our dormitory system would require the isolation, by impervious and impenetrable walls, of each of the several wings; which would entail the employment of separate police supervision for each of the several isolated sections. Additional chapels would not be necessary, but we would be compelled to have as many separate services as we would have segregated classes. Hospital accommodation for the different classes would afford another difficulty not easily arranged for. But the insurmountable barrier confronts us when we consider our industrial system. Would we be required to make shoemakers of one entire class, and tailors of another, and blacksmiths of a third class? Or, would it be thought better to have as many shoe-shops and as many tailor-shops as we have classes? In short, would we require to multiply the number of our trade-shops by the number of classes segregated? I see noway out of this difficulty, and I see a score of other difficulties which, combined with those already mentioned, have forced me to conclude that segregation of classes, in any single penitentiary, is impracticable.

The general tendency of prison life, or reformatory life, or boarding school life, or congregate life of any kind, is towards the formation of mischievous if not vicious habits; and it is a question whether or not such natural tendency is materially influenced by arranging these congregations so that boys of about the same age are herded together. Experience teaches that segregation, *per se*, will not insure against the growth of evil where either boys or men, in any considerable numbers, are institutionally confined in consequence of the manifestation of moral delinquency. Nevertheless, it is but fair to assume that the separation of the good from the bad, and the bad from the worse, aids in the application and the effectiveness of reformatory methods, measures and influences which, after all, must be chiefly depended upon to restore the delinquent to moral health and vigour. Be this as it may, the idea of segregation, though of minor importance in comparison with many other steps that might well be taken in the direction of

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prison reform, has taken up its abode in the public mind, and it is not well that it should be abandoned or lightly dealt with. And it need not be abandoned. Granted that segregation is impracticable in our penitentiaries, because of structural obstacles and impossibilities; granted that the overlapping of provincial and federal jurisdictions seriously complicate the situation; still, it may be said that our penitentiary system constitutes a prison system of itself under the absolute control of Dominion authority. In our penitentiaries we have convicts of all ages from the youth of fifteen years to the octogenarian; of all records from the 'first offender' to the recidivist who boasts of a dozen convictions; of all degrees of criminality from chicken theft to murder; of all terms of sentence from two years to life imprisonment; of all qualities from exceptional intelligence to mental imbecility and lunacy; of all physical conditions from robust health to incurable tuberculosis; of all grades from the docile and tractable to the inveterate and the incorrigible. We have all these classes of convicts in all our penitentiaries, and the aggregate number is about sixteen hundred. Certainly, segregation of classes seems necessary and advisable, if not imperative.

Where, then, and how, shall we begin? The attempt to apply the principle in any single penitentiary as at present constituted, would prove futile and, under existing circumstances and conditions, and after years of labour and vast expense in reconstruction, the attempt would result in dissatisfaction if not in failure.

Would it not be easier and cheaper and more sensible to reconstruct our penitentiary system than to reconstruct our prisons? We have now six penitentiaries, and we are building more and adding to those that are built. Why not adapt, say four of our penitentiaries, each to the accommodation of one of the following classes?

Class I. (To be under Medical Supervision and Management.)

- (a) The insane and mentally imbecile.
- (b) The tubercular.
- (c) The epileptic.
- (d) The maimed and the blind.

Class II. (a) Life convicts.

- (b) Rapists.
- (c) Convicts sentenced to ten years or over.

Class III. (a) Incorrigibles.

- (b) Recidivists.

Class IV. (a) First offence convicts.

- (b) Convicts under twenty-five years of age not included in the foregoing classes.
- (c) Females.

If considered advisable, the country could be divided into two territorial divisions, with four prisons in each. The foregoing schedule of classes to be segregated is simply rudimentary or suggestive, and may be so amended as to meet the opinion of any competent commission.

When all this is done, or, rather, while it is being done, another work of reconstruction should be carried to completion, viz.: the reconstruction of the Criminal Code so as to empower the sentencing judge to order the imprisonment, in any or either of the penitentiaries, of any convict whose sentence is for any definite period not less than three years, or for any indefinite period not less than two years. It is distressing to hear the presiding judge sometimes remark, when addressing a convict whom he is about to sentence, 'I am sorry, but I have no alternative. I must sentence you to the penitentiary,' which means that some unfortunate is sent to the penitentiary for a term prescribed by statute when, in the opinion of the judge who has heard the whole case, a shorter term or some other prison would have served the ends of justice. Let our judges have the authority to decide whether a convict be sent to a federal or a provincial prison, and em-

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power nobody, but judges to sentence convicts to a penitentiary. There is something wrong when cases occur such as the following:

A young man, twenty-four years of age, and his sister, a mere child of less than sixteen summers, are convicted of incest, and both, the offender and his victim, are now in the penitentiary, each serving a four year sentence. This may appear irrelevant, but my contention is that a careful revision of our criminal code would relieve our penitentiaries from the care of many young offenders who might better be cared for (or treated) in some other institution. Let the courts do a part of the segregation act.

If I may be permitted to allude to the recent discussion in the House of Commons, a report of which you were good enough to send me, and which I have read with deep interest, I beg to remark with reference to the apparent increase of crime which so many seem to deplore, that recorded convictions do not and cannot, with certainty, indicate either increase or diminution of criminality, unless we consider therewith concomitant laws and their execution. Where there is no law there can be no crime. According as laws differ at different periods and in different countries, crime records have been found to differ in the same ratio. Crimes which were, in times past, severely dealt with, are now unknown and many new crimes have been added to the calendar by changes in the public sentiment and opinion as to the requirements of modern and advanced civilization. Criminality may exist in an individual, but he must be detected and convicted of some overt act before his name can appear on the records as a criminal. Laws vary and change according to the changes in public opinion, and the wisdom or caprices of legislators, thus altering the statistical records of crime. Let any person interested go carefully through our criminal code and note the additions and amendments that have been made during the last two decades, and compare the ratio of increase in the number of such amendments and additions with the ratio of the increase in the number of recorded convictions, and he may be gratified to find that, though the number of convictions have increased there is but little evidence of any alarming increase of criminality.

Referring to the oft-repeated implication that faulty administration and management of our penitentiaries is responsible or blameable for the apparent increase of crime and the increase in the number of criminals, I respectfully submit that the birth-rate inside prison walls is exceedingly low. When I took charge of the Kingston penitentiary, nearly eleven years ago, the number of convict inmates was 586. Not a child has been born within our walls within the last decade, yet our convict population to-day numbers 572; and, during the period mentioned about 60 convicts have died, and we have discharged, conditionally and upon expiration of sentence, over fifteen hundred. Whence comes the eternal procession that keeps our dormitories filled and taxes our capacity for accommodation? A small percentage of those discharged return to us, and a larger percentage, perhaps, come to us from other prisons or reformatories. But the flagrant fact confronts us that scores and hundreds are received annually who enter prison gates for the first time. Whence come they? Not all from city slums or foreign lands or uneducated communities. A large proportion are from refined and christian homes and from commercial centres, and from our public schools and high schools, and from our sabbath schools and from our church pews. Surely, the baneful influence of badly-managed penitentiaries cannot be held solely responsible for the origin and development of this unsought and unearned increment! Somebody other than prison wardens must rise to explain. Somebody must discover the germ of criminality and apply the remedy. Prison officials do the best they can with those they have in charge, and with those whom they have conditionally released, but we cannot reach the prospective criminals who are scattered over the country awaiting admission to our care. Keep the 'first offenders' from our gates, and we will see to it that society will not be long troubled with recidivists.

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If segregation be the panacea, par excellence, *inside* our prison walls, why not try it outside?

A large proportion of our prison population, too large a proportion I acknowledge, are recidivists. Many have served several terms in the same prison, and many can and do boast of having travelled from prison to prison over half the continent. How can this lamentable condition be remedied? No convict should be permitted to repeat his offence against society more than once. For the third offence he should be sentenced to confinement for an indefinite term, and kept in confinement until reformed or cured or buried. The law is chiefly responsible for the large number of habitual criminals or 'repeaters' whose names appear on our prison records. Proper prison discipline and training and skillful prison treatment, aided by the necessary reformatory agencies with which all prisons should be equipped, may reasonably be expected to reduce the number of recidivists to a minimum, and in all probability would be able to make a much better showing if proper and reasonable consideration were shown to, and reasonable assistance afforded the discharged convict. Why, in the name of common sense, should the paroled convict who, as a rule, has a home provided and friends to assist him, be cared for, aided and advised by a special official of the government appointed for that special purpose, while the other poor fellows, who have served out their respective sentences, and, as a rule, have neither home to go to nor friends to meet them, are turned out to make their way, as best they can, in a cold, heartless world? Frequently, I discharge from this penitentiary some young fellow who has served his time, and who, with hope and confidence, and a full determination to do right and earn an honest livelihood, goes forth with elastic step from confinement to freedom. He is conducted out of the prison gate by an officer of the prison, who accompanies him to the railway station and, as if unfit to linger a moment in the city, he is placed in a second class coach, and watched until the train moves off. The departure of an ex-convict is thus advertised, not exactly by a brass-band, but by brass buttons, to the world and to the community in which he hopes to find a home and employment. He proceeds on his journey, looked at, pointed at, perhaps sneered at and scoffed, until he reaches his destination. He seeks employment, and honestly and truthfully tells his story from house to house, and meets, everywhere, a cold, heartless refusal. Nobody to guide him, nobody to assist him, he wanders from place to place, until he is penniless; and finding social icebergs in his way in every direction, he turns his steps towards the home of some old associate in crime, or, in utter despair, commits some crime and is returned to the prison, looking bright and cheerful as if glad to get home again within our hospitable walls. Thus we have a recidivist, and who, I ask, is chiefly responsible? Surely the penitentiary is not responsible for the first offence, and, except for the knowledge of the terrible ordeal that an ex-convict has to undergo in order to gain a footing in the busy world, we would be shocked and disheartened by his return to the prison. I am not aware that there is in active operation in this broad, enlightened, christian Canada to-day, more than one organization or society manifesting special interest in the succor and salvation of discharged convicts. The Salvation Army constitutes the single exception, and it is difficult to overestimate the extent and grandeur of the work done by this little band of christian soldiers. They not only talk about 'uplifting the fallen'—*They do it*. Parliament should vote them one thousand dollars to supplement their efforts. There is work for agencies other than penitentiaries in the endeavour to prevent the increase in crime and reduce the number of criminals. The proper care and training and education of the young before they have entered upon a life of crime, and the proper treatment of those discharged from our prisons would do more to limit the multiplication of recidivists than all our penitentiaries can do even when their equipment and management are made more nearly perfect than they are at present.

Of all the institutional agencies devised for the reformation of convicts during the term of their imprisonment, I unhesitatingly give industry and industrial training the first place. We may discipline; we may classify; we may segregate; we may enforce physical training; we may educate; we may appoint chaplains and build chapels and equip them with all the time honoured paraphernalia of sacred rites and ceremonies, and yet, without industries, healthful, educational, productive and profitable, we will fail in our efforts and continue to turn out from our prisons, boys and men unfitted and unprepared, either in habit or skill, to earn an honest living. The employment and industrial training of convicts is, to-day, the subject of paramount importance, the question which cries aloud for discussion and action.

CLASSIFICATION WITHOUT SEGREGATION.

The classification or gradation of convicts, without segregation, is one of the administrative devices in many well-ordered prisons. Conduct in prison is, or should be, the basis of classification, where the sole object is to encourage good behaviour. In a rudimentary form, the system has been operated in the Kingston penitentiary, and with decided advantage, for the last eight years. My opinions on this important subject, expressed in my annual report for the year, 1901, have been confirmed by experience, and I take the liberty of reproducing an extract which covers the subject, and describes the system as it was inaugurated, and which, with certain modifications, is still in operation:

'Classification.—Many people think it a reproach to our prison system that we have no genuine classification of convicts; the good and the bad, the young and the old, the first-term men and the repeaters, the accidental convict and the hardened criminal being bundled in together, regardless of results. The ready inference is, of course, that the predominating influence of evil will effectually corrupt the whole prison population and insure the graduation of expert and hardened criminals.

Those who thus criticise and condemn our congregate system never condescend to prescribe a practicable remedy for the evil they so delight to magnify. Separation, segregation, classification, etc., are fine-sounding terms, but they have no meaning at all applicable in prisons where industry is made the chief restraining and reforming influence. Even could the separation into classes be successfully effected, if we could make shoemakers of all the good convicts, tailors of all moderately bad ones, and stonecutters of all the hardened and incorrigible, would it be wise and politic to do so? What hope would there be for the worst class? Are they to be given up as irredeemable? Are we justified in making the good better by a method which avowedly makes the bad worse? Are we to conclude that the influence of the righteous is without power except over those already righteous, while the influence of evil is all powerful over both the good and the bad? Is there no possibility of a good example, set by a convict, influencing his less amiable fellow convict? And is it sure and certain that bad example never fails in its power to influence?

Human nature is the same inside of prison walls as outside. The good and the bad, comparatively speaking, are on both sides.

If it be necessary, or just and wise to separate into distinct classes those confined inside the prison, why is it unnecessary or unjust or unwise to wall off the good from the bad outside the prison? All over the land to-day, good boys and girls are playing with bad boys and girls. All over the land to-day the righteous and the unrighteous are in constant association. It is said the devil gets in his most effectual work during the hours of darkness and idleness.

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During those hours of danger the convict is absolutely by himself in his prison cell. How is it in the world outside the prison?

Considerations of this kind have led me to abandon all attempt to classify by separation of convict gangs. It is impracticable, and I doubt its advisability. To classify upon the basis of merit is practicable in all our prisons and can, I believe, by the application of the principle of rewards and restrictions, be made to encourage obedience and industry and to inspire hope and elevate character to a far greater extent than can be done by any system of segregation.

I submit for your consideration the following outlines of the scheme of classification which I propose to inaugurate experimentally in this penitentiary.

FIRST CLASS.

(a) All first term convicts whose records are clear of report, involving punishment, for one year prior to date of classification, and who have earned full remission (excepting hospital deduction) for the last six months, and who have not been convicted of murder, rape, incest, buggery, sodomy or indecent assault.

(b) All second term convicts whose records are clear of report, involving punishment, for two years, and who have earned full remission for eighteen months, and who have not been convicted of any crime mentioned in clause (a).

(c) All convicts promoted from second class for exemplary conduct and industry.

SECOND CLASS.

(a) All convicts, upon admission, who have not previously served two terms in a penitentiary, and not committed for heinous or unnatural crime.

(b) All convicts whose records are clear of report for six months prior to classification, or clear of serious report, such as refusal to work, insolence, disobedience, etc., for one year and have not served more than two previous terms in a penitentiary.

(c) All convicts graded from first class for bad conduct or promoted from third class for good conduct.

THIRD CLASS.

(a) All convicts not in first class nor in second class, nor in prison of isolation.

(b) All convicts, upon admission, who have previously served two or more terms, and not at once consigned to prison of isolation.

(c) All convicts degraded from other classes or discharged from prison of isolation.

PROMOTIONS AND DEGRADATIONS.

Any convict may be promoted from third class to second class, or from second class to first class, when his record comes up to the requirement of such class, and, in the opinion of the warden, his general conduct and improvement warrant such promotion. Provided, however, that no third term convict shall be admitted to the first class, and that no fourth term convict shall be admitted to the second class.

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Degradation from second class to third class, and from first class to either of the lower classes, may (by direction of the warden) follow upon any material lowering of the record of any convict or the commission of any serious offence such as insolence, disobedience, malingering, fault-finding, fighting, or the use of profane or filthy language.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

So far as the regulations permit certain privileges will be granted to first class convicts not bestowed upon the other classes, and second class convicts will be relieved from many of the restrictions imposed upon the third class. For example:

First class convicts will be considered eligible for parole at all times; second class in special cases only; third class, not eligible. Clerks, messengers and orderlies will be selected, as far as possible, from the first class; none to be taken from the third class. First class may write oftener and receive visits oftener than other classes, and second class will have more privileges in this respect than third class. It is also intended to ask the Minister's approval of the extension of privileges and removal of restrictions in the case of the first and second classes.

The first class will be designated by a brass star on left side of collar.

The second class will be designated by the figure one (1) on left side of collar.

The third class will be designated by the figure two (2) on the left side of collar.

The prison of isolation being now practically obsolete, the three classes above mentioned will include all our convict population, and, pending the reorganization and reopening of the isolate or separate ward, I purpose facilitating the achievement of the distinctive grade-marks by modifying considerably the terms of promotion and degradation respectively. I also purpose changing the basis of gradation, so as to make 'behaviour in prison' the sole consideration.

I would not, even if permitted by regulations, make any distinction between classes with regard to dietary or clothing. We are bound to give every convict a sufficiency of wholesome food; and to make plain uniforms for one class would destroy the only argument, (which is already weak) we can present in support of stripes and checks, and would tacitly proclaim these as emblems of degradation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. PLATT,
Warden.

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REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary,
PORTSMOUTH, ONT., January 10, 1910.

To the Inspectors,—

DEAR SIRS,—The subject of the segregation and classification of convicts in the penal institutions of this country has, for years past, engaged the serious thought and attention, not only of those who are directly concerned in the management and oversight of such places, but also, of those who take a kindly interest in the welfare of the prisoners.

From time to time people express their views on the matter in the public press, in public meetings and in private correspondence. It is, therefore, without doubt, regarded as a very important thing by the public. And the increase in this country and elsewhere in the number of criminal youths, has given it unusual prominence.

In proof of this allow me to give two short quotations, one from the report of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, as follows:—

‘It is a source of deep regret that, in some prisons, the juvenile criminals are confined in the same part of the prison with the older lawbreakers. It seems pitiful that hardened criminals should have such opportunity to corrupt the minds of the younger, or of those who have committed their first offence under peculiar circumstances of temptation.’

The other from a newspaper which was sent to me with the words underlined:

‘A young man at the age of twenty may have gone far astray, but he can scarcely be regarded as a hopelessly hardened criminal. To put the brand of a felon upon him, and to put him into the society of men who have grown old in crime, does not give much promise of his reclamation.’

The incongruity, the utter unfitness, of such a state of things is evident. So that to bring the question before the House of Commons was a wise and timely movement, and will secure for it, it is to be hoped, as thorough an examination and sifting as its importance demands.

And the more one understands the inner life of the penitentiary, the more deeply one feels the necessity of ‘a judicious classification and segregation of the convicts.’ And I partly expressed my views on the subject, at least in regard to the youthful criminals, in my report of 1908.

The whole problem is, indeed, a difficult one, and it involves and suggests, many contingencies, side issues and probable complications. It is beset with difficulties. It, perhaps, would be impossible to make any rule, to pass any measure, which would cover and govern the whole situation. The law must be elastic, not cast iron, as in the application of it so much would, of necessity, have to be left to the discretion and the judgment of the officials. Yet it seems only reasonable that something should be done to make practical the principle and the intention of the resolution of parliament; and to recast some of the old laws which govern our penal institutions, and to bring these institutions under the influence of the spirit of progress, which affects all departments of life and work in this busy age.

But now, in regard to the first question in the circular: ‘Is segregation necessary or desirable?’ ‘If so, for what reasons, and what advantages would accrue?’

This is the most important question on the list (for the two really amount to one). It lies at the very foundation of the movement, and prompted it. The widespread interest in which shows this, and if an affirmative answer is given to this question, assent to all the others should be yielded, as a matter of course.

To put the question in another way. Is it necessary or desirable, to keep a boy, even a bad one, away from the company of a man older and worse, more criminal and more hardened than himself? Only one answer can be given. Advice to keep away from bad company is some of the best which can be given to anyone, more especially, to youths. It is the bounden duty of parents and guardians, not only to give it, but to enforce it as much as possible. And if this holds good in the outside world, in the family, and on all occasions, it will, surely, also hold good in the case of lads sentenced for years to the penitentiary, where they are thrown among degraded and even desperately bad men. Such a good rule should be made effectual *even there*. For, although, youths are separated from 'a gang' it may be, of bad companions, when they are sent to the penitentiary, their condition and prospects are not improved when they mix with greater sinners than themselves, and *that* day and night. For in spite of the utmost prudence and watchfulness of the officials, next door neighbours can, and do, talk.

In order to strengthen my reasoning, and to further show 'the necessity and desirableness of segregation and classification,' allow me to give one example, out of many available, of the attempts made by older criminals (and 'a detailed report' is asked for) to gain influence over, and to corrupt the younger.

This case was brought to light by means of a letter written by a very bad man to a youth of sixteen, from Toronto. Owing to the watchfulness of an official, the letter was intercepted, and he handed it to me to read. The contents of it were vile beyond measure. Such shocking depravity as that letter revealed, it is hard to imagine. And it is likely that other letters of the same kind were written and reached their destination. It is supposed that the object of the writer was to make of this boy a confederate in crime, and to use him for that purpose when they got their liberty. I had several long talks with this convict. I questioned him as to his career of crime, as to his motives in taking pleasure in depraving boys, as to his aims in life, and so forth. I found him indifferent, callous. 'He didn't care.' The moral sense seemed to be almost extinguished. And there are many like him, at this moment in this penitentiary.

Imagine a boy of tender years under such influence! It would excite in him every bad passion. To such a boy a penitentiary is a school of crime. Such a man becomes, in a most unaccountable manner, the leader of those younger than himself. The law of affinity seems to draw them to one another. And there are no doubt, cliques held together by some such bond and mutual sympathy, in every penitentiary. This is the case with respect to 'gangs' of boy burglars, as we read continually in the newspapers. A troupe of youths, who were brought here from London a few years ago, had a ring-leader who planned their burglaries. This boy told me the history of their wrong-doings. Such boys are drawn, as if by instinct, to such a man I have referred to. The conclusion is that such a one is not their proper companion *anywhere*.

It may be said, however, that some boys may be so debased, that they can, and do, corrupt other boys of the same age, and younger. True; but must it not be granted that a bad boy cannot possibly corrupt another boy to the same extent that an old, experienced criminal can. There may be a large measure of explosive wickedness in boys, but there could hardly be found in them old, settled, criminal habits. I may say, therefore, that to my own mind, 'segregation is both necessary and desirable.'

And this point could be further pressed by giving 'in detail' other instances, supplied me by another officer, of the apparent pleasure it affords older convicts to pollute the minds of the younger ones. These two officers, one would suppose, have the gift of intuition to discover mischief, no matter where or when it is 'brewing' in this prison.

The reasons, or at least some of them, 'why segregation is necessary or desirable' I have given or suggested, I think, in this carried thus far. As to 'what

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advantages would accrue from it,' I feel I have also, in some measure shown. I venture to say they are evident and unmistakable. The reasons suggest the advantages, and in my own opinion, anticipate them.

To save fallen youths from further degradation by keeping them from worse company than their own, to check them in their career of evil, to endeavour to uplift them, to help them to turn their thoughts and intentions into higher and nobler channels, to try to lead them to understand the *motives* for thus dealing with them, and so, as far as possible, to inspire them with purer motives, and higher aspirations in regard to life and its duties, would bring to many, if not to all, great advantages and blessings.

Much that has been said so far in respect to youths will hold also in the case of men. There are a number of men here who are suffering punishment for their first offence. Men who are not degraded, and who have not by any means lost the finer feelings, self-respect and honest pride of true manhood. Men, who I believe, will recover themselves and become again good citizens. The case is, in fact, considered already, and as a rule they are put into places of responsibility, and are, therefore, isolated. But often have those for whom such positions cannot be found complained to me of their unsavoury surroundings, especially on the stone piles. Even in the case of this class of men who are not likely to contract vicious habits from their companions and fall into their ways, it must be maintained that imprisonment can scarcely be regarded as reformatory. The only way, in this connection, in which it could do any good to such men is that it may make them more and more disgusted with vicious conversation, from which they cannot escape. But to compel them to spend day after day, it may be for years, in such an atmosphere is to do them a wrong. It is an additional punishment, and each man of this stamp should be dealt with on *his own merits*, and not from any other consideration.

The second question.—'Is segregation feasible or practicable?' Can it be done? It seems only common-sense to say that what is necessary and desirable can be done, and *ought* to be done. A task or undertaking which cannot be accomplished must be one of overwhelming difficulty. Without doubt, the *material* part, such as buildings, rearrangement of dormitories, and such like matters can be provided for. And, when it is, it will help to the attainment of the desired end, *viz.*, the moral and spiritual well-being of the prisoners.

It may be maintained that the principle of segregation is already acknowledged and carried out in this prison, as far as circumstances permit. For the deputy warden and the chief keeper do their best to isolate youths and to place them where they can come in contact, as little as possible with older convicts. And the results have been, in a good many instances, satisfactory and encouraging.

Many boys, with some of whom I correspond, have profited by this careful selection. Some of them have learned not only to read and to write, but also trades, and have thus been helped in their start in life; and so imprisonment has proved to be the turning point in their lives for good.

And so the action of the authorities here has, in a measure, supplied an answer to the question, 'is segregation feasible?' They have set up an ideal. It surely can be made more *systematic*, so that *all* youths sent here may be benefited by it. And the state should acknowledge no difficulty where the moral health, prosperity and happiness of the subject are concerned.

In answer to the other part of this second question, I would say, in respect to 'age,' that boys under twenty should form a class; those between twenty and thirty a class; those between thirty and forty another; those above forty might be classed together. But, of course, those under twenty have the first claim on our care and sympathy. For the years between fourteen and twenty are the most critical and dangerous in the life of the young, since during that period character is being gradually formed. And even if some are indolent, willful and unteachable it must be

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admitted that some of these faults are discernible, in some degree, in all youths. But what about those whose homes, if they ever had any, have been unlovely, and whose training, both moral and religious, has been neglected? It is, therefore, so important, so necessary, that lovingkindness, sympathy and personal interest should be shown in behalf of the young. And, while they are in prison, the state should be to them, as far as it is possible, in the room of parents and guardians.

A few words from one who knew human nature well will suit the purpose, at this point, and will express what one wants to say in regard to the springtide of youth.

‘Now ’tis the spring, and weeds are shallow rooted; suffer them now, and they’ll o’ergrow the garden, and choke the herbs for want of husbandry.’

As to the ‘class of crimes’ which should be considered in the matter of segregation it would be difficult to decide, as it might be necessary to make selections of selections. It would be difficult, because in each class, as regards age, there might be men guilty of the same *kind* of crime, and to put them together, old and young, would, to some extent defeat the chief purpose of segregation itself. So that age must be taken into account in determining the ‘class of crime.’ The settlement of this point and the question of ‘prison conduct and industry’ must be mostly left to the common-sense judgment of the officials. And as to making ‘an arbitrary selection,’ this, in my opinion, would be a grievous error, because the nature of each man’s case, as well as his temperament and disposition, his character, in short, should be studied before a selection is made. A wide knowledge of human nature is here necessary.

In answering question 3, 4, 5, 6, allow me to say that, in regard to the architectural requirements, I am not competent to give an opinion. And I only venture to state that there is plenty of room on the penitentiary property for any structural changes and any new buildings which may be required.

In regard, however, to provision for the segregation of youths under twenty, I would quote from my own report of 1908, which reads as follows:—

‘Allow me to express my agreement with the proposition which has often been discussed, that an institution differing from that at Mimico and the penitentiary—a kind of intermediate one—might be what is required as a place of discipline for criminal youths.’

For an institution of this kind, the field at the back of the warden’s residence might be suitable. Then the high wall on the north side of it could be used for a good purpose. Such an establishment might, in the course of time, become a sort of technical school, like some of the departments in the interesting prison of Elmira. A movement in that direction would, I believe, result in lasting benefits to this country. It seems to me that some thing of the kind is required.

Question 7.—This question suggests some rather difficult points. It is, perhaps, the hardest in connection with segregation. But difficulties arise whenever changes are made, and so they must be expected in changes here contemplated. But in course of time, things right themselves and fall in line. Men of the lower grades give trouble, no matter where they are, and apparently do not try to uplift themselves, and prove themselves worthy of any promotion. If it is decided that a man deserves to be placed in the lowest grade, he should be told the reason, and be given to understand that promotion would depend upon himself. The most serious point under this head would be the fact that all the worst men would be placed together, and that there might be no wholesome leaven of good influence among them to help them in any way. This is a point which needs very careful consideration. Those who might complain would, perhaps, be the first to behave badly, if

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they were removed from the lower grades. General behaviour must decide. It might be worth while to make the experiment of putting among this class "trusties" who might exercise some influence over them for good. This rule is in force now in a small measure by the appointment of 'orderlies,' 'messengers' and "overseers" in shops. Certainly, only well-trained and experienced officers should be put in charge of this sort of men.

Question 8 —This question suggests many complications. It may be said that the principle here dealt with is in force now. For various regulations with respect to 'dietary and privileges' are continually observed. Men in the cell of punishment, *e.g.*, are fed on bread and water; men who transgress certain rules are deprived of books, and so forth. But, of course, it would be the object of segregation to make *permanent* regulations as to dietary and privileges. Official discretion would be required in this case, and much would depend upon circumstances. I do not hesitate to say, however, that men to whom imprisonment is no punishment, who really make the penitentiary their home, lazy, able-bodied men who get a better living in prison than they have ambition enough to earn outside; whose daily work hardly amounts to exercise, who are evidently quite happy and contented so long as they are freed from all responsibility to gain an honest livelihood—these men, I say, should, in some way or other, be made to feel the effect of the discipline suggested in this eighth question. Some pressure should be brought to bear on them, which would make prison life to such men more undesirable and unpleasant.

In conclusion, permit me to say that although it may take years to accomplish the work which these eight questions bring to our notice, and which it is felt would be fruitful in benefits, yet it is the duty of the state to set up a high and noble ideal; to labour to attain to it, even if it does take years to carry it out.

Progress in respect to these things here discussed, the age loudly demands. And this penitentiary, which is the largest and most important in the country, should take the lead in the forward movement of prison reform. Such progress would be a proof of advancement in Christian civilization in this young and prosperous country, which is so dear to us all.

Yours respectfully,

A. W. COOKE,
Protestant Chaplain.

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REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

PORTSMOUTH, January 11, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN, —I beg leave to submit the following answers to the questions proposed in your circular of November 25th, 1909, *re* the resolution adopted in the House of Commons, on November 17th, as follows:—

‘Be it resolved, that it is desirable to ascertain by reports obtained upon the subject from wardens, inspectors and chaplains, what means could be adopted in Canada to insure a judicious classification and segregation of the convicts in our penal institutions and reformatories.’

1. Most certainly I consider segregation both necessary and desirable, for the following reasons:—

The very purpose of the punishment of criminals, *viz.*, the protection of society demands the introduction of this system. Under the conditions at present obtaining in the class of penal institutions with which I am associated, no adequate provision is made for the intellectual improvement and industrial instruction of the inmates therein confined, with the result that, while one of the purposes of incarceration, *viz.*, vindication of the law, is obtained, yet at the expiration of his sentence the prisoner is ‘let loose’ on society *less fit*, perhaps, than before his imprisonment, to earn an honest livelihood. Handicapped as he must necessarily be by the prejudice that exists quite often in the minds of people against a man once convicted of crime, which prejudice is as often fostered and augmented by the shameful publicity frequently given by our uncharitable press, on the very day of his liberation, it is little wonder, in view of the further fact that his industrial worth has suffered and deteriorated during his confinement, that discouraged and disheartened by the obstacles which confront him, he returns, in *desperation*, to his old life of crime. The plan of segregation has been in operation in the United States, England and elsewhere with marvelous success, and is conceded by criminologists and sociologists generally to have fully justified its adoption.

II. The feasibility of segregation in all our penitentiaries is as a rule conceded. Of course, the degree of perfection with which it could be carried out, would depend upon the extent and equipment of each of the several institutions throughout the Dominion. The basis of segregation, I would recommend to be: (1) Age; (2) Class of crime committed; (3) First offence. This last class comprises to-day, in the Kingston penitentiary, no less than 355 persons; or 62½ per cent of the total population. In my opinion *then*, the larger percentage of this number might be regarded as probable material for obtaining satisfactory results from the segregation method of treatment. As to the selection, I would recommend that the same be made by the warden, on the advice of the chaplains, who would be in the best position to judge of the moral character of the prisoner and of his fitness generally to be admitted to the ranks of the segregated individuals.

III. The penitentiaries, as at present constructed, are not suitable for a perfect system of segregation; but there is nothing to prevent a good system being inaugurated at once so far as the Kingston prison is concerned. In reference to the dormitories or sleeping apartments, I would recommend that the separate ward or

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isolation building be set aside for segregation purposes, and thus serve the inmates from being contaminated through the misconduct or insubordination of the other prisoners. As the buildings now stand, it is true they would not permit of absolute segregation during working hours; nevertheless several of the workshops actually in use and more that are not occupied, are sufficiently large to allow remodelling, and a consequent practical segregation.

IV. The cost of these charges may entail relatively little outlay, but would of course, necessitate an increase in the number of instructors and guards, and consequently in cost.

V. Doubtless there would be some dissatisfaction among those not selected for segregation. This is unavoidable, as it is quite natural for a person to be dissatisfied when he does not receive what he desires, even though he does not deserve what he wants. Dissatisfaction, to a greater or less degree, is the normal condition of persons the world over.

VI. Different regulations as to dietary privileges would not be necessary, provided enough food is supplied.

Although no question as to the education of the prisoners, particularly of the juvenile portion, has been proposed, it is a well-known fact that with a large percentage of youthful offenders the primary cause of crime is a lack of primary or early education. Wardens, chaplains and other officers, after long years of experience, have discovered that the want of proper early training, ignorance of the fundamental principles of a moral life and neglect of intellectual development have always been the too apparent sources of criminal inclinations. Hence, education, I consider, to be a most important feature of the segregation system. By education I mean instruction by competent professional teachers in the branches that belong to elementary and commercial education. This instruction should be given with the working hours, and not during the noon-hour or at night, when the body and mind, after a day of labour, are fatigued, and the person is in no psychological condition to receive instruction or mental training. The educational feature of the segregation system wherever tried has brought forth satisfactory results.

The surest guarantee of the perseverance of a discharged prisoner in right living will lie in the fact that he has benefited physically, mentally and morally by his incarceration, and goes forth from the prison precincts equipped with a trade thoroughly learned and understood, and an education that will enable him honestly to compete with his fellow-tradesmen and earn a respectable living.

M. McDONALD,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, January 12, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—In compliance with the request contained in your circular letter of the 23rd November, 1909, I have the honour to present my humble opinions upon the various questions submitted regarding segregation and classification of convicts in this penitentiary.

1. *Is segregation necessary or desirable? If so, for what reasons, and what advantages would accrue?*

Yes, I believe segregation of youthful delinquents not only advisable, but moreover necessary. Whilst being necessary, it may on first thoughts, appear more or less difficult of accomplishment, and after having seriously considered the most practical methods for attaining such a result, I am of the opinion that it is a very complicated question for solution. Segregation is necessary, but with restrictions. Amidst the young delinquents from sixteen to twenty years of age, there exists a considerable number who have previously served terms in the reformatories or jails of various districts in the province of Quebec. I regret being obliged to say, as a result of my experience, that the largest number of such arrive here with a knowledge of vice and inclinations therefor, which are in no way surpassed by the recidivists. I do not wish to be understood as saying that these youths have been taught, or acquired, their disposition towards evil and vice in the reform schools; I have too much respect for these in charge of such institutions, they are fully competent for their work. The devotedness and knowledge with which they endeavour to improve them and to instruct them in various trades, do those in charge of the work very great credit and honour, and the youths under their care should derive very great benefit. Unfortunately, very often these youths are poor orphans, brought up by some person of a more or less distant degree of relationship, and in many cases by strangers who neglect them and leave them entirely to their own devices; they have not received in early life the necessary education and training which will almost invariably develop the virtuous obedient youth, finding in learning and work a pleasure which will later cause him to develop into the good and upright citizen. With this class of youthful perverts, where the reform schools have not succeeded in redeeming or reforming them, I am of the opinion that there exists no danger of their being contaminated, not even by those who may have already served several terms in the jails or penitentiaries.

It affords me pleasure to state that the greatest proportion of the youthful offenders here—at least 75 per cent of them—have never served any term in a reform school or jail. This has been their first offence, many of them have been fairly well brought up, belong to good families, have some education, and in many ways may have had the benefit of care and watchfulness on the part of their parents; notwithstanding which, they have been wayward, have persisted in some bad habit or inclination, most likely have been surrounded by bad companions whose bad advice has brought about their downfall. Whilst they have become victims of evil advice and companionship, they have not, as yet, developed into criminals, their moral sense has not been obliterated, they regret their wrong-doing and make sincere promises of good conduct during their future life. To this class we should

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devote all our attention, they are the class which should be segregated, that they may not become further contaminated by the bad advice and counsel of those others, who have become so depraved and settled in their criminal habits that no hope can be entertained of their reform, who will pass the greater proportion of their years of life travelling from one prison to another penitentiary. Association or contact with such characters is dangerous for all, particularly so for the youths who have once fallen and possess any inclination for evil habits, it requires but very slight contact to influence them irredeemably to follow the paths of sin and vice.

With regard to those twenty-one years of age and over, who are serving a first conviction, there exists a certain danger in permitting them to remain in contact with those who are recidivists, but in view of their age they should by their presumably greater experience and knowledge, be less exposed to the dangers of bad advice, and in a better condition to realize their false position and derive therefrom lessons for their future guidance.

From my experience I have found that much the greater proportion of the convicts between the ages of thirty to forty years, who are serving a first conviction, conduct themselves very well during their detention, and do not return.

Therefore I consider that the dangers arising from contact with the recidivists, exists almost entirely for the youths serving their first conviction; they are always more disposed to follow the bad example and to accept without reflection, the evil advice which is surely given them by the recidivists with whom they may come into contact. That is where the danger exists, that is the danger which must be overcome, and therein will lie the great advantage which would be attained by segregation, saving the youth from becoming a hardened criminal. It is my opinion that the large majority of these youths will thereby derive the greatest benefit from their imprisonment, and in all probability will, after their release, return to the straight path and lead a proper, honest life. I believe it to be absolutely necessary to segregate this class of youths, if there can be found any practicable means of attaining that end.

2. *Is segregation feasible or practicable? If so, what principle should govern?*
(a) *Age; (b) Class of crimes committed; (c) Prison conduct and industry;*
or, (d) An arbitrary selection. If the latter, by whom should the selection
be made?

I believe segregation to be practicable and of real benefit to but a restricted proportion of our convicts. I consider that the gravest menace under our present system exists for those under twenty-one years of age, where character has not yet become fully developed, who are still susceptible to good or evil influences which will affect all their later life. By permitting them to come into contact with those of maturer years, in many of whom the criminal instinct predominates, who are experienced in deceiving and leading others away from all their impulses for good, we are incurring great risk of having many of these youths develop into life-long criminals, when they might have been restored to honourable citizenship under other conditions.

I am therefore, of opinion that age and previous criminal record, should be the principle to govern in any plan of segregation.

In view of the lack of proper education of the largest number of these youthful delinquents, which is most likely one of the principal causes for their wrong-doing, I am convinced that for all such serving a first conviction, the greatest aid towards their reform would be a good primary education, to consist of reading, writing, arithmetic, linear drawing, etc., under the direction of competent professors in both French and English languages. This, I believe, would have the effect of altering their disposition, would broaden their minds and their interests in life, while it would be much more suited to the requirements of their growing age and undevel-

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oped physical condition, than any other form of work would be. I am of the opinion that they should be exempted from all manual labour. There will naturally be found a few who will be incorrigible, impossible to teach or control, they must be forced to labour, at learning some trade, if possible, that they may not corrupt any of their companions.

With regard to those of more mature age, I am of the belief that very little advantage or benefit would be derived from segregation, even were it feasible, which I cannot conceive it to be.

For all over twenty-one years of age, I would suggest following some definite regulations, somewhat along the following lines:—

Those from twenty-one to twenty-six years of age, serving their first conviction, should, in view of their age and physical development, be in a better position to apply themselves to manual labour. They should be thoroughly taught some trade, particularly those who possess an aptitude, even to force them (so far as it may be possible to do so) to learn a trade of their own choosing, under the surveillance of competent instructors, that they may become good workmen capable of earning an honest livelihood after they leave the penitentiary—providing always, that they have otherwise possessed the inclination to profit by the lesson their imprisonment was intended to convey.

Those twenty-seven years of age and over, serving a first conviction, who have worked at some trade, should be employed and forced to work at whatever trade they may know, in order that the greatest benefit may be derived from their labour. Should they have no trade, but possess the proper disposition for learning one, they can be given a good start at whichever may be found most suitable; when they are released they will have sufficient training at some line of work to be capable of supporting themselves while perfecting their ability to become practical tradesmen. If they will do so, it is more than probable they will be prevented from again committing any crime, and will use to advantage the knowledge acquired during their detention.

As regards all others serving a first conviction, who have no disposition or intelligence for learning a trade, or who may be too old to learn one, they can be employed at various other work which is always required, such as excavating, farm work, stone breaking, brick making, or some one of the other forms of labouring employment.

Actually, we are now pursuing this course as far as it may be practicable, without clearly defined regulations, and I consider it has been productive of the best possible results for quite a large number of those who have served a sentence here.

(b) Class of crimes committed.

In view of the great number of different crimes—there are over seventy—it appears to me impossible to establish segregation upon any basis of crime classification, with the possible exception of the crimes of immorality. Considering the small number convicted for such crimes, and the grave danger of their corrupting influence endangering the morals of others, I would urge that they be confined in specially provided isolation cells, where they would be obliged to perform a daily fixed quantity of some specified labour, and thereby be prevented from coming into contact in any manner whatever with other convicts.

(c) Prison conduct and industry.

I am of opinion that segregation based upon the principle of good conduct and industry cannot be productive of the desired reformatory influences. Many of the recidivists with a criminal record extending back to their youth, who have every intention of continuing their criminal careers after their release, are unsurpassed by

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any other class in the excellence of their conduct and industry during detention. I consider segregation would be highly dangerous, from the reformaton point of view, if based solely upon prison conduct and industry.

(d) *An arbitrary selection. If the latter, by whom should the selection be made?*

In the case of segregation of youthful offenders, should such be made, I would consider the warden and deputy warden to be the most competent to judge of the character of the youths because of their daily association and constant observation of their habits. They could decide when it would be proper to remove any of them from the educational course to some form of labour.

3. *Are our penitentiaries structurally suitable for segregation? If so, in what way do you suggest the segregation in the dormitories?*

No, I do not consider this penitentiary structurally suitable for segregation upon any plan which would be satisfactory. I cannot conceive that alterations or additions can be made to our dormitories which would be successful in securing the desired isolation.

4. *In view of our varied industries, in what way could the various classes be segregated during working hours?*

They could not be segregated in any manner which would ensure satisfactory results. The shop buildings as constructed could not be divided to secure any real form of isolation.

5. *Would segregation involve structural changes or additions? If so, at what estimated cost?*

Segregation would involve structural changes throughout the whole of this penitentiary, and I do not believe any changes or additions to the present buildings would secure the necessary isolation. To attain satisfactory results, I would consider it necessary to construct additional buildings, specially isolated, and we have not sufficient ground within our present walls for such buildings. The cost would depend altogether upon the plans which might be adopted by the department.

6. *Would it involve an increase in the staff of police and industrial officers? If so, at what estimated cost?*

It would certainly require a very much enlarged staff of officers in each department where segregation was in effect, each class would require an instructor and police guards proportionate to the number of convicts employed. It is impossible to estimate the increased cost, even approximately, in view of the unsuitability of our buildings.

7. *If segregation should be made, is there likely to be any difficulty as to complaints of discrimination by convicts who may be classed in the lower grades? If so, would such dissatisfaction interfere with discipline and reformatory influences among those who are debarred from the preferred class or classes?*

I am of opinion that all discrimination, even that which may be well merited, is highly undesirable and would breed discord and discontentment; jealousies would be aroused amongst the convicts which would cause continual quarrelling and fighting, and possibly end in serious consequences hard to foresee or provide

against. It is a well known fact that very little apparent discrimination is required to injure the feelings of convicts, who have so very few interests to otherwise occupy their thoughts. Particularly is this the case with those who are continually endeavouring to create trouble and discord, who are always ready to incite others to revolt against the authorities by continually drawing attention to anything which might be considered favouritism in the granting of small privileges. Any classification in grades would surely be detrimental to the discipline and reformatory influence amongst a certain proportion of the convicts. It is necessary in the maintenance of proper discipline to treat all upon an equal footing with absolute justice. Whenever a convict is reported for idleness or bad conduct, or other infraction of the regulations, it is very necessary to be certain that the report is well-founded. Should there exist any doubt as to the absolute correctness of the report, the benefit of the doubt is given to the convict. If the report be well-founded the punishment is based upon the general conduct of the accused in the past and he is punished accordingly; severely, if his conduct has been bad as a general rule, with more or less leniency, if his conduct has been good. I therefore believe that all distinctions or differing grades, based upon the general conduct of the convict, would be injurious instead of beneficial, and would seriously interfere with the maintenance of discipline.

8. *If segregation should be made, would you advise different regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., for the several classes? If so, what changes do you suggest?*

Should it be found practicable to segregate the youthful delinquents serving their first conviction from all the other recidivists, and if the work was made suitable to their age, they should be given a better diet, more in keeping with the requirements of their growing physical condition. As regards the recidivists, I do not consider any more substantial diet to be necessary.

Neither do I see any reason or occasion for the changing of the regulations regarding privileges, etc. Whatever slight privileges may now be granted are always earned by the conduct, industry and proven character of the convicts, and exist only with regard to the employment which they may be called upon to perform.

Conclusion.

I am of the opinion that all convicts serving for their first offence, and above all the youths, should be segregated from the recidivists. It will probably be the means of saving quite a number of them from returning to a life of wrong doing, by removing them from the evil influences of experienced criminals. Unfortunately, our penitentiary, as constructed, makes it impracticable to adopt such a system of segregation. I believe that rather than attempt any costly structural changes or additions, which may not prove satisfactory, that it would be preferable to select some one of the six penitentiaries of the Dominion for the detention of all recidivists, or to construct a new one to serve that purpose. According to the reports of the six penitentiaries of the Dominion, out of a total population of 1,403 convicts on the 31st March, 1909, 328 of this number were recidivists. That is the most practicable method I can suggest for the solution of the problem of segregation.

Before completing my report I desire to draw attention to a point which I consider of paramount importance. I refer to the reform schools or reformatories. The boys who have served a term in the reform school (I am now speaking of those who have reached the penitentiary) are very rarely, in my estimation, amenable to any redemption or reform from their evil habits. There may possibly be found some means to remedy this condition by changing somewhat the system in vogue in such institutions. These boys, in most instances, become recidivists. They

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serve one or more terms in jail and finally reach the penitentiary, where, I have very frequently remarked to myself, they form a class apart from all others, the most difficult to control, the most frequently brought before the officials for infractions of the regulations, and the most indifferent to punishment. From this class is recruited the most dangerous enemies of society; they feel no remorse, no desire to improve themselves, absolutely indifferent to all advice or good counsel. They are avengers! And it is unnecessary to go very deeply into a study of the spirit actuating their minds, to understand and to realize that they believe they are revenging themselves upon society for the fault they committed and the treatment received when they underwent their first incarceration in the reform school. At the age when a boy serves his first conviction, he has in most cases had a very slight education, and frequently none at all. A good educational training would greatly palliate the evil lessons and bad teachings of the companions they are now surrounded with in learning a trade, and would be productive of much more satisfactory results than this learning of a trade in the humiliating livery of a convict, when the education of the mind has been entirely neglected.

I would recommend the establishment of institutions where no uniform was put upon the inmates; where the teaching of trades exclusively would be entirely done away with, supplanting in their stead regular class hours devoted seriously to education, entirely under the charge of laymen, men who themselves understand children in their regular life. The religious orders (notwithstanding their zeal and great charity, and the splendid devotedness with which they apply themselves to the accomplishment of their ungrateful task in a reform school) do not always secure the substantial success which a school of letters will obtain, where everything resembling prison routine or regulations is carefully avoided, where the detention is more of a moral character than of a physical one.

It is upon the active developing mind of a boy above all others, that impressions are most strongly engraven, and when he has committed some mistake or fault, sufficiently serious to send him to the reform school, he at once commences to consider himself a real criminal, and his situation can arouse only discouragement to all thoughts or impulses for good which may be still alive in him, confronted as he is by the spectacle of all his companions in a prison livery. Place this boy, on the contrary, in an institution more resembling a college, where he will wear civilian clothes, surround him with the care of good professors, give him the illusion and belief that he is at school. In a short time he will begin to reflect and will assimilate the spirit of good-will evinced for his welfare. He will hear of other boys who have gone through the same course and are now making their way successfully in the world; he will gradually come to see in all this a testimony and proof that justice is giving him a chance, is desirous of making up to him what his condition in life had denied him, what more fortunate boys have had the advantage of, a good education. He will in time realize that society is a substantial organization, which is willing to give him the aid he needs to help himself instead of punishing him and revenging itself for the wrong he did. He will study and learn and come to forget his past, and when he has regained his liberty, he will not be haunted by the constant nightmare and dread of being told by each one he meets that he has been in the reform school. He will not think of himself as a disgraced outlaw from all other human beings, a thought which enters into his mind and remains with him during his imprisonment in a reform school. How many recidivists owe their return to the tribunals of justice, to prison and to the penitentiary, to this social ostracism which harasses the unfortunate boy who has been in a reform school—perhaps because he was a little wilful and headstrong, and did not know better. He is avoided because he has worn the infamous livery of a convict, because he has been kept behind prison bars, and because all who suffer in that way are feared and find it very, very difficult to discover a helping hand with a few words of encouragement. The boy does not reason, he becomes discouraged, the fibres of

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honesty within him which might still vibrate with but a very few words of kindness, become atrophied, and he once again falls into the deviations which caused his first condemnation to the reform school. He believes it to be his only resource, the only way for him to live; that his one offence has condemned him forever. The boy is lost. He becomes the life-long criminal. And why? Because he knew no better, no one to guide him, no education to guide himself properly. Place him in a school of education, under the care and surveillance of serious men, and we would be astonished to see how rapidly he will regain his pride, and how he will make it a point of honour and gratitude to deserve and merit the interest shown for his welfare. His moral recovery will then be but a matter of time. Briefly, I have summed up my conclusions from the reasoning and arguments which I have listened to of the majority of the youthful offenders, who have been so misled and unfortunate as to end up in the penitentiary.

I am sincerely convinced that the establishment of some such form of schools of education, would very greatly diminish and reduce the number of youths who might eventually become life-long criminals. Save the boys in their early life, by a proper training and education of their minds and characters, which I believe to be the aim and end of segregation.

Trusting to be favoured with your kind indulgence, I very humbly submit these remarks as my opinions and answers to your questions.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very sincerely,

OSCAR BEAUCHAMP.

Warden.

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REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, January 13, 1910.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries:—

ANSWERS REQUESTED BY YOU 28TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

1. Segregation is necessary—a moral one I mean, which can be obtained by applying to the very letter (*a la lettre*) the regulations for the penitentiaries as issued in the year 1899, viz.: No. 169 (re convicts) page 23. 'No convict shall be permitted to speak to another convict, nor to any officer or servant of the institution, except from necessity or with respect to the work at which he is employed; nor shall he, except by permission, speak to any visitor or look away from his work, when a visitor is present.'

No. 170. 'A convict shall not write to another convict, nor make any sign or communication to him, nor shall he give another convict any offence.'

No. 171. 'No two or more convicts shall be together out of the sight or the easy hearing of an officer. Every convict shall be at all times under charge of an officer, who shall be responsible for his safe keeping.'

No. 172. 'No convict, unless by permission and in the presence of an officer, shall enter the cell of any other convict.'

No. 128 (re officers generally) page 19. 'If any officer come to the prison under the influence of liquor, fall asleep on duty, have undue relations with a convict, be guilty of gross neglect of duty, or give to or receive from any convict, either directly or indirectly, any contraband article, or do anything else unbecoming the character of an officer of the institution, he shall be dismissed.'

No. 129. 'Officers shall not make the affairs of the penitentiary the subject of conversation beyond the precincts of the prison, nor make them known to any person outside, under the penalty of dismissal.'

No. 131. 'No officer shall censure another officer or hold unnecessary conversation with him in the presence of a convict. Special care should be taken that convicts do not become acquainted with the business of the prison.'

No. 135. 'An officer shall not have familiarity with a convict, nor permit any to be used toward himself.'

No. 137. 'No officer shall permit a convict placed under his charge to leave his gang, nor shall he permit a convict not placed in his charge to join his gang, without the written order of the warden, deputy warden or chief keeper.'

No. 138. 'In their intercourse with convicts, officers shall be careful to maintain a firm and dignified demeanour under any provocation.'

These regulations, if complied with to the very letter (*a la lettre*) are a sufficient (though merely moral) segregation, and one without which local separation would be little profitable. Nearly twenty-three years at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, three years at the female reformatory and repentance of Montreal at the Good Shepherd Nuns, twelve years of professorship in colleges opened to country, town and city pupils, prove to me to the last evidence, that the good conscientious exact and constant keeping of such regulations as the above mentioned are the most efficacious segregation possible, particularly absolute silence, when prescribed; silence, without which there is never and nowhere discipline possible, and without a thorough discipline there is no ground at all for any reformation or preservation.

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I therefore find very important and proper the remarks of the Honourable Minister of Justice expressed on November 17, 1909:

'It must not be forgotten, in thinking about this subject, that there is not supposed to be any communication at all between convicts, in our penitentiaries. Each convict has a separate cell, each man goes about his work during the day under the continual supervision of a guard who has charge of a gang of convicts and whose duty it is to see that there is no communication between them, according to the regulations of these institutions and according to the efforts of those in charge there is not intended to be, and there is not supposed to be, any room for the pollution of morals of one by the degradation of another. There is absolute segregation; individualization and no communication supposed to go on of any character whatever.'

2. Local segregation is feasible only after the plan of the late Sir John Thompson pointed out by Mr. Monk.

3. Our penitentiaries are not suitable for segregation (local).

4. In no way.

5, 6, 7. I do not feel competent in the matter.

8. Privileges are always chanceful, on account of the danger of skilful captation on the part of the convicts or of interested preferences on that of the officers.

Allow me to express you my respectful sentiments and subscribe.

Truly yours,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

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REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, January 13, 1910.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I beg to submit the following answers to the questions contained in your circular letter of 23rd November, 1909.

Question 1.—After an experience of nearly fifteen years, as chaplain in this penitentiary, I have no hesitation in answering most emphatically in the affirmative. *Firstly:* Because the indiscriminate herding together of so many, from the accidentally criminal, or technically guilty, to the hardened, determined, and often boastful offender, proud of his record in crime, cannot fail to be most injurious to those who have taken but a step or two in the downward path, and who are not by nature and disposition criminally inclined. *Secondly:* Because those who are ashamed of the position in which they find themselves, and are sorry for their sin, are frequently discouraged and made to give up the struggle by the ridicule and heckling which they have to endure from their hardened companions. *Thirdly:* That the moral atmosphere in which the new arrival finds himself on his entrance into the prison would be more wholesome, were segregation adopted.

Question 2.—It must be both feasible and practicable, as it is in successful operation in other countries. I should say that: (a) age; (b) nature of the crime or crimes, together with previous character, should be the chief considerations governing the grading or classification of the prisoners, which might be immediately on their admission, or after they had undergone a short period of seclusion; (c) good conduct and industry should receive recognition and be rewarded in some tangible way; (d) not without regard to (a), (b) and (c).

Question 3.—Yes. In this penitentiary there ought to be no difficulty as far as the dormitories are concerned—just change the 'gang' system to one of 'grade' or 'class'.

Question 4.—I think that the chief difficulties to be met with in making the proposed change will be found grouped about this question; they are not insurmountable, but to be overcome, will need discussion and some insight into the working of the system in those penitentiaries where it is in force.

Question 5.—Some minor structural changes, and, possibly, some additions. I am not qualified to give an estimate of the cost.

Question 6.—The change might involve a slight increase in the number of police officers, but not of trade instructors.

Question 7.—There would, most probably, be some dissatisfaction and consequently complaints; but not greater than at present arise from the administering of the parole system.

Question 8.—Yes. Say an extra ration of steak, fruit, or butter, once a week, at least; with a distinctive dress, or badge, for each grade.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ROLLIT,
Chaplain.

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[REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, N.B., January 13, 1910.

DEAR SIRs,—In reply to your circular letter of the 23rd November last in re segregation of convicts in our penal institutions, I beg to say that, I consider segregation in so far as it relates to juvenile convicts not only necessary but very desirable. Boys of twenty and under should not be confined in the same institution with older and more hardened criminals for obvious reasons. It would be practically impossible to segregate owing to the structural conditions of our penitentiary buildings and the numerous and varied industries in which convicts are employed during the day. Separate institutions should be provided for boys. -|

The segregation of older convicts if desirable, and which perhaps is to a limited extent, would involve a considerable expense for structural changes in our buildings, the cost of which can only be estimated by a practical architect; a considerable additional annual expenditure would also be required for an increase in the police and industrial staff of officers owing to the numerous and varied industries in which convicts are employed.

Already incorrigibles in this institution are transferred to Kingston penitentiary; this seems to be all that is necessary here.

Yours truly,

J. A. KIRK,
Warden.Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa. i 22

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REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries:

SIRS,—Replying to your circular, bearing date of Ottawa, November 23rd, 1909; in re 'a judicial classification and segregation of the convicts, in our penal institutions and reformatories' I beg to state:

First, that the answers given are necessarily from that angle of vision possible only to the chaplain, whose duties are confined to things religious.

The conduct of the great majority of convicts is so subtle, while in the presence of a religious instructor (they appearing then on their best behaviour) makes the task of forming a broad and intelligent opinion of the convict's wants, as set forth in your schedule of interrogations a somewhat difficult one.

We do not hesitate to declare however, that we hold strong convictions on some of the questions raised in your circular. A chaplain would come far short of performing his duties to his God, and to the state, if he did not set himself assiduously to the task of studying the needs of the body of people to whom he ministers in sacred things.

Replying to question No. 1 (a). Segregation is desirable, and imperatively necessary.

1. *For statistical reasons.* A very unusual percentage of prisoners now in our institution here, are under twenty years of age. The young men and boys among us are quite largely from the immigration class.

2. *For industrial reasons.* Young men and boys are very close students, of the older classes. Hence, if grouped in workshops, and on the farm with men of twice their years, their attention to the duties required of them will be too largely diverted by listening to, and patterning after the unworthy ideas inculcated in their presence.

3. *For religious reasons.* It is an established, and well recognized fact among preachers of strictly evangelistic qualities, that the one thing of arousing an interest in spiritual things, among youthful classes, is a thousand fold easier, when the older, case hardened, and in many instances impressionless ones are not present.

If the object of sending criminals to penal institutions is not to punish, but to reform, and if it is an axiomatic truth that the twig must be bent while in the sapling state, if it is to assume the desired shape or course, then it will be granted, that the work of reformation and restoration to good citizenship, will be greatly enhanced, among youthful prisoners.

Object lessons are constantly multiplying to make it clear, that it is a mistake to place erring and sinful boys with criminal habits, among profane, obscene, and crime concocting criminals of many years standing.

Replying to the query what advantages would accrue, we unhesitatingly say, a larger percentage by far would be reserued to good citizenship and the cause of christianity, if efforts could be concentrated among boys, exclusively.

Aside from the strictly religious consideration, that of saving the soul, the important matter of *saving a life* for good citizenship in Canada would be accomplished.

In answering question No. 2, we say that segregation is both feasible and practicable.

(a) The age limit should be 18 years.

(b) The class of crimes committed, should have no deciding influence in this matter, . So far as experience in the Dorchester penitentiary is concerned, ,life-

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termers' who represent the most revolting crimes committed, are easily the best behaved convicts that we have.

(c) Prison conduct and industry should undoubtedly be taken into consideration. But more especially, mental, moral and intellectual conditions in the prisoner, should be carefully scrutinized, by a competent committee, consisting, say of the wardens, the chief keepers and chaplains.

(d) An arbitrary selection does not suggest itself as an intelligent humanitarian method.

Such a committee as named in section (c) would be greatly assisted in the performance of their difficult task, if the department of justice would require trial judges to submit in conjunction with the commitment papers, a personal recommendation on the segregation question.

In reply to question No. 3 we would say that so far as the most eastern penitentiary in Canada is concerned, it is my judgment that our penitentiaries are not structurally suitable for segregation.

One central institution for all Canada, specially constructed, is necessary, if the ideal of segregation is to be attained. It is difficult to see how, if economic reasons are to count for anything, any other proposition can be seriously considered.

Question No. 5 can only be satisfactorily answered by one versed in a knowledge of engineering and mechanics.

Question No. 6, admits of only one answer, namely, an increase of industrial and police officers would be required, equal to one of the larger penal institutions as we now have them. The cost would be equal to the *pro rata* cost of supporting staffs as now constituted.

If the ideals of segregation are to be realized along lines and life devised in a prison for juvenile criminals, little or no fear need be cherished, about charges of discrimination. But one set of rules and regulations would be required. This in part anticipates the question raised in question No. 7.

We recognize at once the great wisdom of the matters raised in the final question No. 8. The physical requirements of the prisoner must be carefully studied and attended to, if we are to bring anything like moral and spiritual discipline, to bear successfully upon their lives. We are not sure that anything better in the line of diet need be seriously considered. But we are fully persuaded that the juvenile prisoner needs more physical exercise in the pure atmosphere, than they now in many cases are allowed. In the case of a group of boys, for instance, who are required to labour in the shoeshop, or tailor shop, the only opportunity afforded them for exercise, is the brief moments required to walk from cell to workshop.

We hail with pleasure and gratitude, the shape that this question so vital to the interest of the boys and girls of Canada, who have inherited or developed criminal habits, is now taking.

We shall watch with an intense interest, the progress of the debate on this important matter, which is scheduled for our federal house.

May the conclusions arrived at, be in entire harmony with the will of the Great Law Giver, and Creator of all mankind.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON H. THOMAS,
Protestant Chaplain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Reporting, as requested, on the resolution adopted in the House of Commons, on the 17th of November last, regarding the classification and segregation of the convicts in our penal institutions, I beg to express my views as follows:—

1. Segregation is both necessary and desirable. It is necessary in the case of juvenile offenders, and by these I mean convicts under the age of eighteen (18) years. To support this assertion I will quote from my official report of July 1, 1898:—

‘I cannot refrain from mentioning again the fact that it is a very sad necessity which compels the civil power to send a relatively large number of young boys to be incarcerated in our penitentiaries. They can hardly be expected to be benefited morally. The criminal atmosphere of a penitentiary will naturally foster the yet tender germs of crime in those youth-natures and soon fan them to their full development. In most cases it is an apprenticeship of crime, inoculated in them by the unavoidable contact with old and hardened criminals. Assuredly, they are the ones, on account of their age, who under favourable circumstances can be expected to be reformed by the benign influence of religion, and a large percentage, therefore, could be rescued from the destruction of rising passions, and diverted from the incipient instinct of crime. Confronted with such bare facts, we are brought to acknowledge that it would be a most commendable action on the part of the department of justice to bring a remedy to the above existing state of affairs.’

Naturally, this would suggest the establishment of a federal reformatory for juvenile criminals, in order to realize as fully as it is humanly possible, moral reform in these youths. The material and intellectual equipment of such an institution should concur to the fullest achievement of the above object.

As to the other convicts, segregation is desirable; but our institutions are not structurally suitable to make it practicable. To render them so would involve an expenditure that probably would not be justifiable.

I would suggest, however, as a middle term, a system of emulation in the way of rewarding, in some tangible manner, industry, skill, good conduct and general manliness. If the system were adopted of remunerating worthy convicts in a pecuniary way, the money acquired as the reward of merit could be sent from time to time to those who are depending on them for a total or partial livelihood; or the same sums of money could be credited in the warden's office to their account, to be surrendered to them when freed from custody.

The adoption of such a system, I am convinced, would cultivate in these men those instincts and sentiments which go to the make-up of a good man. Moreover, it would have a strong tendency to restore to them that feeling of self-respect, which is a virtue when properly tempered, and one that they must necessarily possess to

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effect any possible reform. Dwelling on that point, I expressed myself thus in my annual report of 1891:—

‘My efforts have been especially directed to encourage them to acquire manliness. While not condoning their crimes, I have endeavoured to restore to them their own self-respect, by assuring them that whilst it is human to err, it is divine to repent, and that God is ever merciful, and the world, after all, indulgent to those who sincerely wish to reform. To reform the criminal classes is one of the principal objects that governments have in view in erecting prisons; and it should be the constant study of all those whose office bring them in contact with the convicts to devise ways and means to secure that grand and noble object.’

In conclusion, I must cordially congratulate our legislators on the praiseworthy move they have made, by adopting the resolution which constitutes the subject of this report.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your humble servant,

A. D. CORMIER, *Priest,*
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

DORCHESTER, N.B., December 31, 1909.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, January 12, 1910.

DEAR SIRs,—In obedience to your circular letter of November 23rd, 1909, embodying a resolution of the House of Commons with reference to some means to be adopted to ensure a judicious classification and segregation of convicts in our penal institutions and reformatories, and embracing a number of questions upon the subject, I have the honour to submit the following answers and suggestions:—

The necessity of improvement in our present penal system, the need of more modern means of dealing with convicts in general, and especially with a view towards possible reformation, must inevitably present itself to those most intimately connected with the management of the penitentiaries of Canada.

My long intimacy with the subject of punishment of law-breakers and criminals and the opportunities continually afforded to me of determining the effects of prison confinement upon all classes of men, has long since led me to the belief that a more judicious system of punishment for crime, and more adequate means of reforming our criminals, could be carried out with the most encouraging results. In this connection I may be allowed to quote the following from my annual reports of 1901 and 1905, and from a paper submitted by me at the warden's convention, held at Kingston, in January, 1901:—

‘As I have stated, a serious question that has always existed in all penal institutions is the danger run by the unavoidable association of young prisoners, first offenders or men of comparatively good character, with hardened and habitual criminals. As long as these different classes have to be confined under one roof, this difficulty is practically insurmountable. A system that would allow of classification of prisons, whereby prisoners for whom there was still hope of reformation could be confined in one institution, and hopeless recidivists in another, altogether separate, would be of immense value in this respect. The threat of removal from the first place of confinement to the more severe would act as a deterrent, the mere fact that the stigma attaching to the serving of a sentence in the former of these two classes would be less disgraceful than a similar sentence in the latter, would serve as an inducement to good conduct generally. There must necessarily be in such an institution as this, prisoners whose crimes are, perhaps, caused by hasty temper, or committed under the influence of intoxication. Where intoxication is not habitual, these men under proper influence and separated from evil association, might reasonably be expected to become good citizens, while the criminals who are, and always will be, a danger to society at large, might be placed in confinement elsewhere, in some prison where confinement—apart from reformation—was a prime consideration.’

‘From my experience as warden for some years it has always occurred to me that the treatment of prisoners is one that deserves most serious thought. I would strongly advocate the following system: As previously stated, the conduct of prisoners hinges a great deal on the treatment they receive from the officers. I recommend that there should be different grades of prisons for certain criminals. For example, the Manitoba penitentiary, where farming and stock-raising can be carried out on an extensive scale necessitating a lot of outdoor exercise, has the effect of causing a criminal to reflect and consider his position, and does much more than anything else in the work of reformation.’

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But, should the convict prove to be a hardened criminal and the methods above referred to prove futile, then I suggest that he be at once transferred to another penitentiary, where the opportunities of dealing with such cases are more ample, for instance, Kingston. I have noticed that the removal of a few incorrigibles from the Manitoba penitentiary has had a most salutary effect on those remaining.'

That segregation is both necessary and desirable I am strongly convinced. The grouping together in our penitentiaries of the many different convicts, those who have been convicted of the most serious crimes with those punishable for less serious offences, must always have a most marked effect in determining the future conduct of the latter. There can be no doubt that these, and especially young men the victims of adversity, who, through no premeditation or desire to lead a life of crime, find themselves in the clutches of the law, and eventually become penitentiary inmates, are tempted, when placed side by side with hardened professional criminals, to renounce their past and, either through sheer hopelessness or desperation, to adopt the life of their forced companions in punishment. The stigma which at once falls upon the young convict, or of any one hitherto uninvolved, when he becomes an inmate of a penitentiary is a thing of which he must always be deeply conscious, and tends to enlist him in the ranks of the habitual law-breaker, rather than to have any deterrent effect upon his future.

Segregation is the only means by which such undesirable companionship can be overcome. This cannot be carried out within the limits of a single institution, but must be managed by a system of separate institutions, nominally termed reformatories and penitentiaries. To separate men in a prison according to the seriousness of the crimes for which they have been convicted, or in accordance with the records of their past, would not only be unfeasible, but barren of results. To attempt such so-called segregation would require an entire remodelling of the institution, the duplicating of all shops, yards and work-houses, and the increasing of the prison staff to double the former strength, and, this done, the convicts would be merely figuratively separated.

To give the fullest possible effect to a system of segregation having for its object both punishment and reformation, it will become necessary to classify prisons and not inmates. Many men are sentenced to our penitentiaries, who, if committed to institutions termed reformatories, their punishment would be commensurate with their crimes, especially in the case of first offences, and they would thus escape the stigma otherwise placed upon them with often such dire results. Many a man, who through misadventure, and not premeditation, has served time in a penitentiary, has begun afresh in life, only to have the disgrace unearthed in after years in the form of a challenge or otherwise. In all likelihood, such a man would have sufficiently answered for his crime if sentenced to a reformatory.

On the other hand, habitual criminals and incorrigibles should be placed quite separate from minor offenders. By classifying a number of our penitentiaries as reformatories and others as penitentiaries, we would at once solve the whole question of segregation.

For the sake of example we might assume that Manitoba comes under the list of Dominion reformatories. Law-breakers whose crimes are not such, nor their past records sufficient to warrant their committal to a penitentiary would be sentenced to serve time here. Worst offenders or those of bad record would be sentenced to a penitentiary, say Kingston. Those placed in reformatories, whose conduct proved such as to make them undesirable companions for others, or rendered them incorrigible, would be sentenced, upon proper evidence before a judge or magistrate, to transfer to the penitentiary and, if deemed necessary, to an increase of sentence.

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I understand that this procedure is followed with excellent results in the state of New York, which has several state reformatories, as well as penitentiaries. In other states, having reformatories, in addition to penitentiaries, convicts are transferred likewise.

In this way convicts would at once become classified first from the courts, and later, if warranted, from the reformatories. Those in the reformatories would receive every opportunity to reflect upon the past and reform their lives while untainted or uninfluenced by men far more criminally inclined than themselves, and this always in the knowledge that failure to live up to the good conduct would lead to penitentiary.

Under the present system, penitentiary officers are continually experiencing that a percentage of criminals under their supervision are habitually inclined to bad conduct or are incorrigibles, and that, no matter how often or severely punished, these men persist throughout the whole course in defying prison discipline, and thereby tempting others to follow their example.

It is safe to say that the system as outlined would almost entirely do away with this ever-present detriment to prison discipline. In order to emphasize the marked difference between committal to a reformatory and a penitentiary, some moderation in the regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., could be followed in the reformatories.

Some additional expense in transporting convicts would naturally be incurred, but this would only tend to support such a system as against that of doubling all penitentiary staffs, as well as remodelling all institutions. In addition, a tendency to reduce the criminal population of Canada would be established.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,

Warden.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, January 13, 1910.

SIRS,—In reply to the question asked in your circular, dated November 23rd, 1909, I beg to submit the following answers.

1. *Is segregation necessary or desirable? If so, for what reasons, and what advantages would accrue?*

Yes. The primary principle in our institutions should be *reformation*. By reforming the wrong-doer we materially reduce crime. By the present plan of indiscriminate association of men, reformation is greatly hindered. It is hindered in this way: There are many men whom it is well-nigh impossible to influence for good, these are the professional crooks. Their influence is often so great that those who are not so bad at heart often find it difficult or almost impossible to free themselves from it.

The parent's advice to his child is to avoid bad company, and we believe a paternal government should make it possible to do this.

If we look at the sentence from the point of view—punishment only—we have no need for either classification or segregation. This view-point, however, would result in a national calamity, but if we look at it from the view-point of a real deterrent of crime, then we must make the reformation of the wrong-doer the *primary principle* in our dealings with him. To reform him we must make it as easy as possible for him to do right.

Then when we consider that about 10 per cent of our population are under twenty years of age we can easily see the necessity for this arrangement. By a proper classification and segregation of our convicts, a long stride will be made towards the reformation of many who, under our present system, would be lost to good citizenship.

Many of the younger men in our penitentiaries are in more through blunders than through criminal tendencies. Such should, in some measure, be protected from contamination by the old hardened criminals; who are always on the lookout for some one whom they may use as a tool to accomplish their own purpose.

2. *Is segregation feasible or practicable? If so, what principle should govern? (a) Age; (b) Class of crimes committed; (c) Prison conduct and industry; or, (d) an arbitrary selection. If the latter, by whom should the selection be made?*

Yes. We believe that segregation is practicable. There are two systems, both of which are worthy of consideration. (a) Classification of prisons; (b) Classification of prisoners in the different prisons. Of this latter, we do not purpose to speak now, further than to affirm our belief in its feasibility, but believe also that it would be more expensive and less satisfactory than the first plan.

(a) *Classification of prisons*.—We have at the present time six penitentiaries in the Dominion. These might be grouped into two main groups: The eastern ones, Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston, forming the first or eastern group. Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia forming the second or western group. One penitentiary in each group could be arranged to contain the worst criminals. This need not have a very large reserve, but should be safely walled, and most or all industries carried on inside the walls. There might very profitably

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be manufactured military saddles, mail-bags, uniforms for militia and postal staffs; in fact, all industries that can give employment to the prisoners, and at the same time, assist the government to defray the expense of restoring prisoners to their lost manhood. And here let me say that I would strongly deprecate the present system of setting men to break stone. My objection is based mainly on its vitiating influence. In breaking stone there is no occupation for the man's mind, he broods and grows morose and is much harder to deal with from a reformatory point of view. Besides its vitiating influence, it is objectionable in that the man is not learning anything useful; he cannot compete with a steam stone-crusher in his work. He should be learning to use his powers so that he may go out and make an honest living in the world. Stonecutting is all right, but stone breaking is a grave mistake, both for the making of a citizen and for the pocket of the tax-payer.

Another penitentiary could be so arranged that the second grade of prisoners could be confined in it. This middle class would, in all probability, require the greater amount of room, as we believe that the greater number of our prisoners would fall into this middle class.

The third penitentiary in the group could be given to the third class, namely, the young or first offenders.

At the last two classes of penitentiary a wider range of industries could be carried on, such as farming, as you could trust these last two classes much more than men are trusted now, for there would be the deterrent of being transferred to the worst class continually before the men. By this greater trust, better manhood and better character would be developed in the men, as well as more remunerative labour obtained.

In classifying convicts for these different grades of prisons, I do not know of any more rational method than that of the 'score card' system of judging, and would give marks or points on age, nature of crime and duration of sentence, circumstances of crime, previous conduct, and conduct and industry.

The department of justice could give a scale of points for different crimes, such as forgery, rape, highway robbery, etc. With that scale of points worked out, the score card would work, say, as follows: age and environment, 20 points; nature of crime and duration of sentence, 45 points; circumstances of crime, 10 points; previous character, 10 points; conduct and industry, 15 points; making a total of 100 points, which would be the maximum.

We suppose that twenty-five years is a turning-point, and a convict past that age loses his chances for speedy reformation, in proportion as his years increase. My reason for putting environment and age together is because a young fellow from criminal environment might work havoc if classed with a young man of good environment. The various degrees of crime would have to be denoted, say, from 45 points for the minor offences, down to 1 point for the more heinous crimes. (This answer will also apply to question seven.)

As to who should do the classifying, I would say that a commission should be appointed by the department, who should do the classifying for all the penitentiaries. I would have the score card, with directions for its use, put in the hands of our judges, and they could classify as to what prison a man should be sent, but this would be subject to review by the commission or survey board.

The indeterminate sentence, which beyond all question is a great requirement for all reformation purposes, could also be worked by this survey board. This board should consist of men who have made the question of the reformation of the criminal a close study, men of keen perception and broad sympathy, and whose aim will be to make good citizens of the material at their disposal. In fact, the success or failure of the whole scheme, as far as reformation is concerned, will depend largely on the composition of this survey board. We believe the only valid objection, to the indeterminate sentence to-day is the question as to who will administer it. This survey board could work the two together.

In the score card provided the clause, 'duration of sentence,' would be considered in connection with the 'nature of crime,' only when the survey board are judging a man for parole, or freedom, granting him a certain number of marks for time served in proportion to the nature of his crime, thus bringing him nearer the maximum marks given. We would advocate as large a board as the department see fit to appoint, and with the commission we would associate the warden and chaplains of the prison the man is sent to. This board would devote all its time and energy to this work, making periodic visits to the various institutions, examining the men and their records, and making a special study of criminology. This method would eliminate the possibility of the slick rascal slipping through easily, while it would also be a check on police blunders and possible wrongful imprisonments, by keeping the cases under constant review. This will bring our Canadian justice into much greater prominence and much greater respect, and the professional crook will soon learn that Canada is not a successful field for his operations.

3. *Are our penitentiaries structurally suitable for segregation? If so, in what way do you suggest the segregation in the dormitories?*
4. *In view of our varied industries, in what way could the various classes be segregated during working hours?*
5. *Would segregation involve structural changes or additions? If so, at what estimated cost?*
6. *Would it involve an increase in the staff of police and industrial officers? If so, at what estimated cost?*

In the system which we have outlined these questions are practically answered, as there would be no structural changes necessary, save perhaps in class 1 penitentiary. It would require a very safe enclosure and a vigilant staff, as they would have some bad characters to deal with, while now each prison has a few of these and makes guarding more complex. We would also urge, for a greater number of industries, with wider scope. This will be found necessary, no matter what plan is adopted for prison control owing to the rapid increase of our population, and we believe we are only on the threshold of this increase, so that large provision should be made for the future. In making that provision we commend the last report of the inspectors *re* the labour problem, and, at the same time, would urge the adoption of such industries as would eliminate stonebreaking, as being vitiating as well as wasteful.

7. *If segregation should be made, is there likely to be any difficulty as to complaints of discrimination by convicts who may be classed in the lower grades? If so, would such dissatisfaction interfere with discipline and reformatory influence among those who are debarred from the preferred class or classes?*

We would say that, in all probability, there would be complaints, but not more than under the present system of indiscrimination. By the use of the score card system of judging them the whole responsibility is laid on the prisoners themselves. It eliminates judgment by sentiment and assures judgment according to facts. These facts are recorded in black and white before the board and may be considered and re-considered without danger of getting things mixed. You will notice in the draft of score card we have kept reformation as the basic principle. While we have considered the necessity for punishment, we have only given it 45 points, while to the possibilities for reformation we have allowed 55 points. This throws the responsibility for the man's classification on himself, where it belongs.

Character is not developed by propping up or coddling, but by feeling responsibility and bearing it. By allowing more points for reformation than for punish-

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ment you show the man that you put the termination of his sentence (under indefinite sentence plan) as well as his privileges while in prison, almost wholly in his own hands. All who grade under 40 per cent should be sent to No. 1 prison; all between 40 and 50, to No. 2 prison; and all between 50 and 60, to No. 3 prison; while about seventy-five per cent would entitle a man to parole, and, if parole is honoured, full liberty granted. This would put an end to turning loose dangerous and unreformed criminals upon the public. (See Inspectors' report, 1909.)

To overcome any possibility of complaints as to discrimination we would have the card scored by the judge on the table at the time of the investigation, and, after a full investigation and the recording of the facts in the columns provided for them, and the marking of the number of points believed to be worthy, would have the secretary of the board take the cards, including the judge's card, and strike an average from all the sheets marked, and this average to be the score allowed the prisoner. This will allow of no unfair discrimination and little or no grounds for complaints. As to the effect on discipline, it can only result in good, for, as the examination is a spur to what would otherwise be a tardy student, so the classification with its possible loss or gain of standing and privileges will encourage right living or reformation, and act as a deterrent to wrong conduct. If prisoners are debarred from the preferred class, the responsibility rests with themselves.

8. *If segregation should be made would you advise different regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., for the several classes? If so, what changes do you suggest?*

Yes. I think different regulations should control different grades of prisons. More confidence and trust should be placed in prisoners sent to the higher class of prison. More privileges could be allowed in the way of writing letters, receiving visitors, and regard to the reading matter provided, such as magazines and papers, but to all classes I would always allow good christian literature. The present policy of trying to reform prisoners, and at the same time withhold all religious literature is a very great mistake. Prisoners care nothing for doctrine or creeds, it is the practical, or else to them, the impractical side that they dwell upon. Some incident in a case that coincides with their own may be more to them and do more for them than all the preaching you can give them. These men are lost to the churches as present. Why then allow any sentimental nonsense regarding doctrines and creeds to debar them from having religious reading put in their hands? If a man goes into prison a bad, a very bad Methodist, and through reading religious incidents in the life of a Baptist is led to become a transformed man and goes out of prison a good Baptist, is not the nation the gainer thereby? By all means give them religious literature.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,

S. W. L. STEWART,
Protestant Chaplain.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SAMPLE OF SCORE CARD RECOMMENDED.

Convict No.....		RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.	
	Points.		Points, Average.
Age and environment	20	50 years, fair.....	10
Nature of crime and duration of sentence....	45	Highway robbery.....	5
Circumstances of crime.....	10	Premeditated, violence.....	2
Previous character.....	10	Bad, 3rd term.....	3
Conduct and industry.....	15	Good.....	12
	<hr/> 100		<hr/> 32

Convict No.....		RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.	
	Points.		Points, Average.
Age and environment.....	20	18 years, good.....	20
Nature of crime and duration of sentence ..	45	Wounding.....	20
Circumstances of crime.....	10	Drunk and disorderly.....	4
Previous character.....	10	Good. Never in trouble before.....	5
Conduct and industry.....	10	Fair.	6
	<hr/> 100		<hr/> 55

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

SAINT BONIFACE, December 14, 1909.

SIRS,—As to the questions which you have submitted on the subject of a suggested separation of prisoners into several classes, I have the honour to reply.

In principle, separation would produce the best results, if it be made under certain conditions. In this province only prisoners of a certain age are sent to the penitentiary. When those who are sent here are given the cellular treatment to which all are subjected, I do not see how any more practical separation could be made.

The other points submitted are not such as, in my opinion, call for a response from the chaplains.

ARTHUR BELIVEAU, *Priest,*
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

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REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, January, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—Pursuant to the instructions in your circular letter of November 25, 1909, covering resolution of the House of Commons: 'Be it resolved, That it is desirable to ascertain by reports obtained upon the subject from wardens, inspectors and chaplains, what means could be adopted in Canada to insure a judicious classification and segregation of the convicts in our penal institutions and reformatories,' I have the honour to submit the following report which is written as if the resolution applied to the British Columbia penitentiary alone.

The question 'what means can be adopted . . . to insure a judicious classification and segregation of convicts' is largely a question of the amount parliament is prepared to vote. Any useful addition to the system of classification and segregation of convicts now provided for in the regulations, and more or less fully carried out, would involve a considerable increase in current expenditure, and the segregation of the classes, while involving a still larger increase in annual cost would require the erection and equipment of another penitentiary, or a large addition to the present buildings. Should any such undertaking be seriously contemplated, I beg to suggest that by establishing a penitentiary farm within easy reach of this prison, segregation of classes could be carried out more fully than in any other way, and at less cost, as various supplies now purchased could be raised by prison labour, and a considerable acreage forming the western part of the penitentiary reserve, and intended for cultivation, could be disposed of at good prices. Were such an adjunct to the penitentiary in existence at present, the addition to current expenditure would be about \$10,000 per annum. The cost of the necessary buildings, if erected by prison labour, may be put at \$75,000; if by contract, the cost would be much greater, probably \$175,000. Such a building could easily be so constructed that dormitory segregation of classes and subdivisions of classes could be carried out to a useful extent; but to so carry it out here is at present impossible, and even when the contemplated addition to our cell accommodation is made, efficient structural arrangements for such dormitory segregation as could be carried out without change of plan and additional building, would appreciably increase the cost; and the carrying out of the system would involve difficulties which cannot easily be explained to, or understood by, any person who has not an actual acquaintance with the routine work of a penitentiary.

The regulations provide for classification of convicts to some extent. Certain privileges—the use of the library, letter writing, attendance at school—are forfeited by bad conduct, and the systems of remission and parole, which are explained to every convict on his admission, are strong incentives to the men to keep themselves in the good conduct class. Communications between convicts, excepting such verbal communications as their work makes necessary, are forbidden, and when reported entail punishment. Something is also done towards classification in the selection of men for the more desirable positions—orderlies in the offices and so forth; in giving them opportunity to fit themselves for self-support by learning useful trades; and by separating the younger convicts, as far as possible, from those who would be likely to have a bad influence upon them.

That even such limited classification is beneficial, I have had ample proof in my own experience. It is useful, not only to the convicts, in protecting the young

from contamination, and those of maturer age, whose imprisonment is due to the one false step in an otherwise decent life, from an unjust addition to their punishment through forced association with men of degraded nature and filthy conversation; but also to the prison authorities in the maintenance of discipline. Without care in this matter quarrels and improper communication between convicts would be more frequent than they are.

To increase the effectiveness of classification and to enhance the benefits arising from it would be necessary: (a) to increase the staff of guards, so as to provide for subdivision and more effective oversight of the working gangs; or, (b) to segregate the different classes of prisoners.

As to (a). One officer may be quite sufficient to direct the work and provide for the safe-keeping of a gang of fifteen to twenty-five men working within sight of one or more of the riflemen on the walls, but it is plainly impossible for him to prevent all communications between the men. So also in the shops. One instructor can look after the work of a large gang of men, but he cannot prevent all communication between them, particularly in those shops in which steam-driven machinery is used. In this penitentiary, at least two additional instructors and six guards would be required with our present population to make fully effective the classification contemplated by the regulations. This would cost at the present rate of pay and allowance, \$6,000 per annum. Such subdivision of the gangs would be very useful in hastening the work of remodelling this penitentiary, but simply as an aid in classification, the sum of beneficial effect which could reasonably be looked for would not justify the expenditure.

As to (b). This, as already stated, would make it necessary to have additional buildings either in a block with the existing buildings or on a site within easy distance of them, and it would also demand a larger staff of officers. If all the buildings were on the same site the difficulties of carrying out the proposed system efficiently would be largely increased. This applies to the British Columbia penitentiary as it stands to-day. Whether it would apply to other existing penitentiaries, I cannot say; but it would not necessarily apply to a new establishment, the site being chosen and the buildings planned with a view to carrying out the system.]

I have referred to difficulties in the working of classification and segregation, not easily grasped by the layman. The first consideration in a penitentiary must be the safe-keeping of the prisoners. Entrances, exits, cannot be left open for the first comer, nor can the keys be left where any officer can obtain them at pleasure. A rigid, inelastic system must be observed in taking the men to work and returning them to their cells, and in the serving of meals. This of course consumes time and shortens the working day, and if all opportunity of communication between classes is to be eliminated, either separate dormitories, approached by separate corridors, each with its own entrance and exit, must be provided, or time must be allowed for class A to be away from the prison before class B is released, and class B again, before class C. The same routine would, of course, be observed in returning the men; and the delay involved, repeated four times daily, would still further shorten the working day, already too short. It may be asked, why not open the prison earlier, or close later? During the winter months all the daylight is used. To lengthen the convicts working day in summer would make the officers' hours of duty unreasonably long, as they must all remain not only until the prisoners are returned to their cells, but until the count is taken and carefully checked.

Again, the consideration which must guide prison officers in assigning men to the working gangs are different from those which would govern in classification. This is so obvious that I need not dwell upon it. It would result in having men from different classes working in the same gang, or else in serious interference with the carrying on of the prison work.

To sum up in a sentence what has been said: It is certainly desirable to provide for the classification of convicts and the segregation of the classes, and such

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provision would undoubtedly be beneficial to the convicts themselves and to society; but it is extremely doubtful whether any plan of classification and segregation which could be grafted on our present prison system would yield beneficial results at all commensurate with the cost.

Turning now to another aspect of the question. Assuming it decided that classification shall be carried out, (1) upon what principle shall it be made? (2) by whom shall it be made? (3) what difference in treatment, if any, as to distinctive clothing or badges, diet, privileges, shall be made between class and class? (4) and should such difference be made, what would be the effect on prisoners in the lower class or classes? Taking these questions in order:—

1. Age, nature of crime committed, previous record and character when ascertainable, and such opinion as it may be possible to form of the culprit's moral standing—that is, his point of view in regard to vice and crime—should all have weight in the first section; but no one of them can safely be adopted as the sole factor. After imprisonment, the convict's class would be determined as set forth below.

2. No better plan than the one outlined in the report of the chaplains of this penitentiary suggests itself to me. Let the trial judge select the class in which the prisoner is to be placed on reception. Give the warden power to degrade from a higher to a lower class, at any time, for cause. Let promotion from a lower to a higher class be made by a board consisting of, say, the warden, the deputy-warden and the chaplain to whose division the prisoner belongs.

3. If segregation be limited to the subdivision of working gangs, keeping the convicts apart during working hours, some difference in clothing would appear to be necessary, but it should be simply such—say, a difference in pattern of cap—as would enable the officers to tell at a glance to what class the wearer belonged. With no segregation, or complete segregation, this would not be necessary. Nor would it be well to make any difference in diet. Our prisoners are given an abundance of plain, wholesome food. In quality, quantity and variety, their diet is better than that of thousands, even in prosperous Canada, who have never sinned against the law. The difference in treatment between class and class should be in the privileges allowed. To write more frequently to relatives; to receive visits from them at shorter intervals, and in the case of those whose relatives cannot visit them, to receive visits from friends of good standing, would be very highly valued by some. Greater liberty in the matter of study in their cells is desired by others. More than one prisoner, for example, has asked if he could take a course of study from a correspondence school. Others wish to be allowed to purchase, or have their friends send them, educational or technical books or journals not supplied by the prison library. A fairly long list of privileges along similar lines could be made, and power given to the warden to grant one or more of these to deserving prisoners.

4. With fairly effective segregation the effect on prisoners on lower grades of granting extra privileges to those in the higher may be ignored. Many would allege injustice, but the gravamen of their complaint would be, not that privileges were allowed to the higher class, but they themselves were kept in the lower. The parole system gives rise to complaints of a similar nature. These may be set off against the incentive to the better disposed and more reasonable to fit themselves for promotion, and the balance would be in favour of the latter; but without segregation or, in other words, unless communication between convicts in different classes is practically impossible—the effect on discipline of a general system of privileges to those in the higher classes would be bad. A marked reformation in a man's conduct during imprisonment tells in his favour now when he applies for parole. With formal classification, a man's class and his promotion or degradation from class to class would doubtless be an important factor in deciding upon his application. This in itself is an important privilege, and the rules as to letter-writing and visits might be modified, but with these exceptions, the granting of

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extra privileges where there was no effective segregation would, I think, be condemned on the ground of its effect on discipline, by most men of experience.

In writing this report I have endeavoured to formulate from my own experience an answer to the question embodied in the resolution of the House of Commons, which I understand as indicating a desire to promote the moral wellbeing of convicts, and proposing to attain that end by grafting upon our present prison system a comprehensive scheme of classification and segregation.

I use the words 'our present prison system' in a double sense. The constitution of Canada puts 'penitentiaries' under the authority of the Dominion parliament, and 'public and reformatory prisons' under that of the provincial legislatures. Now I see no way in which a system of classification and segregation can be put into really beneficent operation unless prisons as well as prisoners can be classified. The magnificent distances of our far-flung Dominion *make the classifying of our existing penitentiaries a practical impossibility*. It will remain, therefore, either to duplicate our penitentiaries or to bring all prisons under one authority. Again, taking the words in a sense which would bring into discussion the whole subject of the attitude of society towards, and the proper treatment of, those who break the laws, there are in our prison system, notwithstanding the vast improvements of recent years, evils which no system of classification and segregation can cure. Discussion of these would be outside the scope of my present instructions, but I feel I must not pass over in silence the fact that they exist, and will continue to exist, so long as the attitude of society towards the whole complicated problem of crime and its treatment remains what it is.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant, .

JOHN C. BROWN,

Warden.

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REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, January, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—In pursuance of your request embodied in a circular letter and dated the 23rd day of November, 1909. I have the honour to submit the following report.

It is with profound satisfaction that I have read the record of the debate in the House of Commons, which you were good enough to inclose for perusal.

In view of the all too prevalent idea that the population of a penitentiary is made up exclusively of bad men, almost if not altogether beyond the possibility of redemption, it is refreshing to note the large hearted humanness manifested by all who took part in the debate, the recognition of the possibility of the rehabilitation of the offender, and the entire absence of the hard, keen, critical view that leaves no room for amendment; and whose only outlook is judgment and everlasting death.

There are bad men in the penitentiary, but there are men there also with all the makings of good men and useful citizens.

Those who are inclined to view the offender from the harsher side are very apt to lose sight of the strange truth that it is just these very qualities that enable some to rise to eminence, that leads others to the penitentiary. The highest qualities in a man contain within them the possibilities of highest heaven or lowest hell, and it is these, and not the lowest that leads to ruin. I say it with all reverence, it is the light that streams from heaven that leads astray.

It is beyond measure true that there are men who are virtuous and strictly moral because they are cowards, and have not character enough to lose their character, and it is equally true that there are prodigals whose characters are singularly beautiful, and whose dispositions are a distillation of tenderness and sympathy, sweetness and nobleness. If then, men are what they are by the use or abuse of the God-given qualities that make up character, and if formation or reformation of character is at least one of the ends of punishment, and if, as every one must agree, character is susceptible to reformatory influence in proportion to the number and variety of acts and habits that make up character, then I submit that segregation is not only desirable but necessary.

Admitting then that the development of character is gradual and not a simple line, beginning at one point and ending at another, drawn by the pencil of a child, and measurable by the eye of every observer, it is perhaps reasonable to suppose that there would be a much larger possibility of gradually weaving the habit of self-control, that quality, perhaps most essential to character, and of guiding and directing the activities into right channels, and of making lasting impressions on a mere lad, than on the man of mature years, who by the giving of free vent to his passions and unlawful desires, has humanly speaking forfeited the power of exercising self-control. One may bend a twig where no impression could be made on a tree.

It seems not less reasonable to suppose that the beginner in crime, the man with a clear record behind him up to this point, will be more amenable to reformatory influences than the hardened criminal. The man who in a gust of passion, a hurricane of angry words, a rush of warm, red blood, has been made a felon, may be made to regard his enforced confinement as a season for calm and serious reflection, that is, provided that contamination is prevented. Under the present system, we turn him out on the world, when he has paid his debt, a worse man so far as criminal knowledge is concerned, than he was before he came in. It is

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somewhat humiliating to have to confess that the injurious and contaminating influence, forever going on, to a very large extent neutralizes the efforts that are being put forth to guide and direct the mental and moral energies of those whom in ordinary circumstances it would be possible to reclaim.

It is a well established fact that weeds grow more quickly than flowers and require no attention, and the evil influences which the more hardened criminal appears to glory in sowing amongst the younger and less criminally inclined, spread with amazing rapidity, with the result that those who might very easily be brought under the influence of the gospel leave the penitentiary with an expert knowledge of the very kind that makes not men, but criminals.

Beyond and above all that I have said, the system of classification might have a tendency to evoke interest and ambition, each one in a lower class striving to move up higher, with those in the highest class putting forth every effort to avoid the possibility of degradation.

It may be averred that this contamination is impossible, as there is supposed to be no communication at all betwixt convicts. We know better than that, and more, do not believe that even in the best conducted prison, it can be altogether avoided. There is the wireless telegraph and the constant passage of marconigrams that baffles even the strictest disciplinarians. But even if this were lacking, communication is comparatively easy where there is a gang of, say, fourteen or fifteen men working under the supervision of one guard. These men do not work all on the same spot and the guard cannot be everywhere at once.

I cannot think of any insuperable barrier in the way of carrying into effect the system of classification. I do not think the selection should be arbitrary, neither do I think that age alone, or class of crime committed alone, or prison conduct and industry alone, should determine selection.

I have seen a very young offender, a past master in crime, and a recidivist, most exemplary in his conduct and industry.

I would suggest that in the first place the selection should be made by the judge or magistrate. This selection would not be ultimate and final. A prison board, consisting of the warden, deputy-warden and chaplains would at the end of one month's detention carefully consider each case, hear the report of the guard or instructor under whose supervision the man may be, and having secured as much information as possible regarding the antecedent history of the man, determine the class in which each man is to be placed.

I would further suggest that even this classification would be subject to review from time to time, according to the conduct and character of the offender.

It is true that this penitentiary is not so far as structure is concerned, ideally adapted for the carrying out of the idea of segregation, still for trial purposes, I cannot see why it would not be possible to set apart certain tiers for certain classes.

What appears to me to be the first real difficulty is met with when the question of segregation during working hours is concerned. It might not be found difficult to so detail the men engaged in outside work as to prevent any possibility of communication between classes. With regard to the men engaged in the shops I would suggest that only men of the first and second classes should be employed in the shops, and for the purpose of preventing communication between these two classes, dividing partitions might be erected in each shop with a walk on the top of such partition to be manned by a guard. Although this arrangement would entail an increase of six guards, four for the shops and two for outside details, at a cost according to the present schedule of \$4,200, per annum, the staff of industrial officers could remain as at present. The cost of the dividing partitions would not amount to more than \$400 at the outside.

Structural changes on the buildings would not be in our case a serious matter if, as I am informed, the department contemplate the almost immediate construction of a new wing; and on its completion, the remodelling of the old wing. This would simply leave what we now call the new wing to be attended to. What

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the cost might be for the required alterations on that wing. I am not in a position to say.

I do not believe that a change so drastic as the one under consideration could be carried out without giving a measure of dissatisfaction, but I do not think that the dissatisfaction would be so pronounced as it is at the present moment over the question of parole.

In the matter of segregation the men would gradually come to know that what was being done, was being done for their welfare, and that the board of classification favoured no individual but dealt with each individual case on its merits, considering age, class of crime, prison conduct and antecedent history.

The moment a man is made to feel that all are being treated alike, and that there is no indiscriminate selection, and that the selection is being made by a body of men who know something about him, prejudice is disarmed, and dissatisfaction vanishes. Any dissatisfaction that might continue to exist would be among those in the third class, hardened offenders, of whose reformation there is least hope, and I do not believe that even the continuance of that dissatisfaction, which in any case would not be very pronounced, would justify the continuance of the indiscriminate herding together of all classes and types of offenders, and the perpetuating of the unfortunate results we see every day. I am further inclined to think that discipline in no measurable degree would be affected. So far as privileges are concerned I would not advocate difference either in the quantity or quality of food supplied, and in the matter of dress, different caps would clearly indicate to what class a man belonged.

I would strongly recommend, even in the event of classification not being carried into effect, that the restrictions imposed upon offenders in the matter of **letter writing, and receiving visits from relatives be modified.**

I do not believe that it is conducive to the moral and spiritual growth of a father to prevent him from holding communication with his child, and from the letters I have read, penned by mothers and fathers to sons who have come under the ban of the law, I am convinced, that the privilege of more frequent meetings would be not only in the best interests of the offenders but also of the discipline of the prison.

I would further suggest that in the first two classes the privilege be accorded of talking quietly when at work. To talk at present is a crime, yet silence is abnormal. Better abandon a rule, which is ineffective, than hang on to it, knowing it is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

In conclusion, while expressing gratification at being permitted to give expression to my views on this important subject, I would like to disclaim any expert knowledge on the subject other than has been acquired by my experience gained in this penitentiary from 1904 onward.

I recognize something of the great practical difficulty of dealing with prisoners in our penal institutions, and I recognize that while it is perfectly possible to formulate what may appear to be a feasible scheme for the betterment of prisoners, that there are other sides to the question and other arguments that may sap the foundations of even the most carefully thought-out plan. It is because I am so convinced of my own limitations, and recognize that there are others much better qualified to speak on these matters than I am that I respectfully suggest that a prison conference would give the opportunity of thoroughly thrashing out the matters under consideration, and evolving a scheme at once creditable to our great Dominion and beneficial to those who have fallen by the wayside. Mistakes would be made even then, but we cannot expect to enter into any large and comprehensive scheme without making mistakes, and after all it is better to make mistakes trying to do good than to sit down idly and do nothing.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,
Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, January, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour, as Roman Catholic chaplain of the British Columbia penitentiary, to submit the following report relative to the inquiries contained in your circular of November 23.

While a meeting of officers of the six penitentiaries would have been highly desirable in reference to these questions, in the absence of such, I will state my personal views upon them as they are applicable to the British Columbia penitentiary, and will follow the order indicated in your circular.

1. *Is segregation necessary or desirable?*

Segregation is desirable; and if we want our penitentiaries to be really effective in the work of reforming criminals, I must say, that at least some kind of segregation is necessary.

The stay in a penitentiary generally does a threefold harm to the convict: (1) It lowers him in the estimation of his fellow citizens; (2) It lowers him in his own eyes, lessening his self-respect; (3) It makes him familiar with crime.

I do not mean to say that our penitentiaries are, as it has been sometimes said, schools of corruption where nothing but moral filth and depravity can be learned by the inmates. I have been glad to note in my yearly reports, *the good that is being done*, and in many cases it is a real and lasting good. Many times a convict has told me that his imprisonment was the best thing that could have happened to him.

Still, a considerable amount of harm results to many, from the indiscriminate mixing with criminals of the lowest type. There are some indeed who consider themselves above those who have entered upon lives of crime, but there are also a great many weak ones, without moral strength or ideals, and these undoubtedly suffer by associating with criminals endowed with a stronger personality.

It is a fact that *public opinion is against the ex-convict*, and not without reason. People have experienced too often that men leaving the penitentiary are far from being reformed, and I know by experience that very few business men will give an ex-convict a position of trust; nor can we blame them. It is simple prudence. If we want to change public opinion we must first change the prisoners themselves, and *must not allow any convict or prisoner of any kind to take his place in society until he is fit for it*, that is until he is able and willing to be honest and useful.

To attain this result, more than one reform would be necessary. The two main ones, to my mind, being indefinite sentences, and segregation in the penal institutions.

Indefinite sentences have been already advocated in parliament. The only way, it seems to me, to rehabilitate the convict in the eyes of the community is to release him only when resolved and able to do his duty as an honest citizen. As long as the penitentiaries and other penal institutions continue to send back into the world every year, characters who are not fit to live in a civilized society, the ex-convict or ex-prisoner will be looked upon, by the mass of people, as a degraded and despicable being.

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As for *segregation* it is necessary in order to carry out in a definite, rational and practical way, the work of reforming the criminal element of society.

2. *Is segregation practicable?*

Classification and segregation are feasible and practicable, at least in such a degree as to reduce to a minimum the baneful influence of the perverting convict.

(1) The convicts might be divided into three classes; the first to comprise those who would give a fair hope of moral reform, without danger of contaminating others; the third, the hardened criminals; and a second class would be made up of those who could not actually very well be placed in either of the others, and would rather be a kind of probationary class. These classes could be subdivided again, if necessary.

(2) *What principle should govern selection?*—Neither age, nor prison conduct, nor the kind of crime, could afford, to my mind, a sufficient principle for forming classes. There are hardened criminals under twenty years of age, the kind of crime very often does not affect the intercourse of the convict with his companions, for instance, those convicted of immoral crimes are not always the most immoral people in their conversation, as I have noticed. Therefore there remains only an arbitrary selection, in which all these points would be duly examined and appreciated.

(3) *By whom should this classification be made?*—By a committee or persons appointed to study the convicts, their records, history, propensities, defects and qualities. The ones best fitted, in my judgment, would be the warden, deputy-warden and the chaplains. I would object to receiving any other officer in it because then secrecy would not be sufficiently assured. This committee could work along the following general lines:—

(a) That the judge sentencing a man to the penitentiary be asked to give his opinion as to the class in which the prisoner should be placed.

(b) That for a month or so after his reception in the penitentiary the man be on probation.

(c) That there be a regular, daily or at least weekly meeting of said committee to officially discuss these matters.

(d) That a man, once placed, be changed only after deliberation of the committee, and not arbitrarily by one man only.

(e) That the instructors give to the committee a monthly report of each man under their care.

Such an arrangement would prove very beneficial:

First, to the officers themselves, who would be in a state to know much more thoroughly the men under their care, and in consequence, be able to work more efficiently for their betterment.

Second, to the general discipline of the institution, as there would be less chance of an unwise disposition of convicts, or of an unwise change.

Third, to the convicts themselves, who will know that they are taken care of, and that they have been placed after due consideration. It is the case that the chaplain, who in some respects can know best the prisoner's character and dispositions has least to do with him.

3. *Are our penitentiaries structurally suitable for segregation?*

It is evident that the penitentiaries have been built with a view to give the greatest facility in overseeing and guarding the convicts; still they can be used for segregation with advantage and without structural change.

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All connected with penitentiary work know that inside of the prison the convicts communicate unceasingly with one another, and this cannot well be remedied, even in the best-fitted and equipped prisons. But by locating all the men of the same class in the same side of the same wing these communications could be so reduced that they would create no danger of spreading contamination. Thus, *constant and continual* intercourse, such as takes place between men occupying contiguous cells will not be possible between men of different classes, and I do not think that a word exchanged in passing, as suppose when locking or unlocking the prison, will cause real harm.

Different waiters and orderlies should be employed in the quarters of the different classes, for these are commonly used as messengers amongst the convicts. Vigilance should be required in the guard to enforce this.

4. *The main difficulty is in the employment of the convicts.*

As to outside work. As this kind of work requires generally, little skilled labour, the gangs might be so arranged as to contain men of the same class only.

As to the trades and industries. I would respectfully submit the following arrangement:—

(a) That no man of the criminal class be allowed to work in the shops. To learn a trade should be looked upon as a reward of good conduct. The shops would lose little in efficiency *as few skilled labourers* belong to the criminal class. As long as we regard the penitentiaries as a place where the safe-keeping of prisoners is the main object, the shops will be occupied by the worst criminals, to the detriment of those who would profit by the learning of a trade; but safe-keeping is not the main duty toward the prisoner, and I think that when the wall will be finished there will be other places quite as safe as the shops

(b) That the shops, namely, the shoe maker, tailor, carpenter and blacksmith shops, be subdivided by a separating wall; the same instructor to be in charge of both parts of the same shop.

(c) That a guard be stationed in the division in which the instructor could not be; and that no communication be allowed between the two divisions.

This arrangement, besides entailing little expense, would add greatly to the efficiency of the shops and the proper overseeing of the prisoners. It is evident that, as is actually the case here, a single instructor cannot efficiently teach a trade, keep his books and records, and, at the same time, so watch thirty men under his care, working in a shop ninety feet long, as too prevent all communications amongst them.

5. Segregation, as I have tried to show, would not involve any change in the main building. The actual cost of erecting a partition in the shops would not amount to over three hundred dollars.

6. As to the staff of officers, segregation, if carried on, will necessitate the presence of three or four more guards in the shops, and for the proper subdivision of gangs for the outside work, I think that two more guards at least, would be required. An increase of, at the most, six new guards would be necessary, which at the schedule rate of salaries makes an expense of \$4,200. But then one must bear in mind that the staff of police is at present hardly sufficient for the proper working of the prison, and will need to be increased before long.

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7. *Is there likely to be any complaint on account of discrimination?*

I do not think there would be, under the system of segregation, any more complaints than exist under the actual system as to the placing and changing of prisoners, and I think that there would be fewer than there are under the parole system.

Of course, special care should be taken lest the minutes of the deliberations of the committee fall into the hands of the prisoners or come to their knowledge. There would, naturally, be some hypocrisy, but by constant supervision it will soon be discovered, and as long as one behaves well, even if he be a hypocrite, he is not likely to do much harm around him.

8. *Would you advise different regulations or privileges?*

I do not think it would be advisable to give special privileges to some classes, as they might cause too many complaints. The prison diet is good, and the prisoners seldom complain of it. They are unanimous in saying that they are treated with kindness and consideration by the officers.

I would nevertheless respectfully submit to your consideration the following changes, which may be applicable, if not to all, at least to the best classes:

First, that the prisoners be allowed to talk moderately during working hours. Any one who has been amongst them knows that it is impossible to stop them, and it is better not to have a rule than to have one which cannot be enforced.

Second, that they be allowed to write oftener, at least to their relatives. I do not know of any more powerful means of reforming and ennobling a man than a good home. In many cases the remembrance of the home he had left, of the mother who was waiting for him, has been the elevating influence which has brought a man back to an honest life.

Third, the same to be said of visits of relatives.

Fourth, I would not be averse to allowing the use of tobacco, at least to the men of the first class. It is the greatest privation imposed on prisoners.

These are, as I have said, my personal views on the subject, and I respectfully submit them to your consideration.

Your obedient servant.

E. LAMBOT, O.M.I.,
Roman Catholic Chaplain

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF ALBERTA PENITENTIARY.

EDMONTON, ALTA., January 11, 1910.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Re Segregation of Convicts.

SIRS,—In reply to your circular of November 23rd, 1909, I beg leave to submit the following as my views in *re* segregation of convicts:—

1. I do not believe the segregation of convicts in a penitentiary is either necessary or desirable.

2. In this particular institution segregation is, at the present time, neither feasible nor practicable.

3. At present, this penitentiary would not permit of segregation in either dormitories or cells.

4. Taking into consideration our varied industries, I do not see how convicts could be segregated during working hours. A limited number might be employed apart from the trades, in crushing rocks, screening gravel or sand, cleaning barriers or such like work. Further segregation in the trades would necessitate additions to the workshops and more police and instructors.

5. Segregation during working hours would involve structural additions and the cost of building and maintaining workshops would be almost doubled.

6. I believe segregation would involve a one-third increase in the staff of guards and instructors.

7. If segregation should be made, I believe the reformatory influence among those who are debarred from the higher classes would be materially lessened. I believe that the less preferred class would feel that they were being discriminated against, and that it would seriously interfere with the discipline.

8. If segregation should be made, I would not advise different regulations as to dietary. I believe all should receive the same good, plain, wholesome food. I do not think it would be out of the way to allow the higher classes certain privileges which would be denied to the lower class or classes. For instance the higher class might be allowed a small allowance of tobacco. Men who have been tobacco users all their lives must be very irritable when cut off entirely from that stimulant. Such like privileges might easily be allowed to those who have shown by their conduct that they are worthy of being placed in the higher grades.

Respectfully submitted,

M. McCAULEY,
Warden.

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REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF ALBERTA PENITENTIARY.

EDMONTON, ALTA., January 8, 1910.

To the Honourable, The Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

HONOURABLE SIR,—Replying to the circular of November 23, 1909, sent out by the inspectors of penitentiaries referring to a resolution passed by the House of Commons on November 17, 1909, I have the honour to reply to the questions, *seriatim*, as follows:—

Permit me first of all to say that my experience has been too limited to make my replies of very much value.

I do not think that segregation is either necessary or desirable. It is not advisable to have it outside of a penitentiary, and neither is it, inside. If such were done outside the average moral standard would immediately be lowered. 'Ye are the salt of the earth' applies to a penitentiary under proper discipline.

2. I do not see how segregation is feasible or practicable, so as to attain good results all round. Who would classify? The judge only sees the evidence adduced at the trial. The officials of the institution would lay themselves open to favouritism and entail endless trouble in discipline.

3. The Alberta penitentiary, it would seem to me, is not suited structurally for this proposal.

4. I cannot see how this could be done.

5. Yes, but I do not know the cost.

6. It certainly would involve a large increase of the staff, but I cannot estimate the cost.

7. There certainly would be many and loud complaints of discrimination. There is enough of that now, when opportunity presents itself. All are criminals in the eyes of the law, and the reformatory feature of the confinement would largely disappear. I would suggest that the principle of segregation should be tried upon the members of the House of Commons as an experiment before attempting such a costly and doubtful thing upon prisoners who, to a certain extent, are helpless.

8. Different regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., would only aggravate the evil, and I could not suggest any change.

I may be far astray in my statements through lack of experience with prisoners, but I know something of men and methods of discipline, and have written accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. G. McQUEEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF ALBERTA PENITENTIARY.

EDMONTON, ALTA., January 11, 1910.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—In reply to your circular of November 23rd, 1909, I beg leave to make the following remarks *re* segregation or classification of convicts:—

I will answer in general to your questions by saying that segregation is not absolutely necessary, because, supposing the rules being strictly observed, all intercourse between the convicts would be impossible, and consequently, there would be no need of segregation, as the danger of contamination could not exist. But as in spite of all the efforts of the officers, and the continual supervision of the guards, all communication cannot always be prevented, segregation becomes desirable, for it is a sad fact that the hardened malefactor contaminates those who come amongst them.

Now, is this classification feasible, practicable? I will answer no—at least in the Alberta penitentiary, where the structural buildings are not yet completed. Segregation would also be rather difficult with regard to the varied industries or trades to be carried on in a penitentiary. But as these are rather technical questions, outside the competence of a chaplain, I will leave them to be answered by the warden.

Would segregation be materially feasible in all the penitentiaries? I believe the classification would tend to create among the criminals of the lower class a spirit of discontent which would sometimes have the most obnoxious influence on them.

If we want segregation to give some good results, it seems to me that the only project which could give some satisfaction, is that pointed out by Mr. Monk himself, before the House of Commons, to have separate penitentiaries where the criminals would be put according to their antecedents, and the character of their offences.

Respectfully submitted,

P. COZANET,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX P.

**REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL
PRISON CONGRESS.**

The Honourable

A. B. AYLESWORTH, K.C.,

Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report respecting the meetings of the International prison congress and of the American prison association, at Washington, D.C., September 28th to October 8th, 1910.

The International prison congress is an organization against crime. Its aim is to promote social order, reduce vice, improve environment, strengthen preventive agencies against crime and promote the rehabilitation of offenders.

The congress was organized under authority of a joint resolution of the congress of the United States of America, passed March 7th, 1871. Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines was appointed a commissioner by President Grant, to secure the co-operation of European governments in the holding of a great international congress for the discussion of all matters relating to the prevention and treatment of crime and the improvement of criminal law and prison administration. Dr. Wines personally interviewed members of the governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland, and through them secured the co-operation of the governments of the countries named. On the invitation of the government of Great Britain the first meeting of the congress was held in London in 1872. At that congress provision was made for the holding of international congresses once in five years, but, to give continuity to the work of investigation, the diffusion of information, and to secure closer intercourse between the nations, the International prison commission, composed of one official representative of each of the adhering countries, was organized, and serves as the executive committee and permanent council of the congress. The commission meets bi-annually.

Since 1872 congresses have been held at Stockholm, Rome, St. Petersburg, Paris, Brussels, Budapest, and, the eighth, at Washington. The congresses were held on the official invitation of the governments of the countries of which these cities are the capitals. The government of Great Britain extended an invitation to the congress to hold its next meeting in London. By the unanimous vote of the congress the invitation was accepted, and, accordingly, the ninth congress will be held in London in 1915.

Eight countries sent delegates to the first congress. Thirty-eight countries sent delegates to the eighth congress, namely, Argentine, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, England, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Holland, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Russia, Salvador, Scotland, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey and the United States of America.

Each country was at liberty to send one official delegate and as many other delegates as it chose. China sent nine delegates; Cuba four; France six; Great Britain and Ireland seven; Holland nine; Hungary five; Italy three; Japan four; Russia nine; and other countries one, two or three each. Most of the three hundred delegates to the American Prison Association, from the various states of the Union, remained in Washington and attended the meetings of the congress. Altogether there were about four hundred delegates in attendance.

The commission when organized in 1872 was composed of one commissioner from each of the eight countries represented at the first congress. It is now com-

posed of one commissioner from each of the following countries,—Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Transvaal and the United States. The government of Canada is entitled to have a representative on the commission.

On the 22nd of August, 1910, I was informed by Dr. Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago university, the president of the International prison commission, that he had received notice from the British embassy at Washington that I had been appointed official delegate of the Dominion of Canada to the International prison congress to meet at Washington, D.C., October 2nd to 8th. Dr. Henderson inclosed an invitation from the government of the United States to accompany the foreign delegates on a tour of inspection of a number of the more important penal and reformatory institutions in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I accepted the invitation and joined the party in New York on Saturday, September 17th.

The excursion left the Erie railway station in Jersey City at midnight on Sunday, September 18th. Including Americans about one hundred and forty took part in the excursion. We travelled in a special train of eight pullman cars. We visited the New York state reformatory at Elmira, the George juenor republic at Freeville, N.Y., the New York state prison at Auburn. The state agricultural and industrial school at Industry, N.Y., the State Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, the Chicago house of correction; the state prison at Joliet, Ill., the juvenile court at Indianapolis, Ind., the Indiana (delinquent) boys' school at Plainfield, Ind.; the Indiana (delinquent) girls' school at Clermont; the county jail at Louisville, Ky., and the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville, Ind. We arrived at Washington in the evening of September 28th. On the way home from the congress I visited the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia, Penn., the Tombs and Blackwell Island penitentiary in New York city.

The unfailing courtesy of the officers in charge of the institutions visited, their patience in answering the many questions asked, and their frank invitation to criticise freely anything which the visitors thought might be improved, were keenly appreciated by the foreign delegates.

The New York state reformatory at Elmira was established in 1876, for the reformation of felons, between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, convicted of felony for the first time. In 1906 a second reformatory was established at Napanoch in the eastern part of the state. Hon. Joseph F. Scott is superintendent of both reformatories. Prisoners earn their release through a system of credits and rewards. The state board of managers of reformatories has paroling powers. The board consists of seven members who are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the state senate. Their term of office is seven years. They receive no compensation for their services, but their reasonable travelling and other official expenses are paid by the state. They have the general superintendence, management and control of reformatories, of the grounds and buildings, officers and employees thereof, of the prisoners therein, and of all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts and fiscal concerns thereof. They make rules for the proper government of the reformatories and of the officers thereof and for the employment, discipline, education, transfer, parole and discharge of prisoners sentenced thereto. They are required to investigate the affairs of the reformatories, inquire into any improper conduct alleged to have been committed by any officer or employee. They are required to meet at least once in each month for the purpose of performing their manifold duties, and to examine monthly or quarterly all the accounts, expenditures and vouchers relating to the business of the reformatories, and to certify their approval or disapproval thereof to the comptrollers of the state. They are required to report to the legislature annually the condition of the said reformatories, the amount of money received and ex-

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pended by them, their proceedings in regard to the prisoners and such other matters as they may deem proper, and to make such other reports from time to time as the legislature may require. They appoint the superintendent, and the superintendent, subject to the approval of the board, appoints all other officers and employees.

Thirty industrial trades are taught at Elmira. The shops contain the most approved labour saving machinery. The school of letters is well equipped and is under the management of a qualified public school teacher, who is assisted by seven prisoners. About one-half of the time of the prisoners is spent in school, gymnasium and drill yard. The prisoners are clothed in neat khaki uniform in summer, blue in winter. Their hair is not cut close. They are allowed to receive from their friends, also to purchase such books and weekly newspapers as the superintendent may approve. The reformatory prints and publishes a weekly paper called the 'Summary.' The prisoners contribute all the articles for this paper. The prisoners' library contains nearly 6,000 books. About once a month entertainments are provided for the prisoners. Military drill is taught. A fine band of about twenty-five instruments is maintained and is considered to be a valuable reformatory influence. Religious services are conducted each Sunday by Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish chaplains.

The prisoners are divided into three grades. Upon admission each prisoner is put into the second grade, from which by making a good record in demeanour, school of letters, and trades school, he may rise to the first grade, or by failure he may drop to the third grade. Six months is the shortest time during which a prisoner may rise from the second to the first grade. A like period of six months of practically perfect record in the first grade entitles the prisoner to consideration by the board of managers for parole (conditional liberation). Thus all prisoners are required to serve twelve months at least before they are paroled. It is also necessary before release can be granted that the prisoner obtain the promise of suitable employment outside. A paroled prisoner is required to report at least once a month to his parole officer. After six satisfactory monthly reports paroled men are usually given an absolute release from the reformatory. Last year 1,097 prisoners were paroled and 135 were returned for violation of parole.

The George Junior Republic at Freeville—the 'Junior Republic' as Mr. George, the founder, prefers to have it named—is unique. It is a self-governing 'republic' of young citizens who have been anything but satisfactory members of society in the cities whence they came. Some of them have been the torment of the police of New York. Some of them have been sent by well-to-do parents who were in despair owing to the incorrigible conduct of their offspring at school and at home. Some of them are delinquents, the execution of whose sentence was suspended on condition that they would become citizens of the junior republic. Boys and girls of fourteen to eighteen years are admitted, apparently the worse they have been the warmer their welcome seems to be, because the farther they have strayed, the more they need the restraining and helpful influences of the republic.

The citizens elect their own president, vice-president, secretary of state, and secretary of the treasury. The 'town meeting' is the legislative body. They make their own laws and enforce them. A boy judge and a girl judge are appointed by the boy president. The two district attorneys, one a boy and the other a girl, are elected by the citizens. There is a boy chief of police and a youthful keeper of the jail—a well constructed building containing ten strong steel cells, in which violators of law and order are securely incarcerated. Trial by jury is the practice.

Considerable structural work is being carried on and there are several industries and a large farm and garden are cultivated. The motto of the republic is 'nothing without labour' and it is observed. Citizens are expected to work, but, being

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free citizens they are not compelled to work. They are, however, compelled to pay their way and if they will not work they are soon unable to do so and become 'vagrants', when they are promptly arrested, tried, convicted and sent to jail, where they are compelled to work for the republic and thus earn their living. I saw half a dozen 'prisoners' hard at work digging a drain. Some of them were 'vagrants' and the others had violated the laws of the republic. Fair wages are paid for labour, out of which the citizen must provide his or her board, lodging and clothing.

There are nine homes in the republic, each occupied by one of the trade instructors and his wife, and two 'hotels', one for boys and one for girls. The citizens find board and lodging in the cottages or 'hotels', for which they pay according to the accommodation provided.

The school house of the republic contains a large study hall, class rooms for various purposes and a chemical and physical laboratory. There are two sessions each day, from eight to twelve and one to five. Citizens are required to attend one or other but not both of these sessions daily. There are eight teachers. Students may be prepared for entrance to the leading colleges and universities. Boys from the republic have entered Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania and some of the smaller colleges.

The Junior Republic idea was put into operation July 10th, 1907. Many people thoroughly believe in it. It is said that boys that had been regarded as 'problems' had not only turned out fairly well but had gone still further and achieved brilliant success. Very few of the citizens have proved failures.

There are three state prisons in New York state, one at Auburn, one, Sing Sing, at Ossining, and one at Dannemora. The prison at Auburn was built ninety years ago. The prison is overcrowded, for which reason the extremely objectionable practice of locking two prisoners in a cell prevails. Since 1897 the prisoners in the New York state prisons have been classified on the basis of their criminal records into groups as follows:—

- A. Prisoners serving their first term for felony.
- B. Prisoners serving their second term for felony.
- C. Prisoners who have already served two or more terms for felony.

The first offenders are retained at the prisons to which they were originally committed. The second offenders received at Sing Sing and Dannemora prisons are transferred to Auburn, and members of group C. that are received at Sing Sing and Auburn are transferred to Dannemora.

The plant, equipment and machinery in the workshops at Auburn are the best that can be obtained. Large quantities of furniture, office desks, school desks, beds, blankets, cloth, clothing, boots, &c., are manufactured. The product is sold to the state, its political divisions and institutions. The state utilizes the product in its own institutions and credits the prison with the price, equal to the market price for similar products.

Meals are served in a mess hall, not in the cells as with us. The convicts' hair is not cut short. They use knives and forks, and crockery dishes instead of tin, as with us. A dentist visits the prison twice a week and keeps the convicts' teeth in order without cost to them. A female nurse is in charge of the hospital. Convicts are allowed to keep birds. Friends may send convicts money for the purchase of staples, six times a year. Tobacco may be purchased with the groceries and cigars for the Fourth of July. Friends may send in underwear, shoes, handkerchiefs, stockings, gloves, neckties and other articles, six times a year. The Fourth of July is observed as a holiday in which the convicts take full part.

The state agricultural and industrial school at Industry, N. Y., was established in 1907, to properly care for and train for good citizenship wayward boys

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under the age of sixteen committed to its care. Boys between twelve and sixteen may be committed for all offenses known to the penal law. Boys under twelve may be committed for offenses which if committed by an adult would amount to a felony. All boys committed to the school are charged with juvenile delinquency and not with any specific crime. All commitments place the boy under the care and custody of the board of managers during minority.

The boys live in widely separated cottages in groups of twenty-five. Each group is known as a colony and is in charge of a man and wife, known as supervisor and matron, with whom the boys of the colony live, and who bear to them, as far as possible, the relationship of foster parents. There are twenty farm colonies and ten industrial colonies.

The health of the inmates is cared for by a resident physician, by a visiting specialist in diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat, and by a visiting dentist.

The school has a corps of seventeen teachers. Vicious, immoral and otherwise unreliable boys are placed in one of the industrial colonies and are always under observation. A special effort is made to secure the confidence and good will of every boy. Prizes are offered and awarded for best results in agriculture, for best exhibits at the school fair, for thrift and for kindness. Resident chaplains devote their whole time to the boys. There is little or no restraint, yet attempts to escape are very few.

The Ohio state reformatory at Mansfield was built in 1886 as an intermediate penitentiary. In 1891, the name and purpose of the institution was changed from penitentiary to reformatory. It is incumbent upon the courts of Ohio to sentence to this reformatory any male criminal between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, who is not known to have been previously sentenced, and any court in its discretion may sentence any such male person between the ages of twenty-one and thirty so convicted whom said court may deem amenable to reformatory methods.

The 'inmates' (they are not called convicts) are clothed in neat fitting blue uniforms. They receive a good common school education and are taught mechanical drawing, printing, carpentering, cabinetmaking, iron work, masonry, agriculture and horticulture. The guards are not in uniform. Meals are served in a common dining room. The inmates are allowed to talk during dinner. All avail themselves of the privilege. The uproar is deafening, but the inmates enjoy it. The meals are served in crockery dishes. Knives and forks are used. Brisk military drill is the form of exercise used. A band of twenty-two instruments supplies the music. Owing to overcrowding the practice of placing two inmates in a cell is tolerated. The aim of the management is 'to make good citizens out of those sent us, by preserving to them health of body, training their minds, holding them to useful employment, awakening in all a sense of accountability to God and man.'

The Chicago house of correction was opened about forty years ago. From time to time, it has been added to until it is now a mass of buildings, so arranged that proper oversight of prisoners is well nigh impossible. The prisoners are employed in the making of sewer brick for the use of the city corporation, breaking stone for streetmaking, printing for the city, cabinet making, shoe making, tailoring, laundry work and several other minor industries. A well equipped school is maintained for the instruction of youthful prisoners in letters and manual training. The medical department is well equipped. The regular hospital staff consists of four physicians and two trained nurses who live in the grounds, besides specialists who visit the prison at regular intervals. In addition to these there is a staff of consulting physicians and surgeons, each of whom visit the department at least once a week. From fifty to seventy-five major operations are performed each month. The superintendent exhibited with pride a new cell house for the accommodation of 104 men. The work was all done by prisoners.

The Illinois state penitentiary at Joliet was built about fifty years ago. It will be abandoned soon for a new prison on a site comprising two thousand acres of land. There are 1,500 inmates and only eight hundred cells. Here, as elsewhere in the state prisons, the unpardonable practice of putting two convicts in one cell prevails. The convicts' hair is not cut short. They dine all together in a mess hall. Crockery dishes and knives and forks are used. The guards inside the yard are unarmed. The guards on the walls only are armed. A ration of two ounces of tobacco is issued to each convict weekly. Such weekly newspapers as the warden may approve are admitted. Attendance at chapel is not compulsory. The lock step is used in marching. Convicts may converse with cell mates but not with convicts in adjoining cells. The convicts are allowed to celebrate the Fourth of July in the yard. They may write to friends once in five weeks and receive visitors once in eight weeks. Many industries are carried on. Forty per cent of the product of the convicts' labour may be sold in the open market. The rest of the labour is used in making supplies for the other state institutions.

The Indiana boys' school at Plainfield was founded in 1868. Since then 7,250 boys have been committed to its charge. Of this number 6,600 have been paroled and it is said that 'many of them are now filling useful and honourable positions in society all over the country.' The institution is a farm upon which there is an industrial village with many industries in progress. All the work on the farm and in the village is carried on by the boys under competent instructors. There are fifty-three buildings, and, with few exceptions, the bricks of which they were built were made by the boys and laid in the walls by them.

For crime, boys may be committed from 8 to 16, for truancy from 8 to 14 and for incorrigibility from 10 to 17 years of age. All boys are committed until they reach the age of 21 years. A boy whose conduct has been satisfactory for a year may be paroled for thirty days. If his conduct remains satisfactory, his license to be at large is renewed, if not, it is cancelled and he is recalled to the school. The course of study is that of a common school with manual training for all for whom room cannot be found in the trades school.

There are ten cottages in which the boys live in charge of an officer called a house father or captain. It is claimed that seventy-five per cent of the boys are reclaimed and have made good, industrious and law abiding citizens. There are no walls, no barriers, no guards. Yet there are comparatively few attempts to escape.

The Indiana girls school at Clermont is an institution for the reformation of girls over eight and under nineteen years of age, who have been committed for incorrigible or vicious conduct, vagrancy or depravity, and of girls under sixteen, convicted of crime. All girls are committed to the school until they attain the age of twenty-one years, but they may be released on parole at the age of eighteen, which release shall remain in force during good behaviour. The girls are trained in all kinds of housework, including cooking, baking, canning, dining-room service serving, and laundry work.

Outdoor work is provided and is the means of restoring the health of many girls. The school cultivates a garden of sixty acres and cares for an orchard of fifteen acres. The work is done by the girls under the direction of the farmer and his wife.

The girls are grouped in families of about thirty. The average population is about 280. There are few escapes. There are no walls and no barriers, except on one of the cottages in which the girls who are hardest to manage are segregated from the others. In order to help them to make up for neglected education all first and second grade girls are kept in school all day, while those more advanced attend school but half of each school day. Zealous and earnest teachers are provided. The officers ably sustain the devoted superintendent in her efforts to

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reform those, many of them, unhappy victims of society, and a very gratifying measure of success crowns their efforts. Since the opening of the institution over sixteen hundred girls have 'graduated' from the school. Of these eighty-five per cent are reported doing well. The benefit to humanity of such work cannot be overestimated. It is very cheap at any price, and yet the work is said to be hampered because of the inadequacy of the appropriation voted by the legislature.

The Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville is housed in buildings erected many years ago for state prison purposes. In 1897 the prison became the reformatory. Since then much has been done to adapt the buildings to reformatory purposes.

The age limit for inmates is from sixteen to thirty years. Sentences are indeterminate, with minimum and maximum limits. Once a month the board of trustees resolves itself into a board of parole, before which men who have maintained a clear record and who have served their minimum sentences are brought for consideration. The inmates are given a training in the common branches of an English education, also in some trade or industry. The following trade schools are in operation: printing, bookbinding, tailoring, shoemaking, cabinet work, painting, carpentering, sheet metal and tinsmithing, broom and mop making, masonry, concrete work, machine shop and electrical engineering, laundry work, music, horticulture, agriculture and a school of barbering.

The Indiana reformatory is endeavouring to erect a standard in moral instruction that will be second to none in the penal institutions of the land. Every method is employed to arouse within the inmates a desire for a better life and the development of such traits of character as will make them strong in manhood.

The inmates are clothed in neat uniforms. Their meals are served in a well lighted, cheerful dining hall. A band of twenty-five or thirty instruments is maintained. The members of the band are in charge of a thoroughly efficient bandmaster. Each Sunday morning the band escorts the battalions of inmates to the drill ground, where military drill, dress parade and review are presented, and later on it plays assembly marches while the inmates enter the chapel for devotional service. It plays during the services and later in the dining hall during the progress of dinner. On week days at noon and evening the band plays marches while the lines from the various shops march to the dining hall.

There is a law providing for the sterilization of defectives in effect in Indiana and it is being carried out at the Indiana reformatory. The means used is vasectomy.

The Eastern state penitentiary at Philadelphia was established nearly seventy years ago, in accordance with the ideas of the penologists who believed in the separate system of prison discipline. In their report of 1894, the inspectors say 'under the separate system each prisoner is taught skilled labour of some kind, which he learns because he is the sole recipient of that instruction. The moral influences in like manner are applied to each man as his capacity justifies. It is personal teaching to him, for, since whatever benefits are thus derived, they find their direct effect on one individual. He is the unit. It is a cause of surprise that at this day so few of those who are interested in prison systems of punishment comprehend the moral characteristics of the separate system of prison discipline which this institution has made so successful in its practical operation.'

The 'moral characteristics of the separate system' appear to have failed even in Philadelphia. To-day the 'system' is ignored. The cells all open into corridors as in 'congregate' prisons. Two and sometimes three convicts occupy the same cell. A number of convicts are employed together in structural work and in the bakery and kitchen. The "separate system" is a theory which apparently has broken down in practice.

Of the Tombs' prison in New York the less said the better.

Blackwell Island penitentiary, structurally, is a disgrace to the city of New York. It was built many years ago. The cells are very small and very dark.

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The warden is endeavouring to let in light upon this dark spot, by substituting long wide windows for the absurd little windows in the outside walls, but he is hampered by lack of funds.

On September 28th the excursionists journeyed from Louisville through the mountains of Kentucky and Virginia to Washington, where we arrived in the evening. Every member of the party felt deeply grateful to the director for his unceasing efforts to add to the comfort and enjoyment of the travellers, and to the national government for having enabled them to see so much of the country and so many of its institutions.

On Thursday afternoon September 29th, President Taft honoured the delegates of the International Prison Congress and of the American Prison Association by receiving them at the White House. President Taft, in welcoming the delegates, among other things said: 'Sometimes when I visited the prisons of the United States Government itself, I have thought that we were stronger in theory than in practice I hope that your convention will still more widely spread information on the treatment of criminals and the making of them into useful members of society; and that your deliberations will not be influenced by maudlin sentiment, on the one hand, or by a desire for vengeance on the other. It is easy to err in each direction. If we made our prisons so comfortable as to furnish a motive for violating the law, they will not then serve the use for which they are properly established. On the other hand they are certainly not properly framed and used, if, by associating with hardened criminals men who are not criminals, and who may be saved altogether from becoming criminals, the number of criminals is increased rather than diminished.'

The President then shook hands with each of the guests.

The American Prison Association was organized at Cincinnati, October 12, 1870. Its objects are as follows:—

1. The improvement of the laws in relation to public offences and offenders, and the modes of procedure by which such laws are enforced

2. The study of the causes of crime, the nature of offenders and their social surroundings, the best methods of dealing with offenders and of preventing crime.

3. The improvement of the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the country, and of the government, management and discipline thereof, including the appointment of boards of trustees and of other officers.

4. The care of, and providing suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners, and especially such as may or shall have given evidence of a reformation of life.

It meets annually, usually the sessions occupy a full week, but this year they were concluded in three days to enable the delegates to attend the sessions of the International prison congress. The next meeting will be held in Omaha.

The first session of the American prison association was held in the auditorium of the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on Thursday evening, September 29th. Hon. Amos W. Butler, the president, delivered his annual address. His subject was 'Convicts and Conservatism'. Among other things he said: 'productive labour is essential to the proper treatment of the prisoner. The most valuable labour is that which fits him to make a living when he is released, * * practically all the inmates of the county jails are idle. Our county jail system is a continual reproach. Designed originally to be merely places of detention our jails are now used for confinement of the accused and punishment of the convicted, of both sexes, and of all conditions. There they are kept in idleness. The system is bad and conditions are often worse. Altogether there is no more foul blot upon our civilization than this. It is to be hoped that ere long our people will awaken to this disgrace, and provide district workhouses which may be, in effect, agricultural colonies for misdemeanants. * * * *

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The extent of the competition of convict labour is usually overestimated. * * The insignificant ratio of the prisoners' products when compared with the mechanical production of the country should alone relegate the question to economic instead of political importance. In the United States one-fifth of one per cent, in Belgium one-third of one per cent, in France one-tenth of one per cent, represents probably the small importance everywhere of the competition of prison products. * * *

In the United States we now have three forms of prison labour: lease, contract and public account. Under the lease system convicts are leased to the highest bidder, who may or may not furnish officers to guard them. * * The contract system may be either for a stipulated wage per day, or at an agreed price for each piece of work done. The public account system is conducted in two ways. In one the convicts are worked by the state, which furnishes the capital and disposes of the product to the public, just as any other manufacturer does. This plan is generally termed state account. In the other, the state employs convicts for its own work, or in its own factories, and furnishes the capital, but restricts the sale of the product to the state, its public institutions, and political subdivisions. This is the state use type.

The lease system is found in some southern states. The abuses of this system have been so notorious that one state after another is abandoning it. * * Of the two other plans, contract and public account, the contract system is the easier to operate. It means less responsibility for the warden, a smaller investment and less liability for the state. Under it, however, some of the grossest abuses have existed. The contract system is passing, though it is still in operation in some of the best prisons.

Different states have tried the public account system. Sometimes it has proved satisfactory and again it has not. The state prison of Minnesota has three industries: (1) The manufacture of binder twine, and (2) of farm machinery on public account; the (3) the manufacture of shoes under contract on the piece price plan. * * In Massachusetts the prisons and reformatories manufacture goods which are sold to the institutions of the state. If there is a surplus, it may be disposed of to the public. New York has adopted the state use system. Under it the state prisons manufacture goods for the use of the institutions and the lesser divisions (municipalities) of the state, * * * The prisoners in county prisons, however, are largely unemployed, * * The utilization of convict labour for state use is becoming more general. At the present time prisoners are constructing the new prison at Florence, Arizona, and the reformatory at St. Cloud, Minnesota. At the Indiana state prison they have built some of the buildings and are now erecting the hospital for criminal insane. They have done important construction work at the Indiana reformatory. They are engaged in building the new prison at San Quentin, California and in construction work on prisons in Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Washington and Wisconsin. The United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, is being built largely by prisoners, and they are extensively engaged in constructing the other federal penitentiaries at Atlanta, Georgia, and McNeil's Island, Washington. Convicts burn lime in Colorado and New Mexico, quarry stone in Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota and Oklahoma; crush stone for roads in Illinois, California, Nevada and Utah; build roads in California, Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana and Washington. They dig shale at Leavenworth and make good brick of it. They make brick and tile at Mansfield, Ohio, and brick plants are operated in Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Oregon and Wisconsin. Coal is mined in Kansas and iron in Texas. In Texas too they have built a railroad. Hundreds of convicts are employed on levee work in Louisiana. In Washington state they are engaged in cutting away the heavy forest; in Massachusetts in reclaiming the land; in New Jersey in clearing the soil; in Rhode Island in removing the boulders from

productive earth; in Minnesota and Louisiana in draining the land; in Ohio, Kansas and California in improving their farms. * * *

Attempts have been made in some northern states to utilize the convicts in building roads. It has, however, uniformly proven unsatisfactory there. * * * The long winters, the inclement weather, the expense of transporting, housing and guarding the men, and the fact that it is contrary to the public sense there to have men in convict garb exposed to public view, have all combined to render such use of the convicts impracticable. * * *

The proper conservation of our natural resources and the proper employment of convicts, are two great problems that must be solved by our people, and they should be solved right. Why cannot these two problems be related? No present plan of employing convict labour is wholly satisfactory. Some methods used bring shame to our land. Others breed scandal, most of them are a reproach to us. Why cannot prisoners reclaim the tide-flats of New Jersey and the everglades of Florida? * * *. In Europe, the courses of streams have been changed, mountains tunnelled and canals built by prisoners. Why not build the Cape Cod canal with prison labour? Since prisoners have been used in reforesting the heaths of Denmark and in practical forestry in Prussia and Switzerland, may they not be so used here? * * *.

The association met twice on Friday, twice on Saturday and at 10.30 on Sunday proceeded in a body to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Walter Radcliffe.

The discussions at the meetings were on discharged prisoners, reformatory work, parole, criminal law reform, prison discipline, prevention and probation.

Mr. F. A. Whittier, superintendent of the Minnesota state training school for boys, presented the report of the committee on discharged prisoners. Among other things he said: 'A man liberated from prison fails to realize that during his imprisonment the world has marched steadily on. That methods that were up-to-date when he entered may have become obsolete. The way of doing things changes rapidly. Men that he worked or associated with have disappeared. He fails to find conditions as he left them, and receives something of a shock when he finds himself a straggler or back number, and as a result he becomes discouraged and disheartened. * * *. The unfortunate, whose habits or actions have cost him, first, his friends, and then his liberty, has lost more by the loss of the former than the latter. Liberty to such without friends or money rarely leads to but one result, failure, and further imprisonment * * *. Material aid in the shape of money is not so essential to the discharged or paroled man as ready employment and a friend who will take a lively interest in him * * *. All Prisoners' Aid Societies and similar agencies must work to build up in the general public, among the great mass of the people, the feeling that these men are to be accepted as a part of the body politic, and as such are entitled to a fair chance in the industrial, social and religious world * * *. Upon his release from prison, every man should have, at least, a definite chance of employment, where he could, if he would, succeed.'

Warden Benham, of Auburn prison presented the report of the committee on prison discipline. In part he said: 'Since it has been recognized for many years that among the chief causes of crime are to be found indolence, drunkenness, illiteracy, non-possession of a useful trade, absence of religious instruction and the deprivation of proper parental care and teaching in childhood, we believe that effective prison discipline should aim to remedy these defects, supply the needs, and remove the supposed necessity for doing wrong * * *. When we contemplate the aims and objects of prison discipline, we find that the national government and the state are endeavouring to change or repair the wrong-doer's whole mental and physical structure. Is it reasonable to expect to secure men, with whom these results can be accomplished, who can afford to give their services for

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the average salary paid to the officials necessary to administer the prisons? Many competent and able men who meet the requirements of good prison officers attempt to devote their lives to this work, but soon find the revenue far inadequate to properly sustain themselves and families in their stations of life, and are compelled to seek more remunerative employment. Unless the present day idea of prison reform is only talk and a myth, to be loudly endorsed and promulgated upon public occasions only, and no effort made to test the practicability by actual trial, such provision should be made to pay sufficient compensation to the men who are to have the immediate charge of the offender, upon whom we must depend for the success of our ideas, as will attract to and keep in the service those of the desired education, ability and character.'

Mr. Geo. L. Schon, Superintendent of the Kentucky childrens' home society, presented the report of the committee on prevention and probation. The following quotations from his report are of interest: 'When adequate preventive safeguards are not furnished wholly by the parents, the various institutions of municipal kindergartens, fresh-air schools, public playgrounds, child-placing agencies, orphanages and juvenile courts must be relied upon to supply the deficiency * * *. The kindergartens and fresh-air movements have to deal with infants at the earliest possible opportunity and these institutions must, as a matter of course, have a profound influence tending to mental improvement and physical development in the children * * *. The kindergarten, the playground, the public swimming pool, the river excursion, the trip to the country, all these and every other sane attention paid the child, kindle sparks of healthful, beneficial enthusiasm which tend towards better citizenship for the future.'

Mr. Schon expressed the opinion that marriage should be absolutely prohibited in all cases where either party to the proposed contract is found to be mentally, physically or morally unfit for such a union, also between normal persons of blood relationship.

He asserted that fifty to sixty per cent of the children in institutions for the feeble-minded come of defective heredity, and recommended sterilization of the hopelessly insane or idiotic, the feeble-minded and the avowed degenerates, as one of the most important and effective of preventive measures.

Judge DeLacy, of the juvenile court of Washington, D.C., a member of the committee, does not concur in this recommendation, and suggests that 'the end in view in vasectomy can be more safely and legally attained by segregation and isolation in kindly, but custodial, care of the feeble-minded, the insane and the habitual criminal, which would render such emasculation unnecessary.'

At 2 P.M., on Sunday, October 2nd, the opening session of the International prison congress was held in the auditorium of the bureau of American republics. The Attorney General of the United States presided and opened the session in the name of the American republic. In his address he referred to the severity of the laws of England in the eighteenth century, and their defence on the ground that 'severity alone can deter the savage minds of those who are the objects of that severity from the commission of those outrages and mischiefs against which the severity of our laws is levied.' He quoted Blackstone as stating that 'among the variety of actions which men are daily liable to commit, no less than a hundred and sixty have been declared by act of parliament to be felonies without benefit of clergy; or, in other words, to be worthy of instant death'. He said the savage codes of the eighteenth century utterly failed to accomplish the purpose of preventing crime, and that 'modern legislature seeks not simply to deter by making an example of offenders, but by convincing the offender of the wisdom of obeying law, and by so restoring him to a useful status in society that it is possible for him to live in conformity with law * * *. Civilized sentiment now concedes that the protection of society is the justification and main purpose of imprisonment, that protection cannot be surely had without the reformation of the criminal, or his continued control by legal authority.'

At the conclusion of the speech of the attorney general, the Hon. Jules Rickl de Bellye, councillor of the ministry and chief of the prison system of Hungary, who was president of the Budapest congress in 1905, responded and proposed that Dr. Charles R. Henderson, of the university of Chicago, be president of the International prison commission and of the Washington congress now opened. Dr. Henderson was greeted as president by acclamation, and in accepting, among other things, he said: 'One mighty and commanding purpose has called us together and will inspire all our councils. This purpose is indeed, for the wilful and stubborn foe of social order, a stern and austere determination to make the way of the transgressor hard and thorny, so that dread fear shall hold the wicked in check and unbending force restrain the lawless. Yet, beyond this we look to the evangel of re-education, of reformation, of raising the moral standard of the race where the battle is hottest and victory over evil the hardest. We do, indeed, firmly resolve to make the way of the transgressor hard, but not desperate; we desire him to tremble before the majesty of outraged law, but not despair if he is willing to accept the reasonable yoke of honest and useful labour for the common weal. There is no conflict between justice and mercy; for it is not a wise compassion which permits a vicious man to go on in his own bad way unrestrained. Justice is kind when it deprives a man of liberty abused, and firmly holds him to a habit which gives him a chance of cultivating desires consistent with peace, order and general prosperity.'

On Monday, October 3rd, at 9.30 A.M., the sections were organized, and immediately settled down to business. Four sections were formed. The first section relates to penal law; the second, to prison administration; the third, to preventive means; and the fourth, to child-saving.

At 2 P.M., Professor Van der Aa of Holland, delivered a lecture on the European prison system.

At 3.15 a general assembly was held to which the sections reported progress and submitted resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the assembly.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the programme was much the same except that the 2 P.M. lecture on Tuesday was by Mr. Schramack, the director of the prisons of France; on Wednesday, by Dr. B. Vambéry, of the university of Budapest, and on Thursday, by Professor G. W. Kirchwey. On Wednesday, at 8 P.M., Mr. Takashi Sanagi, secretary of the prison bureau, department of justice, Tokyo, Japan, lectured on criminal law and prison methods in Japan. The International prison commission met on Friday, and on Saturday a general assembly was held to hear the president's closing address. This concluded the work of the eighth International prison congress.

Mr. Sanagi, in his address, informed the meeting that in Japan, the execution of a sentence for a term of not more than two years may be suspended, and if at the expiration of the fixed term the suspension has not been cancelled, the judgment becomes null and void; that the new criminal code grants the possibility of leave on parole at the expiration of one-third of a short term, and after ten years in a life sentence; that the age of responsibility has been raised from twelve to fourteen; that penitentiaries for children have been abolished, and reformatories substituted; that special provision is made for feeble-minded criminals, and those who need physical care; that a school for prison officers is attached to every prison, with a course of study, of two months or more, under the direction and instruction of chief guards, in prison laws and rules of procedure, duties of guards, service regulations, rules for surveillance and restraint, treatment of prisoners, sanitation, rules regarding posture, etiquette, dress and discipline, gymnastics, fire drill, jiu-jitsu, method of searching, method of personal description; that only those who can pass examinations in these are admitted into the service; that in Tokyo there is a school for prison officers, in which the pupils are chief guards, one or two of whom are chosen from each prison; that instruction lasts for four months, and two

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courses are held each year; that instruction is given on the theory and practice of inflicting penalties, the practical working of laws and regulations, and the outlines of prison administration; and that a majority of the prison governors now in office are graduates of this school.

The indeterminate sentence occupied the close attention of the first section (penal legislation) for four days. The following question was submitted:—

Question 1. Assuming that a rational relation exists between the principle of the indeterminate sentence and the fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence:—

a. What class of delinquents should be submitted to, and what class excluded from its application.

b. How may a sentence of this kind, without minimum or maximum limits, be applied without danger to individual liberty?

If it is not admitted that there is a rational relation between the principle of the indeterminate sentence and the fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence, is there ground for adding to the definite sentence with respect to a particular individual a restriction in the form of a supplementary penalty; and if so, in what cases, and how is it to be applied?

Prof. Gordon E. Sherman, of Yale university presented his review of the eleven papers offered in answer to the question with the following conclusions:—

1. The principle of determinate punishment should be maintained.

2. The absence of an indeterminate element is compensated by other measures which either take the place of punishment or follow it.

3. Such supplementary measures are: a. regenerative training applied for an indeterminate period in the case of youthful delinquents; b. indeterminate confinement as a measure of security and to which those who form a continuing menace to public order should be subjected; c. conditional liberation.

4. In the case of those condemned to long terms of imprisonment, or of habitual criminals guilty of grave offences found by the court to be of a professional or vagabond character, there should be obligatory an ulterior judgment touching the condition of the prisoner viewed as a menace to public order; such ulterior judgment should take place at the expiration of the determinate sentence and should be rendered by a prison commission whose members should directly represent the judiciary, the police and the prison administration authorities.'

Mr. Engelen (Holland) thought the indeterminate sentence was applicable only as a measure of safety in dealing with dangerous criminals.

Mr. Silvela (Spain) thought the principle inapplicable in Europe.

Mr. Castorkis (Greece) would accept the indeterminate sentence entrusted to a prison board, free from all outside influence and acting as a jury in co-operation with the judicial authority and on which the penitentiary authorities should have no further power than to furnish proofs as to the prisoner that might be demanded.

After a lively discussion the principle of the indeterminate sentence was adopted by the section and a committee was appointed to prepare the report for the general assembly.

The next morning the committee submitted to the section a draft of their report, which provoked a long discussion in which delegates from Austria, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Spain, Hungary, Greece, Illinois, Indiana and Canada took part.

The following day the section resumed the discussion and adopted by a great majority certain resolutions which were submitted to the general assembly

on Thursday afternoon, when the president of the section, Prof. Prins of Belgium, proposed:—

1. The congress approves the scientific principle of the indeterminate sentence.

2. The indeterminate sentence should be applied to moral and mental defectives.

Prof. Gleispach, of Austria, M. Vambery, of Hungary and M. Castorkis, of Greece, proposed:—

3. The intermediate sentence should also be applied, as an important part of the reformatory system, to criminals, particularly to juvenile delinquents, who require reformation, and whose offences are due chiefly to circumstances of an individual character.

4. The introduction of this system should be conditioned upon the following suppositions:—

I. That the prevailing notions of guilt and punishment are compatible with the principle of the indeterminate sentence.

II. That an individualized treatment of the offender should be assured.

III. That the board of parole or conditional release be so constituted as to be free from all outside influences, and consist of a committee made up of at least one representative of the magistracy, at least one representative of the prison administration, and at least one representative of medical science.

It is advisable to fix the maximum duration of the sentence only during such a period as may be necessary because of the novelty of the institution and lack of experience with it.

Respecting the indeterminate sentence Mr. Ernest Friedman, of Hungary, is of opinion that the fundamental idea of the indeterminate sentence is simply a recognition of the fact that it is impossible in advance to say how long a time it will take for a prisoner to be reformed, that it is harmful and unwise to keep a man in prison who is no longer a danger to society, but on the other hand it is unjustifiable to turn loose upon society one who is not fit for life outside the prison. He said: 'This is a theory. In practice there is the most radical differences. In the European continent and in New South Wales they apply the indeterminate sentence to individuals of whom there is little hope of reform. They are isolated rather for the protection of society. On the contrary in the United States the indeterminate sentence is applied only in cases where there is hope of reformation. In Europe they apply it to habitual recidivists; in America only to those who have never before received any sentence. In America it is not applied for the gravest crimes.

Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, president of the English prison commission, said 'A law for the prevention of crime passed in England in 1907, added to the English criminal code a supplementary penalty * * *. The tenor of the law is as follows: When a person has been found guilty of a crime and is known as a recidivist by the jury, the court may pronounce an additional sentence, ordering that, at the expiration of the penal sentence to labour, he may be detained during the good pleasure of His Majesty, this detention to be called preventive detention.

Prof. Ugo Conti, of Rome, said that in Italy—'in place of the indeterminate sentence we propose the supplementary penalty * * *. Recidivism by itself does not determine the application of the supplementary penalty, but ordinary recidivism is an aggravating circumstance, for it increases public disquiet and it justifies an increase of penalty which may go even to perpetual punishment. Habitual recidivism renders the application of the supplementary penalty necessary. * * *. The person who has been subjected to this supplementary penalty for five years may ask for the benefit of conditional liberation, or after ten years may ask for definite release.'

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Mr. J. V. Roos, director of Transvaal prisons, South Africa, said:—'The Transvaal has inserted in the law of 1909, the principle of the indeterminate sentence, without minimum or maximum limit for all criminals who have committed in any country and at any time three or more grave crimes. * * * * The convict may be liberated on probation.*

Prof. R. Garraud, of Lyons, France, said:—'Just as one may desire to release a prisoner before the expiration of his sentence if the object of imprisonment has been accomplished, so we may desire to retain him in prison until that object is accomplished and he has given proof of a serious determination to amend his ways.'

Mr. Bruck-Faber, administrator of the penal establishments of Luzembourg, said the principal function of every judicial sentence 'is to reform the delinquent. If he is not reformed when he leaves the prison he becomes a menace to society, against whom steps must be taken. The indeterminate sentence is the means proposed to meet this difficulty. The possibility of detaining him till he has reformed is the only way to obtain the desired end. That could be secured by making it possible for the government to hold the incorrigible prisoner, after the expiration of his sentence till his amendment. That would be sequestration in the interest of public safety. It would perfectly realize the end sought by the indeterminate sentence, while at the same time respecting the principle of justice.

Dr. R. Vambery, of Budapest, said 'He who looks seriously at the end of the penalty, and who recognizes the incompatibility of vengeance and reformation, will not hesitate to say that the indeterminate is the only acceptable reformatory sentence. To suppose that a person dangerous to society can be transformed into a useful citizen by sentencing him to a definite term of imprisonment is absurd. * * * It is clear that if the training of the minor needs an indeterminate time, it is even more true of the adult, whose way of thinking, feelings, and inclinations are more strongly fixed.

Prof. M. W. Mittermaier, of Giessen, Germany, said:—'The indeterminate sentence takes account of the personality of the criminal. When it is a question of studying the crime with the greatest care, or trying to reform the criminal, of securing public safety, then the indeterminate sentence is indicated * * * *. A definite sentence followed by preventive imprisonment would be practically of the same effect as the indeterminate sentence. In both cases the individuality of the prisoner would have to be taken into account. Therefore I conclude that the indeterminate sentence is the best form of prolonged imprisonment for delinquent adolescents up to the age of 25, who are susceptible of reformation; and for incorrigibles and recidivists of every kind.'

The following is an excerpt, from the annual report of the inspectors of penitentiaries, Canada, for the year ended June 30th, 1904, respecting fixed and indefinite sentences:

'The system of fixed sentences, upon which our penal code is based, is open to grave objection. It is illogical in principle, ineffective in results, and also inconsistent with the real object of imprisonment.

Individual freedom is enjoyed as the result of state protection, and the state has the rightful power to take away that which it has given. Such action can only be justified, however, on evidence that it is necessary for the protection of the individuals who compose the state. The right of the state to protect is undoubted; the moral right to avenge or to enforce regeneration has yet to be established. Hence the real and only justifiable object of imprisonment is the protection of society. In the practical operation of the fixed sentence system there is a natural tendency to confuse incidental effects—such as punishment, deterrence and individual regeneration.—with the real object for which the sentence is imposed. In other words the incidental effects overshadow the real object with the result that the imposition of a sentence resolves itself

into an attempt to equalize two unknown quantities. The degree of criminality in a delinquent cannot be even approximately estimated, much less definitely determined, by the exposure of one illegal act; nor can the period of incarceration necessary to fit him for good citizenship be accurately judged in advance by any exercise of the human intellect. Yet this mathematical impossibility is attempted every time a fixed sentence is pronounced. The judicial records are replete with illustrations of the effect of fixed sentences. For example 'A' has been a peaceable and law-abiding citizen for fifty years, but under the impulse of momentary passion commits a serious crime. The realization of the effects of his act may be the most complete safeguard to the public against its repetition. The statute, however, has fixed the penalty for the offence and the automatic action of the court sends him to the penitentiary, at public expenses, for a long period of years. Another man 'B', who is known to be an habitual criminal without other means of livelihood, is convicted of some minor offence and sentenced to the common jail for ten days, after which period he is released to renew his career of crime. In both cases it is the dead crime and not the living criminal that is considered.

From which of these men does society require the greater protection? How is it possible to administer actual justice under such a system?

We submit the opinion that a penological system that fails to safeguard the interests of society and ignores the real object of imprisonment is not compatible with modern civilization. A sentence to imprisonment usually (but not invariably) involves punishment, and it may or may not have a deterrent effect upon others. Imprisonment should be accompanied by all reasonable facilities for moral reformation. These are, however, merely incidental. All that the state requires—all that it has a right to exact—is that society be protected against the delinquent until he shall have given satisfactory evidence that he will comply with the legal requirements of the state and respect the rights of his fellow citizens.

The substitution of indefinite sentences for fixed sentences would involve a radical change in the principle upon which the penal code is based, and would also materially increase the labour and responsibility of the department concerned. It is, however, open to none of the objections that attach to the existing system, and it is absolutely consistent with the object to be attained.

Among other advantages:—

(a) It would provide a safeguard to the delinquent against the undue severity of his sentence, and to society against the inadequacy of the period of restraint.

(b) It would enable the convict to realize that the key to freedom is in his own hands and that the only possible hope of future liberty depends upon his being amenable to advice and discipline until he shall have convinced the authorities of his sincere determination to be lawabiding.

(c) It would obviate the abuses arising from attempts to 'make the punishment fit the crime', and enable the adoption of the more correct principle of making the period of restraint fit the criminal.

(d) It would give perpetual protection to society against the determined and incorrigible criminal; instead of the intermittent protection afforded by the existing system.

(e) The fitness of the delinquent to re-assume full citizenship would be determined only after a reasonable period of observation and by some authority upon uniform principles; thus obviating the scandal and hardship that arise from the inequality of sentences, imposed in advance, by jurists of diverse opinions, each acting upon his individual view of penal requirements.'

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The first section then discussed:—

Question 2. How and in what manner may effect be given to penal sentences pronounced by foreign tribunals, especially with reference to habitual criminality and legal incapacity."

And submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

'1. The citizen condemned for crime in a foreign country is liable in his own country to the same incapacities and loss of status which he would have incurred had he been condemned there; in the actual conditions of international law the congress does not ask that such forfeitures, incapacities and loss of status should be the direct result of the foreign sentence, but that they should be pronounced, as the result of a special action (action of forfeiture) by the courts of the criminal's own country.

'2. This special action may be extended to the case of a foreigner sentenced for crime in a foreign country.

'3. The tribunal before which the crime is prosecuted may declare a recidivist to be an individual precedently condemned by a foreign court and may recognize this precedent condemnation as though it had been pronounced by a court of the same state as the latter tribunal.

'4. It should be agreed by treaty between all civilized states, (a) that each country should receive from the others notice of sentences pronounced by their own citizens; (b) each country should on request of the appropriate judicial authority communicate to the others the records of condemnation for crimes.

'5. The organization of an international office of information for record of antecedents and for the identification of criminals ought to be studied.

Political crimes are not within the purview of these resolutions.'

The congress also expressed the wish that the following propositions be comprised in an international code to be adopted by the next congress:

'1. Incapacities pronounced in one country should be given effect in every other.

'2. Crimes and misdemeanours of which a person is guilty in one country should, as touching conditional liberation, be recognized with reference to establishing recidivism in every other country.

'3. A bureau should be created for international exchange of criminal sentences.'

Question 3.—To resist the tendency of criminals to band themselves together, is it not desirable to make participation in criminal acts or agreements a distinct crime, or at least to make all such complicity a legal aggravation.

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly.

Resolved,—

1. It does not appear to be in conformity with the spirit of penal law to make of every preliminary agreement to break the law, a special crime.

2. Noting the increase of offences for which several persons are responsible, and that these offences are committed chiefly by habitual criminals, *i.e.*, those most dangerous to society, it is desirable to consider participation

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as an aggravating circumstance and to augment the power of the judge to increase the penalty for such offences.

The second section (on prison administration) dealt with:

Question 1.—What are the essential principles of a modern reformatory system and upon what rational methods should it be based? Should its application be limited by age, or other classification? If so, under what limitations?

‘Must we not admit the necessity of special treatment for youthful criminals and even recidivists from sixteen to twenty-one or twenty-three years, recognizing the plasticity of that age and the possibility of curing by special methods physical, moral, and intellectual, the perverted instincts of young offenders? In that case is it not desirable to give to the courts the power of imposing a special penalty;

(a) Sufficiently long to permit the full application of all means of reformation?

(b) Permitting the free application of conditional liberation?’

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly:

Resolved,—

A. The essential principles on which the modern reformatory method is based are:

1. ‘That no person, no matter whatever his age or past record should be assumed to be incapable of improvement.

2. The conviction that it is in the interest of the public not merely to impose a sentence which is retributive and deterrent but also to make an earnest effort for the reformation of the criminal.

3. That this reformation is most likely to be accomplished by religious and moral instruction, mental quickening, physical development, and such employment as would place the prisoner on a good industrial basis.

4. That the reformatory system is incompatible with short sentences, and a relatively long period of reformatory treatment is more likely to be beneficial than repeated short terms of imprisonment under severer conditions.

5. That reformatory treatment should be combined with a system of liberation on parole under suitable guardianship and supervision on the advice of a suitable board.

B. It is strongly to be desired that a system of special treatment be adopted for adolescent criminals whether recidivists or not.

C. Tribunals should be able to sentence to special treatment which (a) should be sufficiently long to permit of the full application of all possible means of reformation; (b) shall admit the right of conditional liberation as mentioned above.

The section adopted also the following motion of Mr. Almquist of Sweden;

‘*Exhibit 1.*—Expresses the opinion that for prisoners awaiting trial, and prisoners serving short sentences there should be separate confinement.’

Question 2.—What improvements may be made in the parole system or the system of conditional liberation already existing in certain countries?

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly:

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Resolved,—

'Accepting the principle of conditional liberation on parole as an indispensable aid to the reformation of the prisoner the congress approves of the following resolutions:

1. Conditional release should be given not by favour but in accordance with definite rules. Prisoners of all classes, including workhouse prisoners, should be eligible for conditional release after serving for a definite minimum period.

2. Conditional liberation should be given on the recommendation of a properly constituted board, but reserving always the control of the government. This board should have the power of recalling the prisoner in case of unsatisfactory conduct.

3. The duty of caring for conditionally liberated prisoners should be undertaken by state agents, specially approved associations, or individuals who will undertake to befriend and supervise them, and to report on their conduct for a sufficiently long period.

4. Where the ordinary rules for parole are not applicable to life prisoners their cases should be dealt with by the supreme government as a matter of clemency.'

Question 3.—What are the best means for assuring productive work for prisoners in small prisons?

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly after a lively discussion:

Resolved,—

1. All penal institutions including houses of detention and jails should be under the control of a central authority.

2. All persons whether sentenced for long or short terms, and whether confined in large or small prisons should be employed at useful labour, either inside or outside the prison.

3. So far as local conditions permit all persons serving sentences should be concentrated in institutions large enough to permit of the effective organization of labour.

4. Where such concentration is not possible various kinds of labour should be introduced depending upon the economic conditions in a given locality.

5. It would be desirable that the large prisons with well organized industries and effective industrial equipment should serve as training schools for the men who will later take charge of the smaller institutions.

6. The officials of small prisons should include, if feasible, at least one man competent to direct industrial work.

The third section (on preventive means) dealt with four questions:

Question 1.—What is the effect upon criminality of the legal measures taken in different states in the form of probation or suspension of sentence, &c., to avoid the necessity of imprisonment, especially at the time of first conviction, taking account of the age, character, and antecedents of the person? And is it desirable that these and similar laws should be extended?

The section submitted the following resolution which were adopted by the general assembly:

Resolved,—

'1. That the effects of probation are beneficial when applied with due regard to the protection of the community, and to persons who may reason-

ably be expected to reform, without resorting to imprisonment, and when the probationers are placed for a reasonable length of time under the supervision of competent officers.

2. That the effects of suspended sentence, without probationary oversight, are difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain.

3. That it is desirable to introduce and extend laws providing for probation, and to provide, in each state or country, some central authority which will exercise general supervision over probation work.'

Question 2.—What measures should be taken for the suppression of mendacity and vagabondage, especially in view of modern criminal tendencies?

What rules should be adopted for the organization of workhouses for mendicants and vagabonds?

The section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:

Resolved,—

I. The congress re-affirms the resolution of the congress of 1895 as to the classification of vagrants and mendicants, as follows:

1. Society has the right to take measures of social preservation even compulsory, against mendicants and beggars. This right involves also the duty, on the other hand, of systematically organizing public and private charity societies in aid of prisoners.

2. There is need of different treatment of mendicants and vagrants, according as they are

(a) Incapacitated or infirm, needy persons.

(b) Accidental mendicants or vagrants.

(c) Professional mendicants or vagrants.

3. The first need assistance until they shall have recovered the necessary ability to support themselves. The second class should receive public or private assistance or should be received in refuges or relief stations where work will be compulsory. The third class should be subject to severe repressive measures of a nature to check recidivism.

II. As a necessary means for aiding in the suppression of wilful and professional vagrancy and mendicancy, workhouses (*maisons de travail*) for professional mendicants and vagrants should be established. Within these institutions comprehensive systems of classification of inmates should be made, separating the inmates requiring discipline from the other inmates, and providing a class or classes for the more industrious or better behaved, with such inducements as are proper and conducive to the reformation and progress of the inmates toward rehabilitation.

III. Such workhouses should make a prominent feature of agricultural and industrial training, and the period of detention should be sufficiently long to provide for a thorough training, and also to act as a deterrent to offenders.

IV. The physical and mental condition of the inmates should be carefully observed and studied.

V. Conditional liberation and a system of subsequent supervision and, if possible, co-operation between official and outside charitable authorities are indispensable parts of a proper system of treating mendicancy and vagrancy.

VI. The extension or establishment of a system of identification and classification of professional mendicants and vagrants is advocated.

Question 3. How is it possible, while paying due attention to the correction of offenders, to lighten the heavy economic burden falling upon families owing to the imprisonment of those upon whom they are dependent?

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The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

‘It is desirable that the state should allow payment to be made to prisoners, and that steps should be taken to provide that any sum of money credited to prisoners should be available for the assistance of their families, if in need.

‘As the practice in different countries varies considerably it would be an advantage if fuller information could be placed at the disposal of the next congress, with a view to further discussion as to the best means to adopt for the relief of the families of prisoners.

Question 4.—Have the experiments of the last ten years made in certain countries providing special establishments for the detention of inebriate criminals, even recidivists, for long periods (two or three years) been successful or not?

Is it necessary to complete the penitentiary discipline of these special establishments by special medical treatment?

After prolonged discussion the section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

1. That the experiments of the last ten years made in certain countries providing special establishments for the detention of habitual, criminal drunkards for long periods, (two or three years), have been successful.

2. That it is not necessary to complete the discipline of these establishments by special medical treatment, but it is essential to the success of the method that the hygienic and medical treatment of the inmates of establishments of this class shall be directed by qualified medical practitioners.

3. That further extension of this kind of detention of the inebriate criminal, under state control, with a view especially to arresting the habit in its early stages and to the avoidance of useless and repeated sentences to imprisonment is desirable.

The fourth section (on questions relating to children and to minors) dealt with four questions.

Question 1.—Should young delinquents be subjected to the penal procedure applicable to adults? If not, what principles should guide the procedure applied to children and youthful offenders?

The section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

I. Young delinquents should not be subjected to the penal procedure now applied to adults.

II. The principles that should guide the procedure applied to young delinquents are as follows: —

1. Those who are entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents should be primarily chosen for their ability to understand and sympathize with children, and should have some special knowledge of the social and psychological sciences.

2. They should have the assistance of probation officers to make preliminary examination in each case, and to watch over and help those put on probation.

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3. There should be made in connection with the cases of young delinquents, such examinations as will contribute to the fund of information on juvenile delinquency, and the results should be used wherever practicable to help in the disposition of the case. Medical examinations should be made only by physicians who have some special knowledge of the social and psychological sciences. The personal information obtained in these examinations should not be made public.

4. Whenever possible in the case of young delinquents, arrest should be avoided in bringing them before the authorities, and orders for arrest should be issued only in exceptional cases.

5. When necessary to detain young delinquents, the detention should not be in quarters used for adults.

6. In those countries where a court is entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents:

(a) Such cases should never be heard at the same session with cases of adults; and

(b) It should be the tendency in the trial of juveniles to proceed as far as practicable by way of conference for the good of the child instead of contest about and over the child.

III. Those who are entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents should also have the cognizance of the measures needed in the interest of abandoned or maltreated children.

Question 2.—Should special establishments be maintained for abnormal, backward and feeble-minded children, showing dangerous moral tendencies?

After a full discussion the section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

‘That it is the sense of this congress in discussing the question of the establishment of separate institutions for mentally defective children with dangerous moral tendencies, that too little practical investigation of the subject has hitherto been undertaken for us to competently render a verdict. We, however, earnestly recommend that investigation be rapidly undertaken by well-qualified persons, under private initiative or state authority, using the mental tests and classification which prominent students of the abnormal psychology of children have agreed upon, and working with clear definition of the ends in view—such investigation to be primarily directed towards ascertainment of:

I. How many children, numerically and proportionately, there are:

(a) With dangerous moral tendencies in institutions for abnormal children;

(b) With mental defect, in institutions of the reformatory type, or who come before juvenile courts.

II. How the directors of such institutions:

(a) Regard the desirability of such cases as inmates of their institutions.

(b) Find it advisable to treat them;

(c) Estimate the success of their efforts.

Question 3.—What measures should be taken to correct the idleness and vagabondage of children in large cities?

The section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:

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Resolved,—

‘That to prevent habits of vagrancy and idleness among children in large cities there should be:—

I. Laws making parents responsible for the wrong-doing of their children; to compel deserting fathers to return to their duty, or to support their children; allowing children to be taken from unfit homes and properly placed for training and care.

II. Greater co-operation between school authorities and the public; better adaptation of school curricula both in interest and in practical use to the individual needs of the children; and that there should be more kindergartens and greater recognition of training in hand-work for the children.

III. Vast additions to playgrounds, wholesome recreation centres, gymnasiums and athletic fields, as the surest preventives of juvenile mischief and crime, and as affording young people places where they may learn to bear defeat with courage, and success with modesty.

IV. Lectures to parents on practical subjects that shall tend to make better and happier homes as the wisest way to keep children from the idle, wandering life.

V. A stronger influence on the part of the press and the pulpit to enforce the sentiment that the best bulwark against juvenile delinquency is to care for the children in such a way as to prevent them from becoming vagrants and idlers.’

Question 4.—Are special measures necessary for the protection of children born out of wedlock, and, if so, what measures?

The section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

1. That in the opinion of this congress legislative measures and moral and social propaganda are necessary for the protection of illegitimate children.

2. That the object of legislative action should be so to modify existing laws as to make the care, support and inheritance of illegitimate and legitimate children as near as possible identical.

3. That, after the nursing period is over, the decision as to which parent shall have the future care of an illegitimate child should be based upon the child's best interests and its needs as a future citizen.

4. That whichever parent has not the care of the child should contribute toward its support and education.

5. That as illegitimacy is often the result of ignorance, it shall be the object of a moral propaganda:

(a) To instruct young people in matters of sex and its relation to the life and welfare of the state;

(b) To help build up a single moral standard applicable to men and women alike.

6. That as girl-mothers often attempt abortion, abandonment of their child, or drift into prostitution, it shall be the object of a social propaganda to have connected with hospitals and all institutions where such girl-mothers may go for advice and care, a trained staff of workers whose duties shall be:

(a) To instruct said girl-mothers in the care of herself in view of her

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child's needs before and after birth;

(b) To secure from the child's father acknowledgment of paternity, and the necessary financial provisions;

(c) To act as friend to the mother, and guardian or trustee for the child.'

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. DAWSON,

*Inspector, and official delegate to the
International prison congress.*

OTTAWA, October 15th, 1910.